A HISTORY
OF
THE SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

Comprising the counties of
Alameda, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco,
San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz

WITH GRAPE ACREAGE STATISTICS
AND
DIRECTORIES OF GRAPE GROWERS

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by
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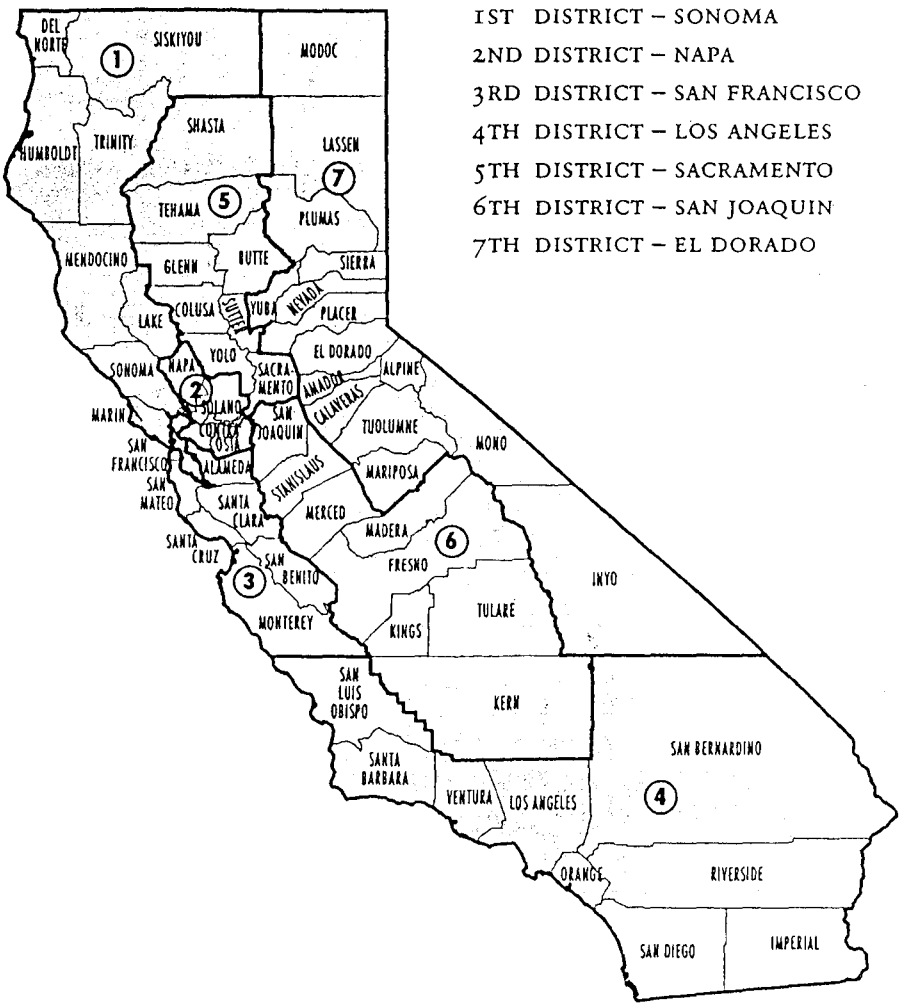
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All history is made up from the statements
and records of others;
there can be no originality in the facts of history.

Dedicated to all those who shared their memories
and answered my questions the past forty years

THE SEVEN VITICULTURAL DISTRICTS OF CALIFORNIA [Established by the California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, 1880]

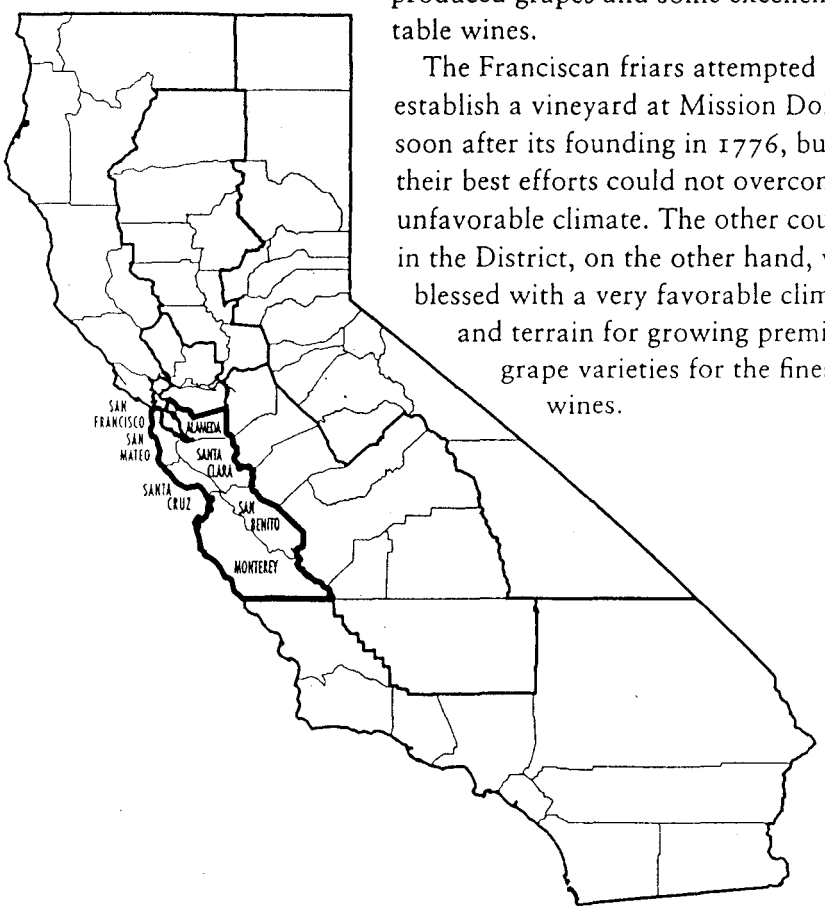


3RD VITICULTURAL DISTRICT — SAN FRANCISCO

Comprising the counties of San Francisco, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey

Land Area: 7,711 sq.mi. / 4,934,720 acres

The San Francisco Viticultural District, as defined by the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners in 1880, included seven counties. Of these, all but San Francisco County (which is the City of San Francisco) produced grapes and some excellent table wines.



The Franciscan friars attempted to establish a vineyard at Mission Dolores soon after its founding in 1776, but their best efforts could not overcome the unfavorable climate. The other counties in the District, on the other hand, were blessed with a very favorable climate and terrain for growing premium grape varieties for the finest dry wines.

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT. Arpad Haraszthy, a prominent San Francisco champagne maker and the first president of the Board of Viticultural Commissioners, was assigned the welfare of the San Francisco district, which included the counties of San Francisco, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey.

Since the Franciscan fathers established missions in six of the seven counties of the San Francisco district, the grapevine was planted at a very early date—with the exception of the County of San Francisco, where the climate was considered too inhospitable. During the years 1856 to 1960, the counties of Santa Clara and Alameda accounted for 75% of the acreage planted to grapevines. But, with the urbanization of the San Francisco Bay counties, the five northernmost counties decreased in acreage and the two southernmost counties of Monterey and San Benito increased dramatically. By 1975, when the district had an all-time high of 42,300 acres in grapevines, Monterey accounted for 79% of the total acreage in vines.

For over one hundred years, from 1856 to 1960, the counties of Santa Clara and Alameda accounted for 75% of the District's grapevine acreage. Santa Clara County showed an astonishing viticulture increase — from 220 acres in vines in 1856, to 1,500 in 1868, to 3,275 in 1880, to 12,000 acres by 1894. By the year of Prohibition, although the county total had declined to 8,000 vineyard acres, 97% of these were wine grapes, and the better wine grapes at that. Alameda County, although never matching Santa Clara County's acreage, consistently accounted for 20 to 30 percent of the District total.

When the California Wine Association entered the wine industry in 1894, these winelands surrounding their San Francisco-based cellars ably suited the Association's needs. In all, eight wineries — from the 200,000-gallon Pioneer Winery in Alameda County that provided a generous supply of the famed Livermore Valley Sauternes-type wine, to the giant one-million-plus production facilities at Gilroy and San Jose that gathered in the south Santa Clara County grapes — annually produced over 5.5 million gallons of wine for the Association.

NOTE: The historical text for this manuscript was researched and written by Mr. Peninou during the 1950s and early 1960s. Therefore, almost all of his references to "now" or the "present day" refer to this period.

— GAIL UNZELMAN

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Created: March 25, 1853
County Seat: Oakland
Land Area: 732 sq.miles / 468,480 acres



The Spanish name meaning "grove of poplar trees" was first applied to the region by Spanish explorers. The city chose the name by popular vote in 1853, and the county was so named the same year.

Alameda County

Though only fifteen miles north of the city of San Jose, Mission San Jose lies within Alameda County. Both as a mission and secular town, it has its own viticultural history. Shortly after the mission was founded in 1797, grapes were planted nearby and the brandy produced under the direction of Father Narciso Duran was said to have been of good quality.

After the mission was secularized, the vineyards, like those of the other missions, were neglected. But it is reported that in 1849 a Frenchman named Vignes, probably a relative of Louis Vignes, a pioneer vineyardist in Los Angeles, made a hundred gallons of wine here, probably with grapes from the old mission vineyard. Vignes did not persevere and so the first important vineyardist in the area was Elias Lyman Beard, a native of Indiana.

Beard arrived in Alameda County 1849 and with John M. Horner, a native of New Jersey who had settled three years earlier at what is now Irvington, purchased some thirty thousand acres of the Pico family's interest in the Mission San Jose land grant. Although their title was far from clear, the newcomers fenced in their land with redwood rails brought from Moraga and planted grain and potatoes, fruits, berries, and vines. Evidently Beard, like Vignes, had access to the Mission vineyards, for as early as 1851 he is reported to have enjoyed an income of sixteen thousand dollars from his grapes. In 1850 his wife, his son, John L. Beard, and his stepson, Henry C. Ellsworth joined him. In addition to his agricultural and viticultural efforts, Beard established a general store in an old adobe building near the mission.

Unfortunatley, few years later, there was a sharp drop in the price of commodities and Beard, who had invested heavily in grain, lost all of his captial. From 1858 to 1865, he was associated with John C. Fremont. First, and not very successfully, Beard was the

manager of the General's estate in Mariposa County. Later, during the Civil War, he did an excellent job fortifying the city of St. Louis.

In 1865 Beard returned to Mission San Jose and with Ellwsorth secured a perfected tittle and patent to nearly four thousand acres of the land grant. A few years of prosperity followed. In 1871 he donated land at Washington Corners, now the town of Irvington, for an institution impressively named the Washington College of Science and Industry, which, under the Reverend and Mrs. S.S. Harmon, flourished for a few years, but ultimately closed for lack of patronage.

Beard did not continue to prosper. His gardens and vineyards along Mission Creek, just north and west of the Mission, were described as the envy of many visitors and he had a ready market for his grapes at nearby wineries, but he again made disatrous investments. He made an unsuccessful attempt to develop oil at Mattole in Humboldt County and he purchased mining stocks which did not pay. He was indeed, as his contemporary, the historian William Halley, put it, "a man of grand schemes and noble visions," but when he died in 1880, his estate was heavily encumbered.

The Beard property, 4,539 acres, was held by La Societe Francaise d'Epargnes et de Prevoyance Mutuelle (later the French-American Bank of San Francisco) for about a year, when it was purchased for $150,000 by Juan Gallegos, a Costa Rican, who built up a considerable fortune in his native land as a coffee exporter and as the owner of his country's first bank.

After a short stay in California, Gallegos returned to Central America, this time to NICARAGUA ~~Guatamala~~, where he took over a bankrupt coffee plantation and with Gallegos efficiency made it pay. When his health began to fail, he sold out to a German syndicate for a half-million dollars and returned to California.

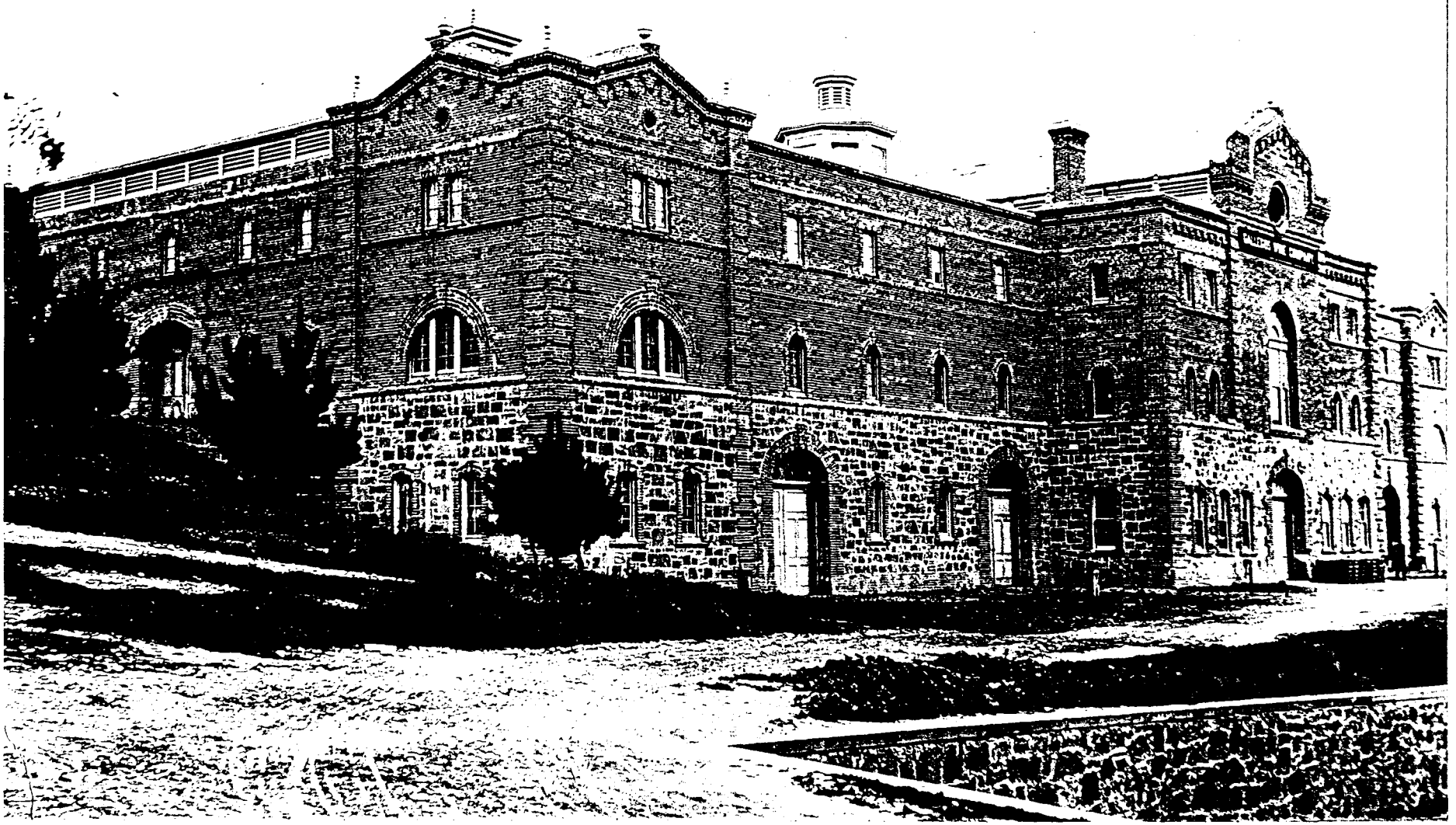
At Mission San Jose, Gallegos soon increased the planting of Beard's vineyard to 610 acres, which extended over two miles from the mission to Irvington. The vineyard

had some 450 acres planted to Zinfandels and the other 160 to choice varieties such as Cabernet Sauvignon, White Riesling, and Tannat.

Gallegos also had a three-acre experimental vineyard in which twenty-five different varieties were tested. In setting out the vineyard and experimental plot, Gallegos was no doubt influenced by his friend, Eugene W. Hilgard, the Dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of California, Berkeley. In 1882 Gallegos sold thirty acres to Hilgard, who put in an experimental vineyard and built a summer residence, the Dos Encinas.

By 1884, the Gallegos vineyard was bearing sufficiently and Gallegos built a three-and-a-half story winery across the road from the ill-fated Washington College and about one hundred yards from the Southern Pacific Railroad Staion. The winery, with a storage capacity of over a million gallons and beautified the grounds with rows of palms, beds of flowers, and a fountain, was constructed of brick and stone, with the first floor built of hand-cut stone, and was considered the most handsome in California at the time. The north side of the building was nestled against a low hill, so that during harvest season, wagons loaded with grapes could be driven directly to the rear of the third floor, where the fermenting tanks were located, and easily unloaded. The fermented grape juice was then racked by gravity to the second floor for cellaring and blending, and then again to the first for aging. The finest wineres were aged in caves dug into the hillside. The topmost "half-story" of the winery housed and engine and other machinery. The winery was completed in May of 1885 and that year's vintage, the first at Irvington, produced 130,000 gallons which was sold to the San Francisco wine house of Kohler & Frohling.

In 1887 Gallegos, whose operating capital was tied up in the unsold 1886 vintage, began to experience financial troubles. Shortly before the 1887 vintage, using the winery as collateral, he formed the Gallegos Wine Company. Gallegos held forty-nine percent of the stock and the other shares were held by a group of San Francisco capitalists, among them, Carlos F. Montealegre, head of the firm of Montealegre & Company, San Francisco commission merchants. Professor Hilgard also became one of the directors. The



GALLEGOS WINERY ca 1890s



GALLEGOS WINERY — 1906 EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

company's 1887 vintage of 400,000 gallons was about half of the total for the entire Mission San Jose region.

Gallegos remained active in the industry for eight stormy years. He was plagued by the very productivity of his 450 acres of Zinfandels, which all ripened at about the same time and posed an insuperable problem for his winemakers. Among these was Raymond Louis Nougaret, who was later decorated by the Sultan Abdul Hamid II for his work in developing the grape industry in Turkey.

Gallegos' troubles were not confined to the harvesting of his crop, but extended to the production of wine as well. A great fault of many winemakers of this period was the practice of allowing grapes to become overripe, with the result that many table wines never fermented completely dry. The unfermented sugar then induced bacteriological spoilage. Gallegos had his full share of this problem and as a remedy he imported from France what is said to have been the first pasteurizer in California.

The combined effects of a national depression, a faultering California wine market, tremendous competition from the well-established San Francisco wine houses, and a brief confrontation with the Internal Revenue Department made 1891, to all extent and purposes, brought an end to the Gallegos Wine Company. In 1892 the company was taken over by Montealegre & Company, who immediately sold the property to the Palmdale Company, owned by the Montealegre family.

From 1893 to 1899 the Palmdale struggled with a depressed wine industry and the vineyard dying of phylloxera. The company briefly became a member of the California Wine Makers' Corporation from 1894 to 1899, and then leased the winery to the California Wine Association for the meager 1900 vintage, the last ever produced at the winery. The winery stood idle from 1901 to 1904, when it was sold to Henry Lachman. The 1906 earthquake severely damaged the building and it was condemmed and then demolished.

After selling his property to the Montealegres, Juan Gallegos and his family lived just north of the mission. They raised avocados, limes, and bananas and it was said that

Gallegos was on his way to a new fortune in the fruit business when on August 14, 1905 he fell down a flight of stairs and died from a broken neck. Gallegos was burried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, in what became the Montealegre-Gallegos plot, on the outskirts of Mission San Jose. Not a single palm waves above the grave of one who planted so many.

Charles C. McIver, who was less spectacular than Beard or Gallegos, was more successful as a winemaker. McIver came to Mission San Jose from Montreal in 1863 and purchased the well established vineyard and winrey of Joseph F. Palmer. This land, at the base of the foothills just south of the mission, had been planted to vineyard since 1850 when some Mission grapes had been set out. ~~Palmer~~ McIver put in cuttings of bettr varieties and by 1874 had about 350 acres in bearing vines and his winery was then the ~~largest in~~ Alameda County. He kept ~~two~~-thirds of each vintage in his cellars for five years before marketing, a sound method of ensuring quality.

Before phylloxera had done any great damage, McIver had begun replanting the vineyard. By 1891 there were 150 acres in bearing vines and an additional 140 acres recently set out. About two-thirds were in Zinfandels, but there was a large enough planting of Cabernet Sauvignon, Petit Sirrah, Semillon, and White Riesling to permit the making of some distinguished wines. McIver changed the name of the winery to Linda Vista and bottled wine under that label. For many years his wines, with their familiar black labels, were popular not only in hotels and restaurants, but they were also served to Southrn Pacific railway diners.

Independently wealthy, McIver was able to maintain the quality of his wines through the depression of the 1890s. He had a handsome country home at the vineyard, where he indulged his fondness for fine stallion trotters. Although the winery was operated into the twentieth century, and the old winery and distillery building still stand, the plant was not reopened after Repeal. The site of the vineyard has become a picnic ground and recreation area.

OLIVER COLLEGE



C. C. McIVER'S WINERY, MISSION SAN JOSE.

[Alameda Co Illustrated, 1898]

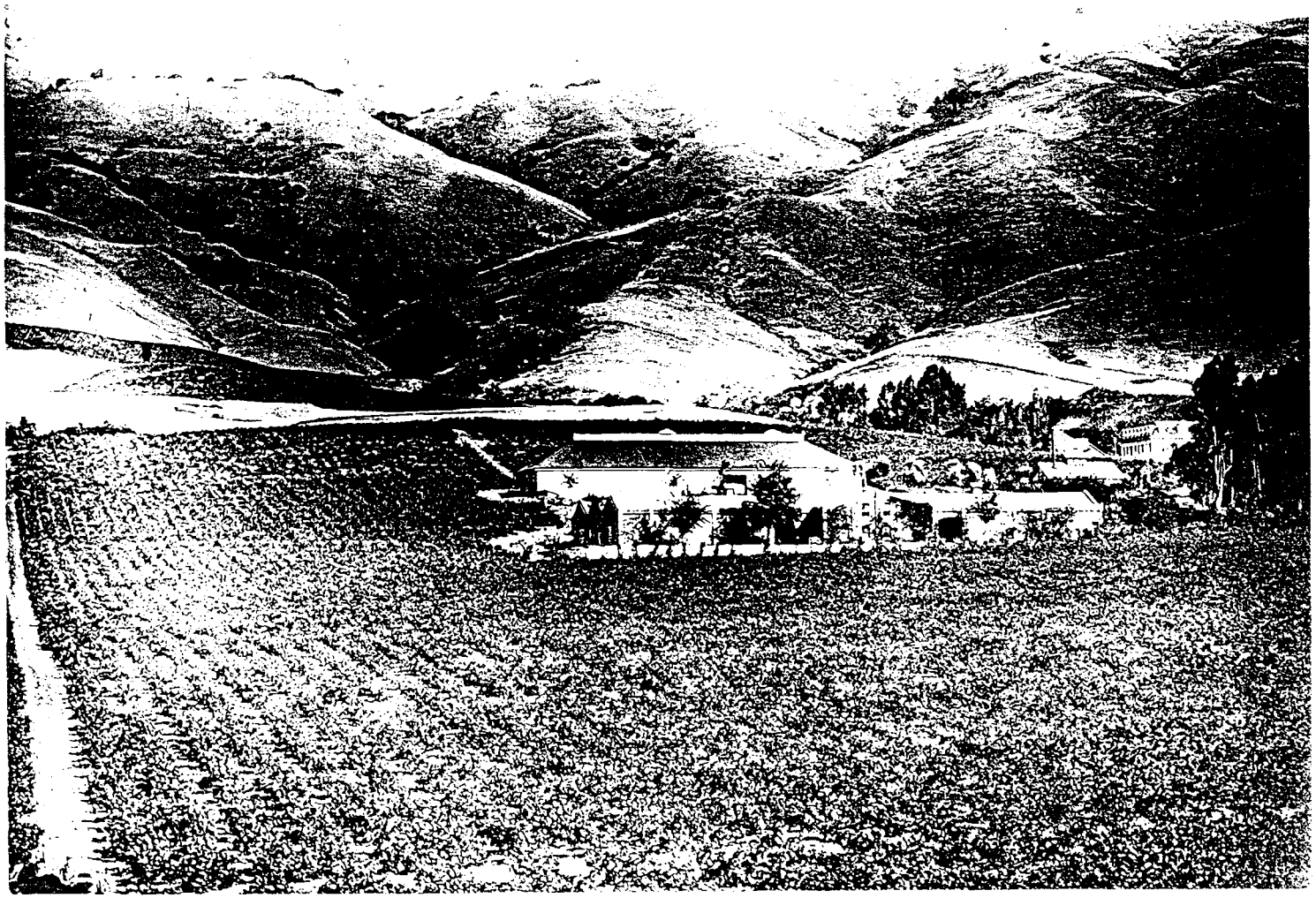
At Warm Springs, about three miles south of Mission San Jose, there have been vineyards since 1856, when Clemente Colombet bought the 9,500-acre Agua Caliente Rancho from the original grantee, Fulgencia Higuera. A native of Nice, (Kingdom of Savoy) and a tanner by trade, Colombet had been in California since 1844. In 1849 he had settled in Mission San Jose, where he opened a genral store and two years later began winemaking on a small scale. In 1856 he received from one of his earliest vintages, a claret, what was said to be the first award ever made for a California wine. It would not be his last.

After establishing himself at Warm Springs, he planted about 60,000 vines and in 1863 an additional 60,000. He also built a resort hotel, one of the first of those large wooden structures which for more than half a century attracted Californians in general, and San Franciscans in particular, by the excellence of food and drink and the curative properties of baths and waters.

Colombet had a vintage of 12,000 gallons in 1862 and more than double that amount the following year. A few years later, his guests were said to have enjoyed his *crus*, both white and red, the latter having been of notably good body and color.

Unfortunately, the hotel was so badly damaged by a severe earthquake in 1868 that patrons were frightened away. The following year, Leland Stanford, later a United States senator, bought the property. As the resort buildings were not hopelessly damaged, Stanford made repairs and converted them into a winery. By 1876 he had about a hundred acres in vineyard and was making 50,000 gallons of wine annually. In the meantime, his brother, Josiah, had also bought land at Warm Springs and in 1886 took over Leland's property.

By the mid 80s, Josiah Stanford had a vineyard of 275 acres and a new brick and stone winery with oak cooperage for nearly 300,000 gallons. In 1888 he added a distillery. Most of his wine was of only standard quality and was sold in bulk to New Orleans and the eastern markets. However, he had about sixty acres planted to choice



WARM SPRINGS VINEYARD & WINERY, 1946 [W.I. photo]

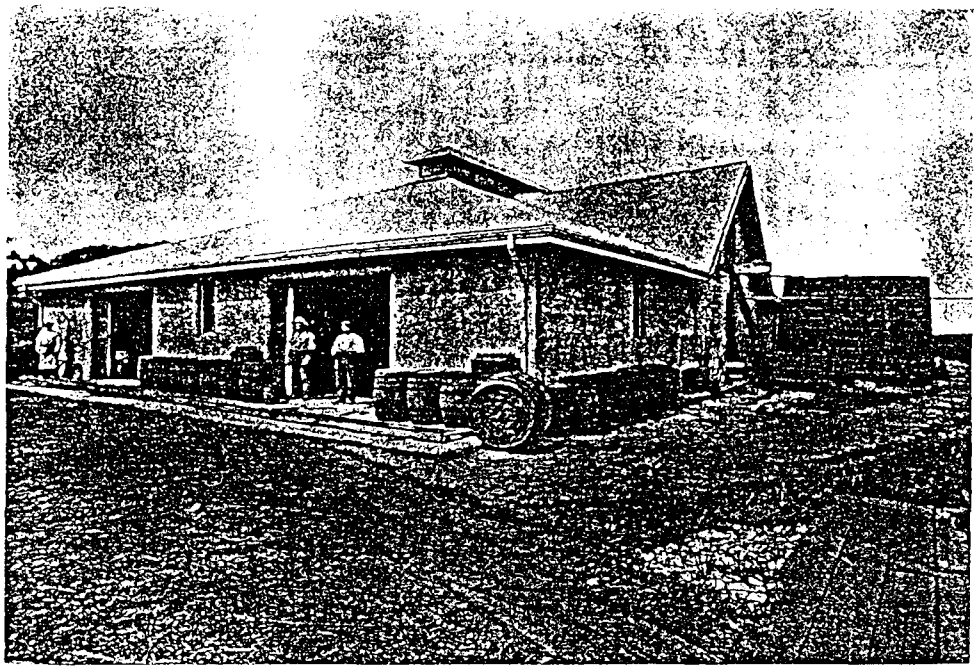
varieties and the wine from these, bought by the San Francisco wine house of Lachman and Jacobi, became their top "Burgundy", which they bottled for the Del Monte Hotel.

The vineyard and winery were really incidental to Josiah Stanford's over-all plan, which was to replace the old resort hotel at Warm Springs by a palatial establishment to rival Del Monte. But he died in 1890 before these plans were completed, and soon thereafter phylloxera destroyed the vineyard. One of the old buildings and the stables now constitute a dude ranch. Since Prohibition, one hundred acres have been replanted to champagne grapes by the Weibel Champagne Vineyards, who are using one of Stanford's old winery buildings.

Just south of Stanford, Conrad Weller owned the thirty-acre Willow Glen Vineyard. A German who had settled here in 1874, Weller was producing wine, chiefly Zinfandel, by 1880 and operated until the turn of the century.

Although Elias Beard, the pioneer vintner of Mission San Jose, died in 1880 almost without means, his son, John L. Beard, through the inheritance in 1867 of a large estate from his grandfather, Captain Jesse Beard, was able to pursue a career in winemaking. Beard was a classmate of Charles Wetmore in the 1868 class of the College of California and an early member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. About 1880, Beard and Samuel O. Putnam of San Francisco formed a partnership and planted some 230 acres to vines, the Marciana Vineayrd, a mile south of Stanford at Warm Springs. By 1890 they had a vintage of 140,000 galllons. Both vineyard and winery remained active until Beard's death in 1903.

A half mile west of Mission San Jose, a long avenue of palms leads to the convent of St. Mary of the Palms. The trees, said to be the last of many planted by Gallegos, originally marked the approach to the 115-acre Los Cerritos Vineyard and Winery of Albert J. Salazar, a nephew of Gallegos. The vines, planted here in the late 1880s, came to have an annual yield of about a hundred thousand gallons and the winery specialized in a



WINERY OF J. A. SALAZAR, MISSION SAN JOSE.

[ALAMEDA CO. ILLUSTRATED ... 1898]

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"superior claret". In 1958 the beautiful old Salazar residence and idle winery were still standing.

To the west of Salazar, the thirty-acre Dos Encinas Vineyard of Professor Hilgard was sold about 1900 to an Alsation emigré, Alphonse Riehr, who operated on a small scale but produced an excellent wine. Although no vines remain, the winery was operated after Repeal by his son-in-law, M.J. Howe, until about 1953.

Adjoining the Dos Encinas to the west was the ninety-acre vineyard of Paul DeVaux. A native of France, he had planted grapes in the early 1880s and had annual vintages of around thrity-five thousand gallons. A large section of the vineyard was planted to Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, and Malbec. This vineyard also became a casualty of phylloxera a short time after the turn of the century. The land was never replanted to vines, but the old buildings still remain on the hilltop.

Edward Grau, A Swiss who came to California in 1884 and a winemaker for the Napa Valley Wine Company and then later for Gallegos, formed a partnership with Emil P. Werner. In 1888 they bought twenty-one acres, already in grapes, from Grau's former employer, Gallegos. On this site, between DeVaux and the Gallegos Winery, the partners established the Los Amigos Vineyard and Winery and gradually replaced the Gallegos vines with cuttings from French vineyards. Werner died in 1913, but Grau continued to operate and at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 won a number of awards. During Prohibition he shipped most of his grapes to the eastern market. With Repael the winery was reopened under new ownership andwhen the property was acquired by Robert Mayock about 1940, some fine wines were produced. After Mayock's death in 1945, his widow, assisted by his sons, operated for another ten years, after which the property was subdivided and the winery closed.

George Zoll owned a fifteen acre vineyard adjoining Los Amigos to the west.Like Grau, Zoll had been a winemaker for Gallegos. In 1890, again emulating Grau, he bought

land already in grapes from his employer and built a winery, which operated until Prohibition.

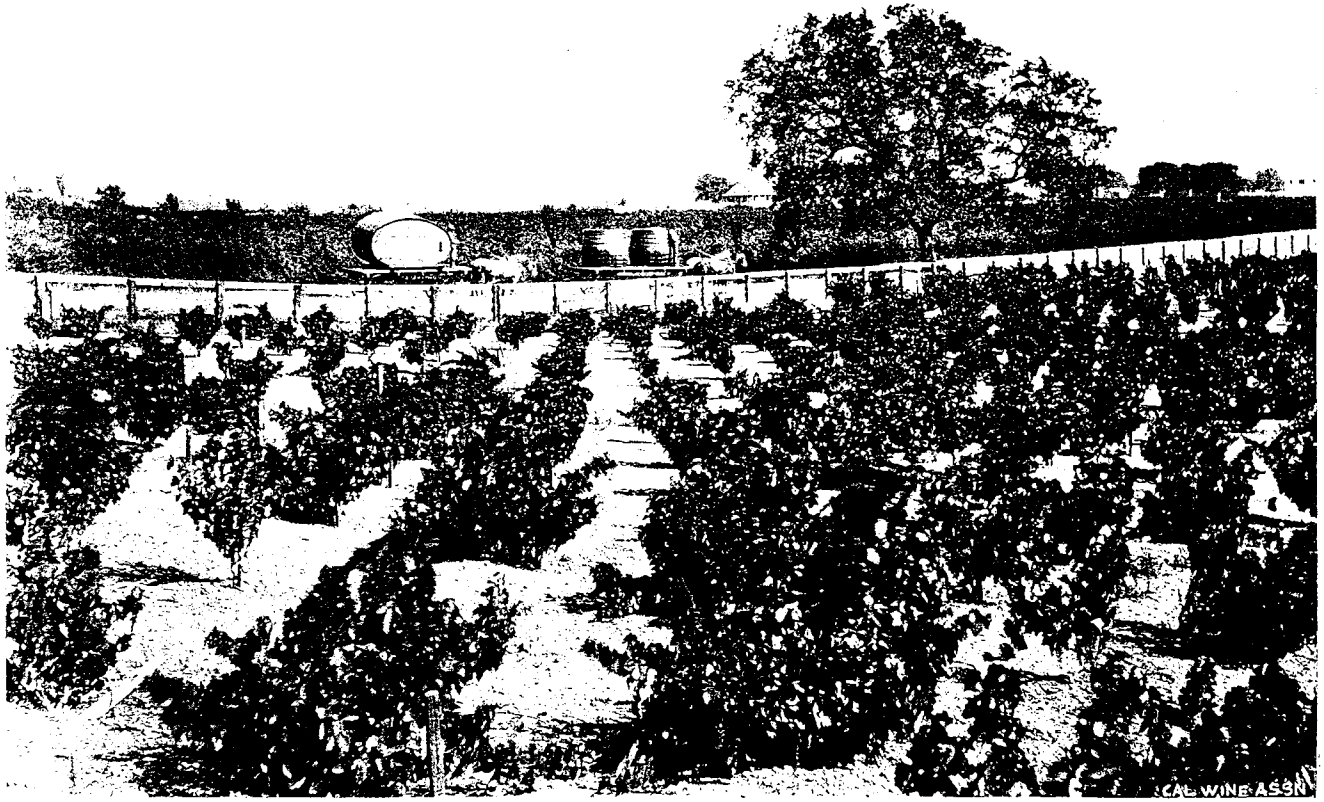
Across the road from Zoll was the thirty-five acre vineyard of Charles Bond, whose father, George Bond, a sea catain and native of Nova Scotia, had acquired considerable property around the town of Centerville. Bond's vineyard, chiefly Zinfandel and Cabernet Sauvignon, was planted in the early 1880s. The winery operated until the turn of the century.

Of all these pre-Prohibition wineries of Mission San Jose and vicinity, only the old Stanford winery at Warm Springs still crushes a vineyard, a far cry from the vinous old days of the 80s and 90s.

Pre-Prohibition Wineries
in the Livermore Valley Area

•

John W. Kottinger
Camille Aguillon & Gottardo Bustelli (Pioneer)
Charles A. Wetmore (Cresta Blanca)
Clarence J. Wetmore (Electra Vineyard)
Julius P. Smith (Olivina)
Joseph F. Black (Lomitas)
Christopher "Blind Boss" Buckley (Ravenswood)
Wallace Everson (Valley Vista)
Alexandre Duval (Chateau Bellevue)
Dr. Joseph Altschul (Vienna Vineyard)
Carl H. Wente & Dr. George Bernard (Wente brothers)
Louis Mel (La Bocage)
John Crellin (Ruby Hill)
Jason A. Rose/Theodore Gier (Rose/Giersberger)
and a few others



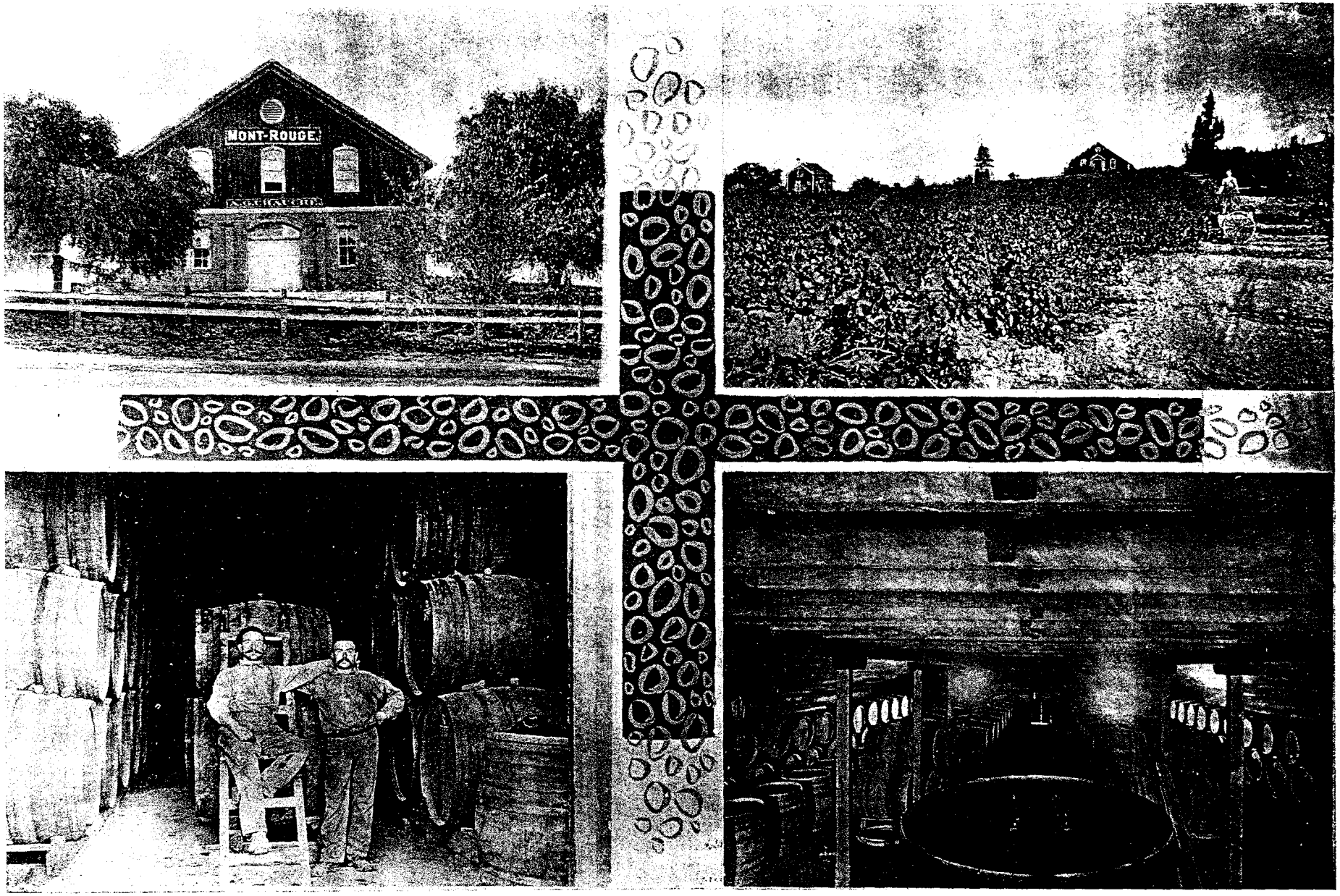
VINTAGE SCENE IN LIVERMORE VALLEY, ALAMEDA COUNTY

About fifteen miles north of Mission San Jose, Niles Canyon opens into the fertile Livermore Valley. Growers came here relatively late and were able to learn from the mistakes of pioneer vineyardists elsewhere. Thus, the region started out at the top and has remained there, at least in the production of white table wines, through nearly three-quarters of a century.

The first winemaker in the Livermore Valley appears to have been John W. Kottinger, who by 1874 had four acres in vines and was making about a thousand gallons annually. An Austrian educated in Vienna, Kottinger had been a private tutor in the household of Prince Charles of Lichtenstein as a young man. He came to California during the Gold Rush, married the daughter of Juan Pablo Bernal, and acquired a considerable part of his father-in-law's 48,000 acre ranch (centering in what became the town of Pleasanton). In 1851, he built the first house in this part of the Valley. However, Kottinger did not ~~preserve~~ persevere as a viticulturalist, and there was no large plantings of grapes near Pleasanton or Livermore until the early 1880's.

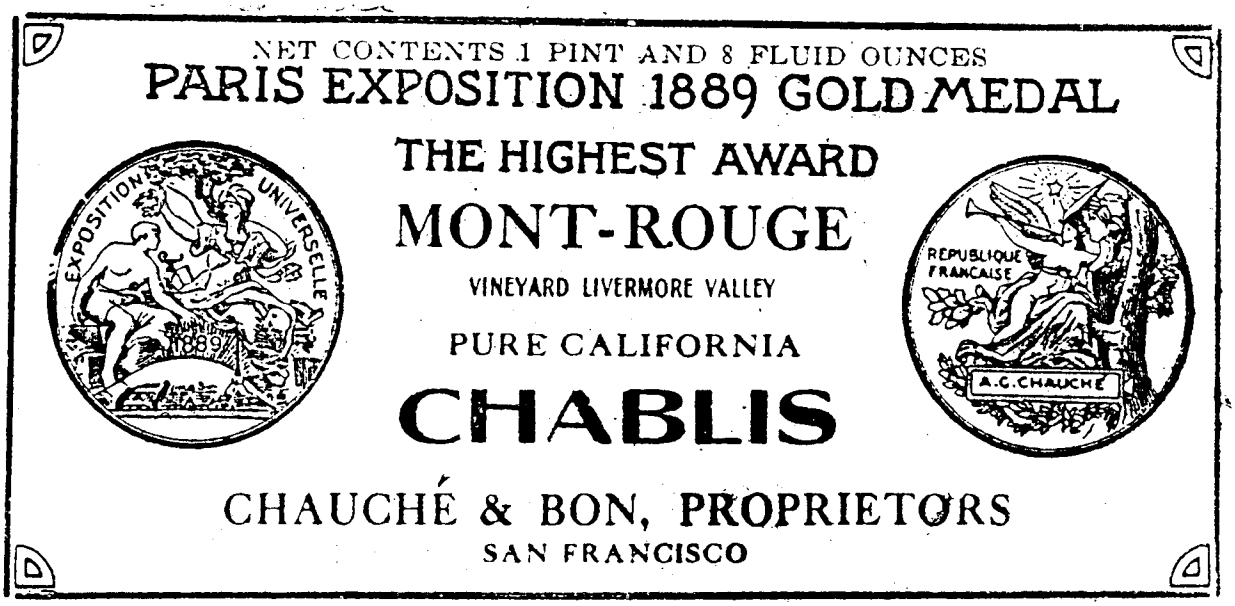
The first winery of any size in the Valley, that of Camille Aguillon and Gottardo Bustelli, was built on Railroad Avenue in Livermore in 1882 and appropriately named Pioneer. The following year, when about 880 acres of nearby vineyards were coming into the bearing, some 180 tons of grapes were harvested, all of which were sold to Pioneer. Three-quarters of the vintage consisted of Zinfandel, but the percentage of white wine grapes increased rapidly in the next few years. By 1886, they were making six thousand gallons of Zinfandel and about nineteen thousand gallons of white wine. By 1890, their total output was around 160,000 gallons, more than two-thirds of it white. Incorporated into the California Wine Association in 1894, the winery operated until Prohibition. The old frame building has been used since Repeal as a warehouse.

Pioneer soon had an ambitious local rival, the Mont Rouge Winery of Adrian G. Chauche, a native of the Bordeaux region of France. Since 1860, Chauche had been a dealer in both foreign and native wines in San Francisco, first on Montgomery Street near



MONT ROUGE VINEYARD AND WINERY, LIVERMORE.

[Alameda Co. Illustrated, 1898]



WINE LABEL USED BY CHAUCHÉ & BON (W.I. Photo, 1949)

California and later on front Street near Jackson. In 1884, on a little hill just west of Livermore, Chauche set out his vineyard and a year later built his winery, a soundly constructed building with stone walls surrounding its lower floor. Mont Rouge wines came to enjoy a good reputation both in California and abroad, its Sautemes and Haut Sautemes were awarded gold medals at the Paris Exposition of 1889.

In 1892, though critically ill--indeed almost on his death bed--Chauche married a woman much younger than himself, Marie, the sister of young Charles Bon, who had just bought a partnership in the business. Bon, the son of a Frenchman who had prospered in San Francisco as an importer of European goods, was a University of California graduate. After young Charles' untimely death in 1902, his widow, also named Marie, continued the business until Prohibition. Today, only the ruins of the stone winery remain.

More famous, and with a longer history, was the vineyard set out in 1880 by Charles A. Wetmore. A native of Portland, Maine, and a 1868 graduate of the old College of California (predecessor of the State University), Wetmore had followed his studies with newspaper work.

A decade later, though without practical experience in winemaking, he was appointed a delegate to the 1878 Paris Exposition by the California Viticultural Association. With letters of introduction to the owners of Bordeaux chateaux, he visited many vineyards and sent articles on French viticulture back to the San Francisco *Alta.* On his return, he resolved to improve the quality of California wine. He helped organize the State Board of Viticulture and became its first vice president and chief viticultural officer.

In 1880, Wetmore bought property from Joseph F. Black (one of the largest landowners in the Valley), about four miles south of Livermore, just where the Arroyo del Valle begins to emerge from its canyon. After planting forty acres in vines, he put up a small winery, the Cresta Blanca. In his first years there, Wetmore, like his neighbors

Aguillon and Bustelli, was striving to gain a reputation for dry red wines. In 1886, he even bought the 1884-85 vintages of Cabernet Sauvignon, Tannat and Petite Sirrah wines from Captain John Drummond of Glen Ellen and some of Hiram Crabb's wines from Oakville. However, it soon became evident that the soil and climate were more favorable to white table wines. Cresta Blanca's "Chateau Yquem" was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889. To Wetmore's great delight, the judges pronounced it the equal of French wines of the same type.

But the award, prestigious as it was, did not provide money for development. Wetmore had offered Cresta Blanca up for sale in 1887 but had found no buyer. Four years later with Charles K. Kirby, a Fresno vineyardist and banker as principal stock holder, Charles A. Wetmore & Company was formed. Other stock holders included the founder's brother Clarence J. Wetmore, Maurice Clark, and United States Senator Charles M. Felton. But in 1892, unable to meet financial obligations, Charles lost both his interest in the company and his personal vineyard holdings. He tried to recoup his fortunes by opening a San Francisco restaurant in what had formerly been an editorial room of the *Alta*, but the venture failed. He lived until 1927, much respected for his opinions on viticulture but never again active in the industry.

Clarence J. Wetmore, a graduate of the first class of the University of California (1873), had a more successful career. A year after his brother came to Livermore, he too bought land, some forty-three acres to the north of Cresta Blanca. This he planted and named the Electra Vineyard, and some years later erected a small winery. The two brothers apparently operated independently until the establishment of the firm of Charles A Wetmore & Company, into which Electra merged. Clarence Wetmore retained his interests in this firm until 1895, when he formed a partnership with Charles E. Bowen, a San Francisco wine merchant and a member of a pioneer family of grocers. Wetmore & Bowen bought the Cresta Blanca Winery from Charles A. Wetmore & Company (actually from Charles Kirby) and put their wine on the market as Cresta Blanca Souvenir Vintage.

(After a few years, the label was simplified to Cresta Blanca Wine Company.) They had a business office in San Francisco at 410 Post Street and bottling cellars at the corner of McAllister and Larkin Streets, diagonally across from the old City Hall, on part of the present site of the California State Building.

After the destruction of these cellars in the 1906 earthquake and fire, they reopened at 42 Davis Street, marketing wine not only from their original vineyards but also from the seventy acre Dos Mesas Vineyard and Winery, which they had bought in 1906 from Dr. Henry N. Cross of Stockton. This property, northwest of Cresta Blanca, is now part of the grounds of the U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital. Dos Mesas had been established in the 1880s by Frank Fowler, a classmate of Charles Wetmore at the old College Of California. Fowler had sold out to Dr. Cross, who specialized in champagne and fine white wines. Today the old frame winery still stands and is used as a warehouse.

After the death of Bowen in 1913, the firm again reorganized with Clarence Wetmore continuing as president and Austin C. Richards, an Oakland real estate and insurance broker, as vice president. They entered into an agreement with Paul Mason of Saratoga whereby they merchandised his wines while he supervised the making of theirs, particularly their champagne. The name of Cresta Blanca was kept and the firm continued to maintain considerable prestige up to Prohibition. The winery remained idle during the dry years, but in 1930 (by which time Clarence Wetmore was a very old man), Lucien B. Johnson (who had been an employee since 1908), purchased the property and, with Repeal, again began to make wine. In 1940, he sold to Schenley Distilleries.

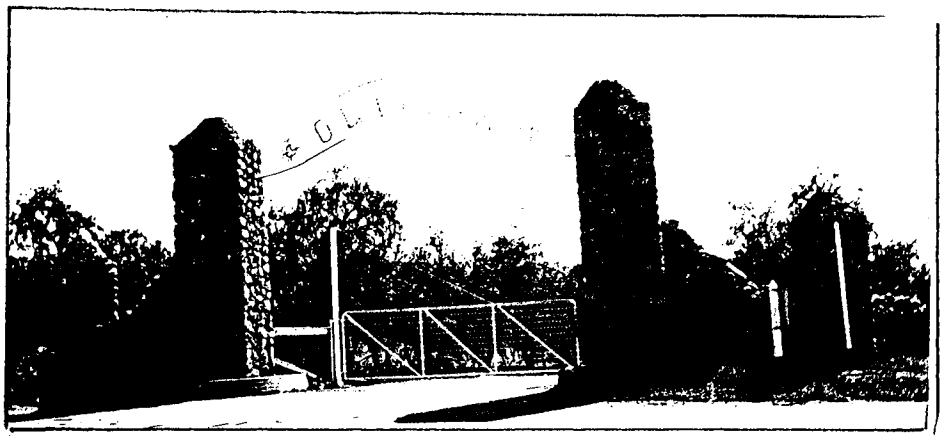
Other Livermore Valley wineries widely and favorably known had been built by the mid-eighties. In 1881, Julius P. Smith, a native of Wisconsin and a Civil War Veteran (who with his brother, the more widely known Francis M. "Borax" Smith, had made a fortune refining borax), came to Livermore and acquired some two thousand acres of old Splivalo

Ranch. The land sloped up on either side of the Arroyo del Valle and was a short mile northwest of Cresta Blanca. The property had come into the possession of the San Francisco Savings Society, and Smith was able to purchase it for the bargain price of twenty dollars an acre.

Though without any vineyard experience, Smith entered into the project with enthusiasm. He sought the advice of Charles Wetmore and began the planting of 400 acres of his new estate, which he named Olivina. He visited the famous wine districts of Europe to learn as much as he could of his new avocation and engaged James M. Davis as viticulturalist. He was well advised in his choice of varieties, which included Cabernet Sauvignon, Sauvignon Blanc, Folle Blanche, Semillon and Grenache.

A three story concrete winery, the Olivina, along with a distillery built up against a hill, was in use by 1885, as was a champagne vault excavated unto the hillside. There was a cooperage capacity of over 300,000 gallons and the plant was operated on the then-popular "gravity principal." The top floor of the winery, directly accessible by a hillside road, was the fermenting room. After fermentation, the wine was moved down to the middle floor for rackings and filtrations, and finally to the lower floor for aging in small tanks and casks. This arrangement eliminated a great deal of pumping, which is harmful to wines, particularly to white table wines. As early as 1886, Olivina's output was some 100,000 gallons, part of which found a market in St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Smith continued to plant and by 1890, with 660 in vines, had the largest vineyard in Alameda County. His crop that year was 1300 tons.

Smith died in 1904, but his widow and her brother, Benjamin Barker, who had been resident manager and winemaker since 1888, continued operations. Though Mrs. Smith was a woman of exceptional energy (even with advancing years, she found time for active participation in numerous organizations, D.A.R. to the Save the Redwoods league), Olivina scarcely paid for itself, and after Barker's death in 1912, she closed the winery and leased out the vineyard. But continued to keep her interest in the estate for many years,



OLIVINA VINEYARDS
& WINERY, 1950
[Peninou photo]




OLIVINA - IDEAL
VINTAGES.
TRADE
MARK
Haut-Sauterne
BOTTLED AT THE OLIVINA VAULTS.
Julius Paul Smith.
GROWER.
Livermore,
California.

dividing time between Olivina and her residence in San Francisco's Fairmont Hotel. She died childless in 1942, by which time the greater part of the vineyard was likewise dead, and some thirty-one heirs sold the property. The old winery still stands, as do the distillery, the champagne tunnels and the original Smith house.

In 1883, Joseph F. Black, from whom Wetmore had bought the site of Cresta Blanca, became interested in viticulture. With Wetmore's help, he subdivided that part of his 6000-acre ranch consisting of gently rolling land just north of the Splivalo Ranch along Arroyo Road. He named the district Antelope, planted two-hundred acres to grafted vines, and called this vineyard Lomitas.

Across the Arroyo Road from Black was Nicolas Domenique Lorrain, a Frenchman who, in 1882, set out modest 16-acre vineyard and erected a small winery, which operated until the turn of the century.

Adjoining the Lomitas Vineyard to the south, on Arroyo Road about a mile north of the stone gates that still mark the entrance to the Olivina, a driveway shaded by pepper trees leads to two late-Victorian-style cottages now occupied by the Redemptorist Fathers. In 1883, this land was sold by Black to Christopher Buckley, an Irishman who had come to San Francisco as a young man and, from his bar on Bush Street, had ultimately become political boss of the city. He lost his eyesight through an illness, but even as "Blind Boss Buckley" kept his ruthless control. His influence in the Livermore Valley was more wholesome, for here on Arroyo Road he set out 60 acres to Zinfandel, Mataro, Colombard and "Petit Pinot" grapes and named the property Ravenswood.

Another purchaser of vineyard land from Joseph Black was Henry B. Wagoner, who in the early 1880s, acquired land adjoining Ravenswood to the south. He too planted wine grapes and erected a distillery and concrete winery with a storage capacity of 100,000 gallons, of which 75,000 gallons were oak cooperage. Wagoner, faced with a depressed

market, did not crush any grapes in 1888. The following year, Buckley acquired the property and realized, in part, his goal of producing a good standard wine priced within reach of families of moderate means. In 1896, the "sage of Ravenswood" revealed that he had permission from the federal authorities to sell as "cognac" the brandy produced from his Folle Blanche grapes. After Buckley's death, Cresta Blanca leased Ravenswood and used the winery as a champagne cellar. Only the roofless walls are standing today.

In 1883 Eugene Paris, a Frenchman, who since 1876, had been a resident of San Francisco, bought 35 acres the southwest of Ravenswood. He cleared the land of live oak and brush and set out a vineyard, which included some good varieties of both red and white grapes. Two years later, with capital furnished in part by Pierre Bocqueraz, a well-to-do Oakland wholesale liquor dealer, he built a winery. As his own vines were not yet in full bearing, he purchased grapes from Black's Lomitas Vineyard.

Black remained in close association with Bocqueraz and Paris. At this time in San Francisco, there was a powerful group of wine merchants boycotting those winemakers who refused to sell at their price. The Livermore district was the first to take up the fight. With Black and Bocqueraz as leaders, Livermore Valley Wine and Vineyard Company was organized in 1886. Capitalized at two million dollars, the company was mostly composed of local vineyardists. Most of the wine was made at the Paris Winery, and it was nearly all shipped in bulk to San Francisco for sale by Bocqueraz and other independent wine dealers. Today, the old frame winery still stands and the estate is known as Arndale.

Adjoining Paris to the north at the east side of the junction of Alden Lane and Vallecitos Road was the 40-acre vineyard of Professor Oren C. Locke of Evanston, Illinois, who had purchased the property in 1882 from Black and immediately set it out in vineyard.

North of Locke was the 85-acre Valley Vista Vineyard of Wallace Everson, a resident of Oakland and president of the Pacific Surety Company. He too had purchased

land from Black, which in 1883 he planted to vineyard; after the vines came into bearing, he erected a frame winery. In the 1890s, the property was acquired by Arva Alphonso Fargo, a native of Pennsylvania, who had settled in the Livermore Valley in the 1880s and worked as a vineyardist. The Valley Vista, and adjoining it to the north the 95-acre Arlington Vineyard of the Messrs. Hatch, Robertson and Rohrer, is now the property of William Wagoner, a son of Henry B. Wagoner. Although the greater part of the land is still planted to vineyard, the old valley Vista Winery no longer stands.

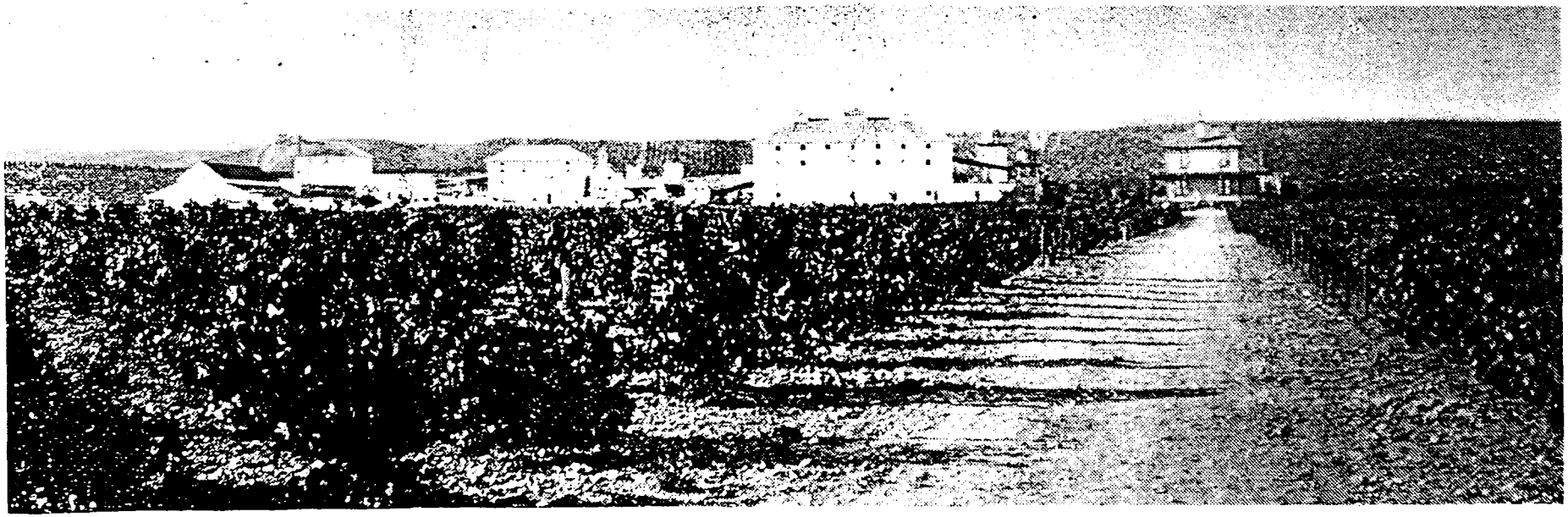
In 1881, up the Vallecitos Road about a mile southeast of Paris and Bocqueraz, yet another Frenchman, Alexandre Duval, had bought land on the gently sloping hills. He eventually planted 180 acres to such high quality wine grapes as Cabernet Sauvignon, Malbec, Semillon and Sauvignon Blanc.

Born in Marseilles, the son of a French vigneron of aristocratic lineage, and educated as a civil engineer, he had built railroads in Peru and mixed in politics in Venezuela before coming to California with his wife, Rosalie Cap-Ceelan, daughter of a wealthy Belgian. On his hillside estate, which he named Chateau Bellevue, he built a comfortable residence, a stone winery, cellars with a 300,000 gallon capacity, and a small school house, where his young daughter Amelie might receive private tutoring.

The Count, as Duval came to be called locally, personally supervised the planting of 160 acres of vineyard and was one of the first winemakers in California to segregate his vintages by type and to label them as such. ~~He had almost as many imported varieties as Olivina, including Sauterne and Coted' Or~~.

A perfectionist in all these things, he inspected his vineyards clad in an immaculate white suit and straw hat.

Apart from his vineyard, the Count centered his attentions on his daughter. Her elopement with a hospital orderly at the turn of the century was a great blow to his pride,



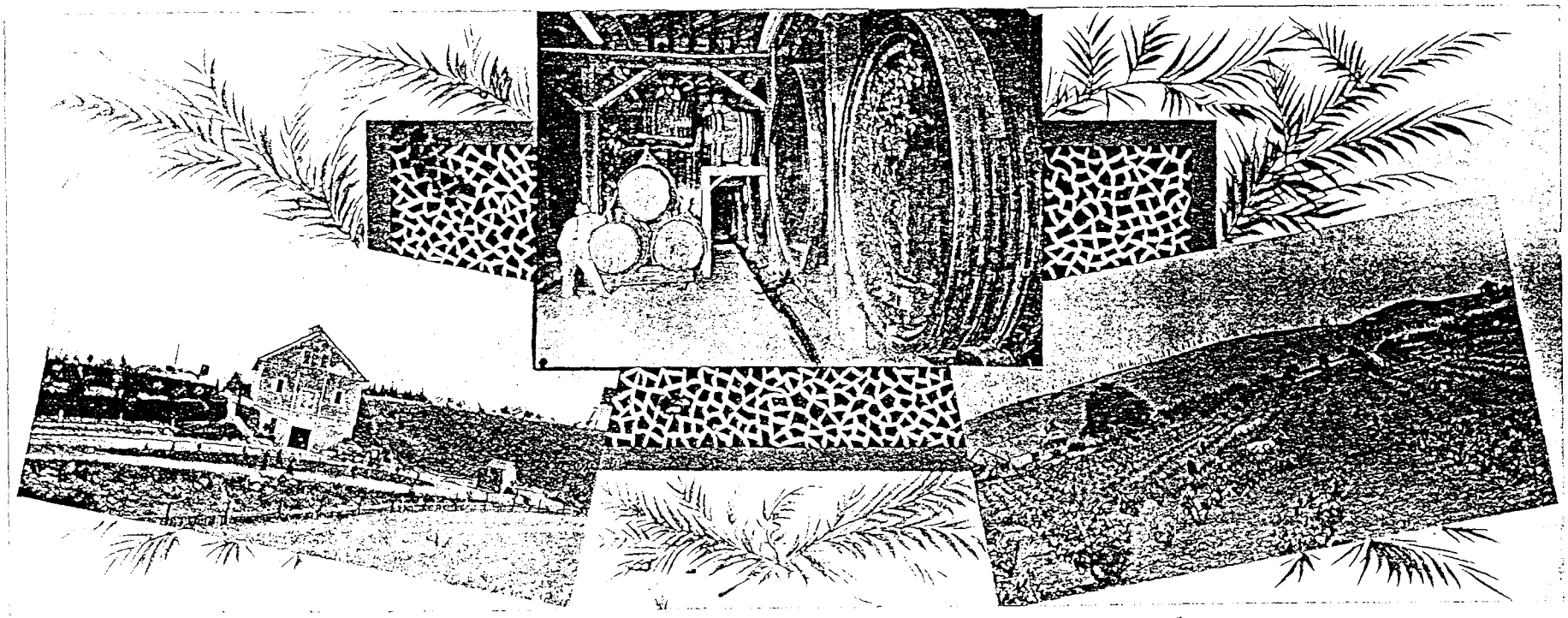
GENERAL VIEW OF CHATEAU BELLEVUE—A. DUVALL, PROPR., LIVERMORE, CAL.

[Alameda County Illustrated, 1898]

and although her marriage soon broke up and she returned home, Duval never forgave her. She remained only a few months in the now unpleasant atmosphere of Bellevue. During the next few years, stories circulated that she had become a woman of the streets and roamed from city to city. Duval had never been a particularly friendly man and he became more and more a recluse. He allowed the winery and vineyards to deteriorate and when he died in 1913, he was alone except for two faithful old Basque retainers. As he left no will and there was no heir except for Amelie, whose whereabouts were unknown, the estate was put up for auction. However, a few days before the scheduled sale, a quite respectably married Amelie arrived in San Francisco to claim the estate, then promptly returned to her home in Chicago without showing any further interest in Bellevue. Today, none of the land set out to vines by Duval is in vineyard; the old house was destroyed by fire during Prohibition, but the wineries have become the very stout barns of the present owners of the property.

On the north side of Vallecitos Road directly opposite Bellevue, a German by the name of George True had established himself in the early 1880's. Here he planted a vineyard, sold it and planted again nearby, selling his grapes to others until 1889, when he built a small winery of his own, which enlarged four years later. After his death in 1896, his widow, who form the start had been in charge of the cellar, continued to operate not only the vineyard and winery but also the cattle ranch, which extended up into the Livermore hills. In the 1940's, the vineyard and winery came into possession of Stefano Forni who operates under the name of Pacific Coast Brands of San Francisco.

About half a mile above Bellevue where the Vallecitos Road begins to climb rather steeply, Dr. Joseph Altschul of New York City, planted 100 acres to vines in about 1890. He named the estate the Vienna Vineyard, and while he initially regarded grape growing as a gentlemanly adjunct to his fine summer home with its beautiful gardens, by the time the



THE VIENNA WINERY, LIVERMORE

[Alameda Co. Illustrated, 1898]

vineyard came into full bearing three years later, the price of grapes had dropped and he decided to build his own winery. This was a three-story structure, the lower floor built into the side of the hill. He introduced what were then advanced methods--a hydraulic press and a gasoline engine for running the elevator of the crusher and stemmer. Altschul continued to live the greater part of the time in New York, and the enterprise was managed by Emil C. Hahn, a Russian, who was succeeded in 1899 by Thomas D. Coffman, a former employee of Smith's at Olivina. The greater part of the wines went to San Francisco in bulk and apparently the business was never very successful. Altschul was reported to be "broke" in 1906, when he sold the Vienna Vineyard to John Gilcrest of Oakland, who changed its name to Belleview. This could scarcely have endeared him to the neighboring Chateau Bellevue, and after a few years he wisely changed the name again, this time to Escondido. As such, it operated until Prohibition. Although the winery is presently in ruins, the land is in vineyard and the old Altschul home still stands.

About two miles southeast of Livermore on the north side of Tesla Road near where the Arroyo Mocho debouches on the valley floor, the somewhat pebbly soil had proved to be well adapted to vineyard. James Concannon, a native of County Galway, Ireland, found his way here in the 1880's. He planted grapes and built a small winery, which he replaced in 1895 with a new one with a capacity of nearly 200,000 gallons. It gained a reputation as a "model of cleanliness." The firm had remained in the same family and at the same location through the eighty years of its existence. Even during Prohibition, the winery continued to operate--as a producer of medicinal and sacramental wines.

Southeast of Concannon on the ~~Telsa~~ Tesla Road was Carl H. Wente who had come to California from Germany in 1882. For three years, he was employed by his countryman,

Charles Krug at St. Helena, as cellar master. In 1885, he bought an interest in the 50-acre vineyard bordering the ~~Telsa~~ Tesla Road that had been set out by Dr. George Bernard. Together, the two men built a winery and, the following year, had a vintage of 50,000 gallons.

When Bernard died in 1887, Wente took in two new partners, Dr. E. Bush and Henry Oterson, the latter a wine dealer at 35 Post Street, San Francisco. Business prospered. In 1897, Wente put in an additional 100 acres in vines, and by 1901 was able to buy out his partners. During the decade 1900-10, in addition to his activities as a Livermore winegrower, he became president and principal stockholder of the Napa & Sonoma Wine Company, helped reorganize two Livermore banks, and established the Farmer's Warehouse Company of Livermore. Like his neighbor, Concannon, Wente specialized in fine white wines, and since the repeal of Prohibition, the business has been run by the founder's sons.

On a side road south of Wente was the thirty-acre La Bocage Vineyard, ~~y~~set out in the 1880 s by a Frenchman, Louis Mel, who continued here until Prohibition. Mel planted the better varieties of white wine grapes from his native Bordeaux region, and although he himself never made wine, he was instrumental in the development of the Livermore Valley into one of California's finest white wine districts. The property is now owned by the Wente Brothers.

Although, as we have noted, the first wine made in the Livermore Valley area was that from the vineyards of John Kottinger, near Pleasanton, this western part of the valley has had relatively few important vineyards. There were, however, two notable exceptions: those of John Crellin and Jason A. Rose.

Crellin began his business career in the early 1860's as a oyster dealer at Oysterville (in what was then Washington Territory), and he was associated with his brother Thomas

and John S. Morgan in the old California Market on California Street in San Francisco. Some years later, the firm became a handsome home in the fashionable Lake Merritt district of Oakland.

In the early eighties, while continuing to make money from the sale of oysters, he became interested in viticulture and bought some 250 acres about three miles east of Pleasanton on Vineyard Road.

He set out vines and, by 1885, was operating a winery he named Ruby Hill. In 1887, a larger brick winery (which still stands) was erected and, by 1890, there were 220 acres in vines, many planted to the better varieties, including Semillon and Cabernet Sauvignon. Surprisingly in this white wine district, it was his red wines--the Cabernet and Zinfandel--that won gold medals in the early nineties at fairs in Chicago, San Francisco, Bordeaux and Atlanta. Crellin died in 1895, but Ruby Hill Vineyards had incorporated, and control remained of the Califonia Wine Association, but some of the best white wines of C.W. A. were those it bought from Ruby Hill. Shortly after the coming of Prohibition, Ruby Hill was acquired by Ernesto Ferrario, a San Franicsco liquor dealer who re-opened the winery after Repeal.

The other large vineyard near Pleasanton, that of Jason A. Rose, was also on the appropriately named Vineyard Road a mile east of town. Rose, a native of the Azores, had left home in 1863, at the age of thirteen, as a stowaway on a ship bound for Boston. He made his way a year later to California, worked hard and made money though contracts for the hauling of redwood from the Moraga Woods. By marrying into the Bernal family, he acquired the ranch of 535 acres, which he subdivided into tracts for orchards and vineyards. By 1887, he had personally planted 300 acres to wine grapes. For years was kept busy as the owner of a hotel in Pleasanton, and while he considered putting up his own winery, he never found time to do so.



RUBY HILL WINERY, 1941 [W. I. photo]

In 1901, Rose sold the vineyard to Theodore Gier, a native of Hanover where, as a young man, he had learned winemaking, Gier came to the United States in 1881 and in the following year had a small vineyard At Anaheim. Some years later, he moved to Oakland and prospered there as a retail grocer. In 1893, he had bought a vineyard near Livermore, and five years later, another at Napa City. He organized the Theodore Gier Wine Company, which later bought a fourth vineyard at St. Helena. He renamed the Rose Vineyard, Geirsberger, along with that from his other wineries, was marketed at 581-93 Eighteenth Street in Oakland, where the company had its cellars and salesroom.

The recipient of the Order of the Crown from Kaiser Wilhelm for services during the Boxer Rebellion, Gier became distinctly unpopular for his ardent and uncompromising pro-German activities during the First World War, and business suffered somewhat in consequence. During Prohibition, the wineries and vineyards were sold by his family. The Sequoia vineyard and winery near Napa were purchased by the Christian Brothers and renamed the Mt. LaSalle; the winery at St. Helena was reopened with Repeal and is now a cooperative. The Vineyards at Pleasanton are still maintained, but the Giersberger Winery though still standing, has never been reopened.

A later winegrower at Pleasanton was Frank Garatti, a native of Italy who arrived in Pleasanton in 1895, at the age of sixteen. After working at the Remillard Brick Company and operating a boarding house for a number of years, he was able to erect a small winery on St. John Street in 1902. Business prospered, and as he acquired vineyards in the area, he enlarged the winery until it grew to capacity of over 1,000,000 gallons. It is still owned and operated by the Garatti family.



GIERSBERG WINERY, Pleasanton, 1950

Peninou photo

In Niles Canyon, between Pleasanton and the town of Niles, there were several acreages planted to wine grapes. Among these growers was Julius Roumiguiere, who had 30 acres in vines at Sunol and produced some 20,000 gallons of wine annually. After his death in the late 1880's, his widow Mary and his son Julius continued to operate the winery and vineyard well into the twentieth century.

No wine has been made in this particular area since Repeal, and only a few scattered vines remain.

MONTEREY / SAN BENITO COUNTIES

Monterey / San Benito Counties

Monterey County was one of the twenty-seven original counties created by California's first legislature in 1850. Twenty-four years later, San Benito County was created, it's territory taken from Monterey County. Hence, prior to 1874, the history of winemaking is San Benito County is in essence the history of Monterey County. This history is largely that of two men--Theophile Vache and William Palmtag--and one winery.

Vache, a Frenchman and a baker by trade, came to San Francisco in the early fifties. In 1854, with a little capital, he moved to what was then Monterey County and bought 350 acres about ten miles south of Hollister. He planted about five acres to Mission grapes and in 1861 sent to France for cuttings of Black Pinot, Trousseau, and Grey Riesling which, packed in soil in wine barrels, arrived in good condition in spite of the long trip around the Horn. By 1881, with some seventy-two acres planted to grapes, including some choice table varieties, he was making, in his adobe cellars, from ten to fifteen thousand gallons of wine annually. Most of the wine was sold at his wine depot in Hollister.

In 1883 William Palmtag, a short, stocky German from Baden, bought Vache's ranch and winery. The following year, Palmtag visited Europe and returned with sufficient cuttings of Ploussard, Petit Pino, Cabernet franc and White Riesling for an additional 35-acre vineyard. Since San Benito County had never been attacked by the pylloxera, the grafting of scions to resistant root stock was not necessary, which greatly facilitated the planting of vines. Palmtag persuaded a nephew, Leopold Palmtag, to return with him to California. This young man worked at first under another German named Renz, but ultimately succeeded him as winemaker.

With bricks made on the premises, Palmtag built a fine new winery with a storage capacity of 140,000 gallons. In 1889 he built a distillery and used the brandy partly to fortify his dessert wines, but also aged some in barrels in a bonded warehouse in San Jose.

Palmtag's dry and dessert wines won many prizes, not only at the various state and county fairs, but in Europe as well. However, his *chef-d'œuvre* was his White Riesling.

Having considerable capital, he could afford to keep his vintages in storage until they became marketable. Indeed, his big dray loaded with cases, puncheons, and barrels, and drawn by six horses, was an impressive sight as it made its dusty ten mile trip from the winery to his Hollister storerooms

The winery became the social center of the region, particularly on Sundays. In the days before the automobile, the trip from Hollister was a good day's outing, and the Palmtags were very gracious hosts. They built a large pool and bath house and the upper floor of the winery, the fermenting room, became a dance hall between vintages. There was also a bar where one could quench his thirst.

Because of his many interests in Hollister--founder of the water company, president of a bank, and at one time mayor--Palmtag never lived at the winery, but went there every Tuesday with the mail and wine orders. He always spent the weekends there and on Saturday made his routine inspection of the entire ranch. It was a self-sufficient little community, raising its own beef and lamb, and making its own butter and cheese. From fifteen to twenty-five men were employed the year round, with extra men for the vintage season.

In the great earthquake of 1906, the winery, which had been built on a hillside and at different levels, was badly damaged. Falling walls broke open the tanks and the wine rushed out in a torrent through the ground floor door and into the vineyard. Practically all the wine in storage was lost, but the winery was repaired and ready for the 1906 vintage.

In 1901 Palmtag incorporated the vineyard and winery under the name San Benito Vineyards Corporation. The venture was capitalized at $500,000. The principal stockholders associated with him were John Dickinson and C.M. Levies, Chicago and New York grain brokers and investors.

Captain J. Chamon de St. Hubert was one of the directors of the corporation as well as the general manager of the winery and vineyards. A short, heavy-set Frenchman and the descendant of an old Burgundy family, he had studied chemistry under Louis Pasteur. In the Franco-Prussian War he had been one of the participants of Gallifet's great charge against the Germans. St. Hubert arrived in the San Francisco Bay area in the 1870s. After a short stay in Santa Clara County, he moved to Fresno where he managed the Margarita Vineyards of Edward B. Rogers.

Under St. Hubert's direction, the vineyard acreage of the San Benito Vineyards Corporation increased and the winery enlarged and modernized. The firm built a fine house on a hill a short distance from the winery at the end of a road lined with cherry trees .

In 1907 Lewis withdrew from the firm. Palmtag likewise withdrew and Dickinson acquired complete control of the ranch. St. Hubert's death the following year removed a vivid figure from the California wine industry. It was said that once when a doctor (possibly a fellow member of the San Francisco Bohemian Club) asked him by what right he called his port wine a "tonic", the captain replied, "I throw some nails into the port while it is ageing; the wine extracts the iron; and everyone knows that iron is healthful."

Soon after the enactment of Prohibition, Dickinson traded the ranch for a hotel in San Francisco. The winery was locked up, but the vineyards were still cultivated and most of the grapes sold on the East Coast. During most of the dry years, the actual owner of the property was a San Francisco bank, but the management changed hands several times and before the end of the Prohibition, the vineyards were badly run down and the winery completely neglected. The casks and tanks had so dried out that daylight was visible through them.

Edwin D. Valliant leased the property from the bank and did a remarkable job of rehabilitating the vineyards and winery. At first he sold his product under the label of San Benito Winery, but later used the name Valliant. In 1942 the W.H. Taylor Company of

ALCOHOL 12%
BY VOLUME

NET CONTENTS
1 PT. 8 FL. OZ.



Edwin D

Valliant

JOHANNISBERG-RIESLING

CALIFORNIA WINE

PRODUCED & BOTTLED BY

San Benito Winery

BW-4143 14TH SUP. ADM. DIST. CAL.

HOLLISTER, CALIF.

CROCKER-UNION, S. F.

TAX PAID BY STAMPS AFFIXED TO ORIGINAL CASE

New York acquired the property, retaining the Valliant label, but replacing the old buildings, which had become antiquated, with a fine modern winery.

In the mid 1940s, a building crew excavating into the hillside discovered what was said to be one of the original bells from Mission San Juan Baptista, some fifteen miles away. In the early days of the mission, the Indians were hostile and at times the padres from the mission hid their valuables in the hillsides around the mission, often by burying them. Evidently, this time they either forgot where they buried the bell, or it was simply never reclaimed. So it lay in the hill alongside the winery for over a hundred years. Today the bell hangs above the roof of the winery.

In the late 1950s, the vineyards and winery were leased by the Almaden Vineyards of San Francisco and Los Gatos, who ultimately acquired the historic property.

A few miles south of Palmtag was the Gabilan Vineyard planted by Frederick Bioletti in 1908. A viticulturist from the University of California, Bioletti was a native of Liverpool, England, and had received his elementary education there. He came to California as a young boy with his widowed mother, who had married Captain John Drummond, a former British army officer and the proprietor of the Dunfillian Vineyards at Glen Ellen, Sonoma County.

Although Bioletti and his step-father never developed a warm relationship, Drummond was probably responsible for his interest in viticulture. In 1886 the twenty -one year old Bioletti hoed vines at the Vina Vineyards of Leland Stanford in Tehama County. It was while he was employed at Vina that he met and impressed Professor Hilgard, who offered him a chance to work his was through the Univeristy of California. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in botony in 1894 and his Masters in agriculture in 1898, at which time he became a member of the faculty.

While at the university, Bioletti had been attracted by this region and was convinced that the mild climate, good soil, and absence of phylloxera made the location ideal for a vineyard. In 1908 he resigned his professorship and with the backing of a San Francisco

physician, Harold Ohrwall, purchased land--just south of Palmtag--on which there was already a fifteen-acre vineyard. Bioletti took active charge and set out some seventy-five additional acres.

However, having discovered after just one year that the practical problems connected with operating a vineyard were but little to his liking, he returned to his classroom. On the other hand, Dr. Ohrwall, who had long been eager for country life, took over Bioletti's interest. In 1912 he built a small winery, crushed his first vintage that year and sold his product in puncheons to the California Wine Association. Although no wine has been made at Gabilan since 1944, the old frame building still stands and is used as a storehouse.

While Monterey County can vicariously claim Vache as an early winemaker, there were only a few winegrowers in the county prior to Prohibition. Mission fathers planted the county's first vineyard at Soledad, but the effort was abandoned. The United States Census of 1860 records only Vache and one H. Soberanes (in San Antonio Township) as viticulturists. Of the 700 gallons of wine produced in the county in that year, Vache accounted for 500 gallons and Soberanes only 200 gallons. In 1884 Kemelli & Co. in Gonzales and J. Malcohn and John Markeley, both in Salinas, were growing grapes as well. By 1889 the county still had only ten vineyardists, among them Kemelli & Co., but none of these early vineyardists made significant contributions to the county's viticultural history.

However, the early lack of interest in the county as a viticultural region did not detract from its potential. Sometime during the early years of this century a Frenchman by the name of Tamm planted champagne grapes high above the Salinas River in the Gavilan range. Tamm, seeing the similarity between the soil here and that of Champagne and Burgundy, planted Pinot Blanc, Petit Pinot, Chardonnay, and Chenin Blanc varieties. Tamm returned to France during World War I and after 1919 the vineyard was run by Will Silvear. Winemakers, among then the Wentes, bought Silvear's quality grapes until his

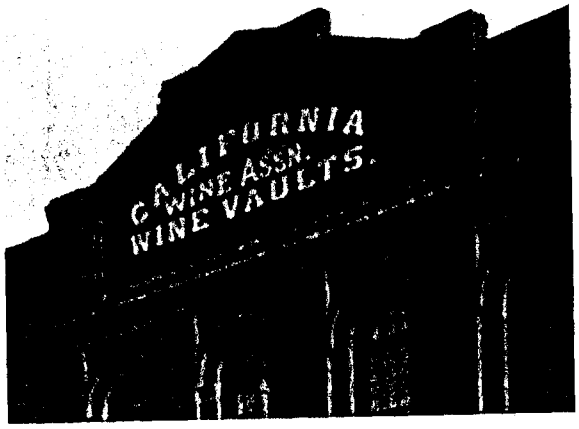
death in 1957. In 1965 one hundred individuals formed the Gavilan Vineyards Inc. and bought the property, which is now known as the Chalone Vineyard.

Ironically, Monterey County, with its less than auspicious beginning, has become one of California's premier winegrowing regions with an astonishing expansion in vineyard acreage. In 1963 only 71 acres were planted to vineyard. The following year 1,106 acres were planted to grapes. Acreage continued to increase at an amazing rate and peaked in 1982 with 35,758 acres. Although vineyard acreage has decreased slightly over the last decade, the county can still boast of 29, 031 acres, most of them planted to wine varieties.

Increased urbanization in the San Francisco Bay area counties, particularly Santa Clara and Alameda, during the 1950s, and the subsequent decrease in available vineyard acreage in these areas, sparked an interest in the Monterey/San Benito region. Large wine companies like Paul Masson, Mirassou, Wente Bros., and Almaden began buying grapes from growers in the Salinas Valley of Monterey County. Major corporations, notably Coca Cola Company and Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. invested in wineries. In addition, a number of smaller, traditional wineries sprang up throughout the area. These events have pushed the counties of Monterey and San Benito into the forefront of grape growing and winemaking in California.

SAN FRANCISCO

Created: February 18, 1850
County Seat: San Francisco
Land Area: 46.5 sq.miles / 29,760 acres



NOTE: FOR INFORMATION ON THE SAN FRANCISCO WINE FIRMS SEE The California Wine Assn. & Its Member Wineries 1894-1920 BY ERNEST PENINOU and GAIL UNZELMAN (NOMIS PRESS, 2000 - ISBN 0.9626543.2.9)

EARLY SAN FRANCISCO

Although the forty-six and a half square-mile parcel of land in Northern California, known as the city and county of San Francisco and named for St. Francis in 1850, is climactically unsuited to grow grape vines, it holds an important place in the history of wine in California. There were only two attempts to establish vineyards in the city and county: by the Franciscan friars in the late 1700s and by "the father of California viticulture," Agoston Haraszthy, in 1853. Both failed. Only one true commercial vintage of 100,000 gallons was produced in 1885 by Arpad Haraszthy, Agostin's son.

Mission San Francisco de ~~Assisi~~ Asís (now Mission Dolores) was founded on June 29, 1776 (just five days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence) at the southwest corner of present-day Dolores and Sixteenth streets, and a vineyard was planted soon after. This planting, however, was unsuccessful because of the unfavorable climate for grapes. Consequently, the Franciscan fathers were obliged to buy their wine grapes, or the wine itself, from neighboring missions. These were the Mission of Santa Clara de ~~Assisi~~ Asís (founded in 1777) on the outskirts of the *pueblo* of San Jose in Santa Clara County, and Mission San Jose de Guadalupe (founded in 1796) about fifteen miles north of San Jose at what is now the village of Mission San Jose in the city of Fremont, Alameda County.

The second and last attempt to establish a commercial vineyard in of San Francisco was by the versatile Hungarian, Colonel Agoston Haraszthy. On March 25, 1852, he purchased "a domain he named Las Flores for the price of precisely $1,654.79." The domain consisted of some 200 acres of unimproved land located a little behind Van Ness and north of Mission Dolores church. Here he planned to build a house, establish a nursery, and transplant some of the grapevine cuttings he had earlier planted in San Diego. He also intended to plant cuttings he ordered from European nurseries. The European vines included a lot from Hungary, which consisted of 160 cuttings and cost sixteen dollars; there were also, "six rooted vines," which cost twenty-three dollars. The latter, according to his son, Arpad, were the stock for the future plantings of Zinfandels. The origin of the Zinfandel grape, that of the Mission grape, is somewhat obscure. Arpad said the grape was of Hungarian origin and that the "wood brought here probably came from a vineyard that belonged to his mother." NOTE: THIS HAS PROVED TO BE UNTRUE.

The Colonel, obviously, was not well informed about the San Francisco climate, and he must have quickly come to the same conclusion that the Franciscan fathers reached many years earlier: San Francisco was not destined to become a winegrowing center. The Colonel eventually discovered that Sonoma had an ideal climate for growing

grapes, and he settled there with his family in 1857 ~~(see chapter 00 for a complete history of the Haraszthy family)~~.

San Francisco Winemakers

Nearly all of the land devoted to agriculture in the city and county of San Francisco was located in the Richmond District (row or truck crops), Cow Hollow District (dairies and truck crops), and in the areas south of Market Street: the Bayview, Potrero, and Excelsior districts, which produced a variety of crops. In 1900, there were about 8,219 acres devoted to agriculture in San Francisco, about 28 percent of its total area. Some ten years later, there were only 2,091 acres in agricultural use, down to about 7 percent. Although San Francisco was unsuitable for commercial wine growing and had only a single commercial wine grower, and that for only one year, the California State Board of Agriculture credits it as having 3,000 grapevines (about five acres) planted in 1910, in addition to other agricultural products:

Potatoes	87 acres
Alfalfa	1 acre
Other tame and cultivated grasses	60 acres
Grain cut green	42 acres
Apple trees	40 trees
Peach and Nectarine trees	120 trees
Prune and Plum trees	945 trees
Olive tree	1 tree
Grapevines	3,000 vines

The November 21, 1884 issue of The San Francisco *Merchant* (later the *Pacific Wine and Spirit Review*; a journal devoted to California agriculture, particularly viticulture) published a directory of the grape growers of California and listed forty individuals in San Francisco. Knowing that grapes cannot successfully be grown in the City, these growers must have owned vineyards outside the county, but claimed San Francisco as their residence. The list included:

A.C. Bassett	W.T. Coleman	A.L. Echward
S.E. Beaver	Frank Cook	M.M. Estee
Paride Canessa	Frank Cooke	F.R. Fabri
D.M. Carmen	Donaldson & Co.	J.W. Foye, M.D.
A.D. Cartwright	J.T. Doyle	M. Furley

Hellman Brothers
G.W. Howard
D. Hughes
Charles Kohler
A. Lathrop
H.P Livermore
M. G. Marsillot
E.H. Martin
Louis Mel
A. Montpellier
D.W.C. Morgan
S. Osterhoyt
E.A. Rix
G.P. Rixford
A. Rosenthal
E.C. Sanderworth
E.A. Schreck
J.J. Scouille
H.H. Sherwood
W.H. Snyder
C.H. Street
L.G. Stresovich
M. Turner
C.B. Turrill
E.N. Zermann

Unsuitable for commercial wine growing, San Francisco, it seems, was also unsuitable for commercial winemaking, there being only one commercial vintage made, that in 1885 by Arpad Haraszthy & Company. ~~Haraszthy and Company~~ who had its wine house and champagne vaults in a large two-story brick building at 530 Washington Street. Part of the building was set aside for a fermenting room, equipped it with the necessary tanks, press, and crusher capable of handling some 40 to 50 tons of grapes daily. An artesian well on Washington Street furnished the large amount of water needed for making wine and a vintage of 100,000 gallons was produced. The grapes came from vineyards in the surrounding counties and possibly from the Orleans Hill Vineyard, at Esparto, Yolo County, which the firm had acquired in 1881. Arpad Haraszthy & Company built a winery at its vineyard the following year, making this 1885 vintage the first and only commercial vintage in San Francisco.

Although there were no commercial wineries *per se* in San Francisco, a few of the family-owned wine cellars, for instance, A. Martini & Son, did make wine from grapes shipped into the city. Also, because of the large Italian, French, and German populations, San Francisco was a very good market for the "itinerant wine growers," who had small vineyards in the counties surrounding the Bay. Flat-bed pick-up trucks with a grape crusher attached to the tail-gate would deliver grapes to one's doorsteps, driveway, or sidewalk, crush the grapes and pump the juice into barrels or small tanks in the basement or garage; time converted the juice into wine.

The amount of custom, or homemade, wine produced n San Francisco was considerable. The State Board of Agriculture estimated the 1917 California vintage at 20,000,000 gallons, of which Sonoma County accounted for 5,000,000 gallons, Napa County 3,000,000 gallons, and surprisingly, "Alameda County and Bay cities, including the wine made in the cellars of foreigners in San Francisco, 3,000,000."

San Francisco was also home to many small wine cellars, usually operated by families of Italian, French, or German ancestry. These cellars were located in either the North Beach district, or in the blue collar Mission, Potrero, or Bayview districts south of Market Street, where there was light industry, small dairies, and vegetable farms. These cellars usually consisted of a store on the ground floor and a flat above, where the family lived. In the basement, small oak casks stored the wines purchased from Bay Area wineries until is was bottled and sold. Many of these family cellars had their own labels and catered to a steady local clientele, especially boarding houses and restaurants.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

San Mateo County

No Franciscan mission was ever established within the boundaries of what became San Mateo County, but in 1788 the fathers from Mission Dolores in San Francisco started work at an *asistencia* near the mouth of San Pedro Creek, where there was a considerable Indian population. Some adobe buildings were erected and, although the climate is better suited to the growing of cabbages and arichokes, vineyards were planted. A few years later, an epidemic wiped out almost all the native population and the site was abandoned.

In 1837, near the site of this *asistencia*, Francisco Sanchez, who acquired the land by Mexican grant, built a big adobe ranch house. This is still standing, but the vineyard has fallen into desuetude. The Franciscans built a small chapel and a hospice near San Mateo Creek in the present town of San Mateo, but there is no record of any vineyard. Nor are there records indicating any grape growing before the time of American occupation on the other lands held by Mexican grant.

It is likely, however, that Maximo Martinez, who held the 13,000-acre Rancho El Corte de Madera (land west of Stanford University and traversed by Portola Road) had some vines and made small amounts of wine. At any rate, by the 1880s, his son, Antonio, had a vineyard of about thirteen acres bordering Alpine Road near Portola Road, but was sending his grapes elsewhere to be crushed.

The winery nearest the Martinez ranch was that of Hugh Kelly, about a half mile to the northwest where Portola Road crosses Sausal Creek. Kelly, a big redheaded Irishman who began farming here about 1868, had about seven acres of Zinfandels in the 80s and 90s.

In 1853 the peripatetic Agoston Haraszthy had planted some Hungarian varieties on land now covered by Crystal Springs Reservoir, but he made no wine there and beginning three years later devoted his efforts to his famous Buena Vista Vineyards in Sonoma County.

The first commerically produced wine in San Mateo County was probably at Woodside. The most versatile of pioneers, Robert Tripp, a native of Massachusetts, dentist, lumberman, and general store keeper, settled here in 1849. In the rear of his store, which still stands at the intersection of Kings Mountain and Tripp roads, he had a winery in which he crushed grapes from his vineyard along Union Creek. His output was never large, but he ahd some good varieties and he exhibited his Grey Riesling at the San Francisco Midwinter Fair of 1893-94. A tall, slender, kindly old man, Tripp welcomed many visitors who held picnics in shady spots near his store, almost until his death in 1919. Both store and winery were still standing in 1960, the former a museum, the later converted into a private residence.

Tripp's friend and neighbor Louis P. Blanchard, who had come to California from New York in 1864, had established himself in Woodside, operating an express service between that town and Redwood City, also had a vineyard and his own winery in the 60s and 70s.

By the 1870s, Woodside, which had started as a lumber town, began to attract a few well-to-do San Francisco businessmen as a place for summer and weekend residences. Among these was Simon L. Jones, who had left his native Wales to become a citizen of Texas before its annexation to the United States. He had been successful there as a cattleman, but in 1852 had come to San Francisco and built up a large commission business, importing rice, tea and sundry *objects d'art* through an agency in Hong Kong.

About 1870 Jones bought 1,500 acres south and east of Bear Gulch and Old County roads and named the estate Hazlewood Farm. He cleared the more gentle slopes of this big estate and planted fruit trees and vines. At the time of his death in 1890, there were about a hundred acres in grapes and a winery. His son and heir, Everett D. Jones, leased the winery to Kolb & Denhard, wine and liquor dealers at 422 Montgomerey Street, San Francisco. They only operated the winery for four years. It was then dismantled, but Jones maintained the vineyard until 1903, when he sold part of the property to James A.

Folger, a San Francisco coffee and spice dealer, who built a handsome new home. The old Jones house, a sprawling wooden structure with many gables, still stands, but both the vineyard and orchard have died out.

On the east side of Old County Road, across from Hazlewood Farm, was the 380-acre estate of Charles Brown. Brown had come from New York to San Francisco in 1829 aboard a whaling ship, married into the de Haro family, and in 1839 bought this part of Rancho Canada de Raymundo from the grantee, John Coppinger, a former British naval officer. Brown named the estate Mountain Home Ranch, built himself an adobe house and a saw mill, probably the first in the area.

Brown sold the ranch to Ephraim W. Burr, who had come to San Farncisco in the early 50s, and served as president of the Savings and Loan Society from 1856 to 59. Burr did not live on the ranch, but he planted vines and built a winery. In 1883 he in turn sold to John A. Hooper, a native of Maine, who had made his way to San Fancisco as a boy of fifteen and had become wealthy in the lumber business. Hooper, and his family, resided here during the summer, looked after the twenty acres in Zinfandels, and kept the winery in operation until Prohibition. A part of the estate has remained in the same family, but only a few acres are still in vines and the winery has never been reopened.

In the 1850s, a half mile south of Mountain Home, was the busy little lumbering town of Searsville. Most of its level site is now covered by Searsville Lake, but on the surrounding slopes are numerous home sites. West of Searsville, at the intersection of Portola Road and Old La Honda Road, a vineyard was set out in the early 1880s by Edgar F. Preston. A native of Louisiana, tall and distinguised in manner, Preston had come to San Francisco as a boy, studied law, built up a considerable private paractice, and later became attorney for the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad.

Preston held his first vintage, that of 1886, for four years before bottling and followed this procedure consistently, selling his wines, which included a very good Riesling and a reputable Cabernet, only in glass. In 1895 he built Portola Hall, a fine

country home, and while continuing his law practice, maintained both vineyard and winery until his death in 1905. Much of the former vineyard has been subdivided as residential property.

The greater part of Preston's fine vineyard was ravaged by phylloxera, but his friend and neighbor, Edward A. Rix planted some seventeen acres to stock along the present Family Farm Road above Sausal Creek in the late 1880s. Rix, a native San Franciscan and member of the class of 1877 at the University of California, had become a dealer in mining machinery and had helped design the first automatic hammers. He kept up the vineyard until about 1910.

Another vineyard and winery dating from the 1880s was that of John M. Lane on the east side of Old County Road, a little to the north of Bear Gulch. Lane had come to San Francisco as a young man in 1875 and soon had established himself as a grocer at Mission and Twenty-Second Streets. A few years later, he became a tobacco salesman and in 1884 formed a long-lasting partnership with Francis J. Connelly, first in the operation of bars on a number of the passenger steamers between San Francisco and other coast towns and cities, and later as wholesale tobacco dealers.

Lane bought the Woodside property in the 1880s and soon thereafter set out twenty acres in grapes, which included some Chasselas, and built a stone winery. In 1889 he moved here and, while maintaining his business interests both in San Francisco and Seattle, continued to look after vineyard and winery until his death in 1908. His widow, Lillian E. Lane, lived here until1 1915, not operating the winery, but keeping up the vineyard.

The Lane estate was later bought by Daniel C. Jackling, a wealthy mining man, and he too looked after the vineyard, even during the dry years. After Prohibition, and as late as 1950, he was selling Cabernet grapes to various winemakers. The estate has since been subdivided, and the fine old residence has become a rest house for a religious order. Near

the stream bed of Bear Gulch, the cellar of the winery is still sttanding in the shade of a group of tall eucalyptus trees.

While Tripp's store was the first in the community, the center of the little town of Woodside has always been Whiskey Hill at the intersection of Canada and Woodside roads. Here, about 1870, a German immigrant William Haaker established a general store and in the 1890s planted a vineyard on the hillside across from the present town hall.

Haaker had no winery, but adjoining him to the north was the La Questa Vineyard, the planting of which was begun about 1885 by Emmet H. Rixford. A native of Vermont, Rixford had studied law at McGill University and in 1869 had become a practicing attorney in San Fancisco. While operating his law practice, Rixford gave considerable study to the problems of winemaking and in 1883 published an illustrated manual entitled, *The Wine Press and The Cellar.*

Rixford's first plantings of Zinfandels fell victim to phylloxera and in 1895 he wisely replaced them with about forty acres, principally Cabernet Sauvignon, all on resistant root stock. The La Questa produced an excellent red wine and won a gold medal at the 1915 Panama Pacific Exposition. The winery closed with Prohibition, but in 1934 was reopened by the founder's son, Halsey Rixford, and operated until 1945. The property has subsequently been subdivided, but patches of Cabernet grapes are still growing between the widely spaced houses which face La Questa Way. The stone walls of the fermenting room and the vaults have been incorporated into a private residence at 240 La Questa Way.

On the east side of Canada Road, a mile north of the La Questa, Frederick W. Sickert, a short stocky German from Saxony, settled in the mid eighties and engaged in general farming. About 1888 he became the partner of Frank W. Billings, who already had a considerable interest in Santa Cruz County vineyards. Together they set out 160 acres to vines, all grafted to resistant root stock. They had built a winery by the time their grapes



[FROM: RIXFORD'S Wine Press & the Cellar, 1883]

were in bearing and had their first vintage in 1891. In 1894 they were awarded second prizes for their Mondeuse (a dry red wine) and their Sauvignon Vert.

The partnership continued until Sickert's death in 1906, after which Billings, though he lived in Santa Cruz, continued to make wine here until 1915. Nothing remains of their extensive vineyard, which included some good white varieties. In 1959 the land was being used as pasturage. Tall eucalyptus trees hide the property from Canada Road and a long winding double row of olive trees border the little-used private road that climbs up through the former vineyard.

On the west side of Canada Road, a mile north ofthe Sickert and Billings vineyard, a line of cypresses borders a disused side road which once led to the vineyard and winery of Carlo Scalmanini. A native of Switzerland, Scalmanini had come to San Francisco in the early 1850s. About 1858, in partnership with a compatriot, Battista Frapolli, Scalmanini had established a wholesale grocery and liquor business on Front between Clay and Washington streets. A decade later, they dissolved the partnership. Scalmanini became a dealer in domestic wines and brandies with cellars on Front street near Pacific. Frapolli formed a new partnership with Pierre Berges and also dealt in California wines in the same neighborhood at Sansome Street near Jackson.

In the late 1880s, Scalmanini opened a grocery and wine store in Woodside and at the same time set out over eighty acres, chiefly to Zinfandel and other red wine grapes, and built a brick winery. After his death in 1891, his son, Charles, a salesman for the wholesale liquor firm of Buneman & Marinoni, looked after the business. After 1901 he was assisted by a partner, John Capella, another Swiss-American. Wine continued to be made here until 1912, when the Spring Valley Water Company purchased the property as an extension of the watershed of Crystal Springs Lake. Like other former Spring Valley lands, it is now controlled by the San Francisco Water company. It is both a watershed and a game refuge. No trace of the vineyard remains, but a few olive and fruit trees have

survived, and some bricks and bits of masonry indicate the site of the winery, which stood until 1936.

About the same time that Scalmanini established himself at Woodside, his former partner, Frapolli, bought considerable acreage about a half mile further north on Canada Road. He likewise planted Zinfandel grapes and had his own winery, Crystal Springs Vineyard. A few years before his death in 1890, Frapolli had dissolved the Berges partnership and with his wife, Theresa, and his son, Frank, had organized as B. Frapolli & Company. This closed corporation sold the wine of others as well as their own at their cellars in San Francisco on Battery Street near Pacific. After the 1906 fire they moved to Front near Pacific Street. For several years before 1906, they had been associated with William F. Hoelscher, the proprietor of the Finlayson Winery at Healdsburg. This alliance was not continued after the fire, but the business continued as B. Frapolli & Company until Prohibition. The vineyard was cultivated until 1910 when, like that of Scalmanini two years later, it became the property of Spring Valley Water Company.

Dating from 1887, and adjoining Frapolli on the north, was the thirty-five acre vineyard of Geovanni B. Cevasco. Cevasco, who had come to San Francisco in the 1860s, had been employed at first as a typsetter, but in 1872 had become editor and owner of *La Voce del Populo*, an Italian language newspaper which he continued to publish until 1898. Cevasco lived in San Francisco, but until 1910, when the Spring Valley bought the land, the care of the vineyard was his avocation.

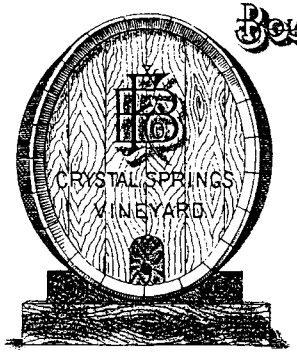
In 1892, between the estates of Scalamanini and Frapolli, there was yet another vineyard, that of Gottleib T. Knopf, a German. Knopf, who had prospered in San Francisco as a contractor and builder, owned a large house, at the corner of Lombard and Leavenworth streets, with a view of the Bay. He moved to Woodside in the mid nineties and built a country home. By the time his grapes were bearing, he had his own winery and began producing vintages averaging 10,000 gallons. Like Scalmanini, he held on to his land until 1912, when he was forced to sell to Spring Valley.

San Francisco, June 11 1896

M. Pietro Chelini

Sold to

Bought of



B. F. RAPOLLI & CO.

CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES

WHOLESALE DEALERS

PROPRIETORS OF THE CRYSTAL SPRINGS + VINEYARD.

& DEPOT,

714 BATTERY ST.

Galloway Litho Co. S F

April 17/96	39 lbs. 3 Bale Rope	@ 3¢	$ 1.17
	Paid Pietro Chelini		

Though the Woodside-Searsville area no longer has any commercial vineyards, much of its hilly countryside recalls other vine-growing valleys of California. It requires a much greater effort of the historical imagination to visualize vineyards in the towns of San Mateo and Hillsborough. Yet in the early 1860s, along Barroilhet Avenue, southeast of Brewer Drive, there was a fifty-five acre vineyard of Mission grapes and a winery. In 1865, the proprietor, Gustave Mahe, who had been president of the French Savings and Loan Society in San Francisco since 1859, joined a few other San Francisco business and professional men who were already traveling daily to and from the city.

Mahe's enjoyment of his vineyard was spoiled by his financial worries following the depression of 1875. Three years later his troubles led him to suicide. However, his vineyard was maintained until about 1892, when the property became the campus of St. Matthew's School. The name of the schools founder, the Reverend William Brewer, is preserved in Brewer Drive. The reputation of Mahe's Sauternes type wine long endured. Ten years after his death, a writer in the San Francisco *Merchant* spoke of his "golden wine finer even than Chateau d'Yquem."

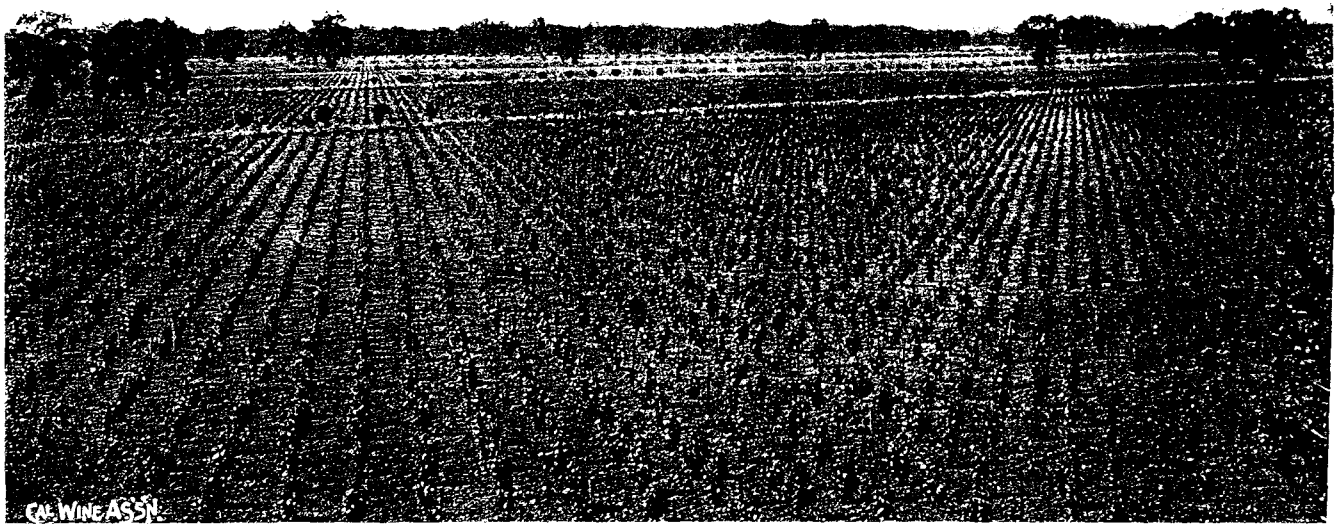
To the west of Mahe's vineyard was that of another Frenchman and banker, Henri Barroilhet, who settled here in 1880. His vineyard, south of the avenue that bears his name, extended to the edge of what is now Seabury Road. He was a very generous and public-spirited man and received the cross of the Legion of Honor for his deeds of charity. Barroihlet died in 1891, but his widow lived on the estate for another decade and kept up the vineyard of Mission vines that he had set out. The property, now a part of Hillsborough, has, like that of Mahe, long since been subdivided.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Created: February 18, 1950
County Seat: San Jose
Land Area: 1,328 sq.miles / 849,920 acres



The county was named for the Spanish mission, Santa Clara de Asís, established in 1777 and the eighth of the twenty-one missions in California. St. Claire, a follower of St. Francis of Assisi, was the founder of the women's branch of the Franciscan order known as Poor Claires.



VINEYARD SCENERY, SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Santa Clara

Of the vineyards planted at the California missions, that of Santa Clara, established in 1777, was one of the most productive. At the nearby pueblo of San Jose, founded some twenty years later, there were also vineyards and many of the residents there had their own small wineries. The mission and the pueblo served local needs so well that in 1821, young Pio Pico, a general merchant who later became governor of Alta California, had difficulty selling the wine he brought to San Jose from southern California.

No new vineyards were planted until 1849, when Captain Elisha Stephens, who had come to California with the Murphy ~~pary~~ party, set out four acres of Mission grapes about ten miles west of San Jose along the creek which still bears his name, although the spelling has been modified. Stephens called the property Blackberry Farm and the name has endured even though the vineyard itself was neither long-lived nor famous.

In 1857 Charles Lefranc, who five years earlier had made his way to Calfornia from the Parisian suburb of Passy, planted the first large vineyard in the county. Along what is now Kooser Road, eight miles south of San Jose, he acquired land sloping gently down to the Guadalupe River. Only six miles from the town of New Almaden, with its rich quicksilver mines, Lefranc named his planting the New Almaden Vineyard. The property has remained vineyard land and ~~rtained~~ retained its name.

On land adjoining the new vineyard lived another Frenchman, Etienne Thee, a native of Bordeaux, who in 1852 had set out some Mission vines on the property, part of the Rancho San Juan Bautista, he had bought from Jose Augustin Narvaez. In 1857 Lefranc married Thee's daughter Adele and four years later he doubled his estate by the purchasing his father-in-law's land.

Lefranc wisely planted the finest varieties he could obtain. At first he intended to grow table grapes, which were commanding very high prices in San Francisco, but except for some Muscats, his first importations through the French firm of Henri Schroeder

consisted of wine varieties: Semillon, Malbec, Cabernet Franc, Folle Blanche, Grenache, Carignane, and others. Mrs. Lefranc introduced the Verdal in 1859 when she brought cuttings on horseback from Rancho Canada de Raymundo near the then busy lumber town of Woodside, whither, the story ran, they had been brought by a Spanish nobleman.

By 1860 Lefranc had begun to make wine and produced his first considerable vintage in 1862. In 1869 Le Franc received a valuable gift of some choice German varieties--White Riesling, Sylvaner, and Traminer--from Frank Stock, a German who in 1858 had planted a vineyard at Eighth and William Streets in San Jose, but dispite having made profitable investments, apparently found it impossible to be both capitalist and *Weinbauer*. Lefranc continued to enlarge the vineyard, which by the early 1870s covered 130 acres. By the mid-eighties he was making about a hundred thousand gallons of wine annually, some of which he retailed at his San Jose store on Market Street near San Fernando. His career came to a tragic and untimely end in 1887, when he was suddenly killed while attempting to stop a team of runaway horses. Lefranc's widow, his son Henry, and his daughter Louise inheritedthe 150-acre vineyard, winery, and distillery.

The New Almaden Winery with its adjacent vineyard was operated by Henry Lefranc until his death in 1909. It was closed during Prohibition. Shortly before Repeal, the Lefranc estate sold the property to Charles Jones. Since 1941 it has been owned by Louis Benoist, a native of Virginia.

Louise married Paul Masson, a handsome, lightly moustached, and rather elegant young Frenchman from Beaune in the Cote d'Or who was employed at New Almaden. Masson, whose family had been winegrowers for several generatioons, had come to California in 1878 when he was nineteen. He attended the College of the Pacific, which was then located in San Jose, and later a business college in San Francisco. He returned to France within two years, but found the family vineyards suffering from phylloxera and returned to California four years later. He settled in San Jose, where he worked as a bookkeeper for Charles Lefranc.

Masson became his brother-in-law's partner about the time of Charles Lefranc's death and they formed the firm Lefranc & Masson to operate and handle the products of the New Alamden Vineyard. While continueing to make still wines, Le Franc and Masson began experimenting in the manufacture of champagne and secured from France the services of a practical champagne maker. By the summer of 1892 they had begun marketing their product and the new brand was highly praised at the annual banquet of the University of California College of Pharmacy. At the World's Columbian Exposition held at Chicago the same summer, awards were made to H. Lefranc of San Jose for champagnes, wines-claret, and brandy, products of the New Almaden Vineyards.

In late summer Masson bought out Le Franc's interest in the wine firm, but a close business association continued. Lefranc continued to operate the New Almaden Winery and Vineyards for the Lefranc heirs, and Masson, under the new firm Paul Masson, continued to act as the sales agent for the New Almaden wines and became more involved in the making of champagnes.

In the September 1892 edition of the *Pacific Wine & Spirit Review*, Masson announced the formation of his new firm and proclaimed that he, Paul Masson, was the, "Successor to Lefranc & Masson, San Jose, Cala. Producer of the Highest Grades of California Champagnes, Proprietor of the New Almaden Vineyard. Dry and Sweet Wines and Brandies a Specialty."

The Lefranc heirs must have questioned the word "Proprietor" because two months later, in the same journal, another announcement appeared with the word "Proprietor" replaced by the word "Products". In only two monhs Masson went from being the owner to salesman of the New Almaden Vineyards. However, as the producer of Paul Masson Champagnes, no one questioned his ownership or success.

The Masson champagne was a reputable product and perhaps gained a certain *cachet* by being made in the basement of a big and fashionable resort hotel, the Vendome, which stood in the midst of a private park on the east side of San Pedro Street, between

Fox Alley and Acacia Street, in San Jose. By 1895 Masson was selling both still wines and champagne from Almaden and his champagne in the Eastern states and in Mexico.

Believing that other sites might produce grapes of still finer flavor he sought out the hillsides of the valley and acquired land some two miles west of Saratoga, on which stood a small winery and atwelve acre vineyard which had been established by Alexander Rodoni..

Alexander Rodoni, a native of Switzerland who had come to California during the Gold Rush and after spending some time in the Mother Lode, had settled in the Santa Clara Valley. In the 1880s he had acquired land, near the junction of the Sarasota Gap and Pierce Roads, from Lewis A. Sage, a native of New York who owned 760 acres of hillsde land here and operated the Congress Springs Hotel and Resort. In the *1891 Directory of the Grape Growers, Wine Makers and Distillers of California*, Rodoni is listed as having a twelve-acre vineyard and small winery. Since the property was taken over in 1894 by the San Jose Safe Deposit and Savings, it could hardly have been a successful venture.

Masson acquired the old Rodoni property in 1895 and the following year, obtained some cuttingsand rootings from France and set out more hillside land to vineyard. In 1898 he incorporated his business under the name of Paul Masson Champagne Company, capitalized at $100,000 at one hundred dollars per share. Masson, with 666 shares, was by far the largest stockholder, the remaing shares were bought by local investors. Serving as trustees with Masson were W.A.Ackley, Mountain View, Joshua Cozzens, Charles F.W.Hermann, and Alex L. Mueller, all from San Jose.

Two years later, Frank H. Moon, a well-to-do native of Eau Claire, Wisconsn, came to San Jose to make his home. Seeking a business in which to invest, he purchased an interest in the Paul Masson Champagne Company and became its vice-president and general manager. Also in 1900, the addition of one hundred acres was made to the vineyard west of Saratoga.

On this hilly site, LaCresta, as Masson named his, "vineyard in the sky," he established the Paul Masson Winery and Vineyards, and in the years preceeding Prohibition produced some excellent white wines and champagnes. Although not notably hospitable, Masson enjoyed entertaining celebrities, and many characters of the "champagne days" in San Francisco were entranced by the view from his 'chateau' and enlivend by his vintages. And if it is true that French actress Anna Held once took a bath in a tub filled with his sparkling wine, the vinous immersion probably took place up here on the hill rather than down below at Almaden, as the tale claims.

During the 1890s, Masson successfully bucked a very depressed wine market, but perhaps his concentration on champagne rather than still wines, where competition was very keen, worked in his favor. Furthermore, the Eclipse and other brands of champagne put out by Arpad Haraszthy & Company were perhaps by this date less highly regarded than they had been in the mid-1800s. It is significant that by 1899 the wine list of Ernest Haquett's Palace of Art Cafe at 16 Post Street listed a bottle of Masson's champagne at three dollars, while a bottle of Eclipse and the Italian Swiss Monte Cristo were priced at two dollars and fifty cents.

The Masson champagne produced in 1900 was entered in the 1904 St. Louis International Exposition and was awarded the Grand Prix by an international jury in the general competition. Masson was justly very proud of this award and from that date to Prohibition, the firm's advertising displayed a print of the award and the modest claims of "The Pride of California" and "The Best Sparkling Wines Produced in America."

In 1906, Moon, who had done an outstanding job in placing the Masson champagnes in the improtant cities of this country and in Mexico, died, and the Great Earthquake of that year destroyed the winery at Saratoga. A new winery was built using some of the stone from the badly damaged St. Joseph's Catholic Church in San Jose.

The following year, some fifteen years after establishing his own firm, Masson was selling fourteen thousand cases of champagne a year, had become a spokesman in the

industry for those producing a product of quality, and a supporter of laws to protect those endeavoring to produce an honest product.

At abouth this time, a section of the PureFood Law was applied to American-produced champagne which forbade the producers from using the word champagne in labelling wines that sparkled from the production of gas other than that caused by the natural secondary fermentation in the bottle. Masson's comment on this interpretation was probably very close to what Arpad Harazsthy himself would have remarked.

> The ruling of the Government under the Pure Food Law regarding so-called champagnes made outside of France is all right and will be welcomed by the manufacturers of genuine sparkling wines fermented in the bottle by the French method. This proposition should be the same as the question, "What is whiskey?" I do not desire to desparage those who do not make the natural wine, but there should be a regulation that will make the label show whether the wine is natural or otherwise. Under present conditions the consumer is not protected by the labels, and the producer of the expensive natural-made sparkling wines, is not afforded protection in competition with the charged wines, which are of course comparatively cheaply produced. I do not believe the word "champagne" should appear upon the labels of the genuine sparkling american-made wines, and while in some cases the word "champagne" appears in the firm name, it is not often used on the label. In my own case it is not employed, but simply appears as "Masson's Extra Dry," etc...What we all should be satisfied with is fair treatment under the law. That is all I ask for.

One year later, in 1908, Masson reported a yearly sale of 8,500 cases and commented that his sales had improved every year for the past twelve, and when the cuvee of that year was put on the market in 1913 it was given a "Special Label." Masson remarked, "The wine is remarkable for its extreme dryness and effervescence, as well as aroma and delicacy of taste, and is destined to add greatly to the fame of California vintages." H claimed that it was a better wine that the 1900 which had been up to this time his favorite vintage. This "Special Label" 1908 vintage sold for $18.00 per case.

In 1912 Masson came to the defense of his fellow wine men when the New Year's edition of the San Jose *Mercury* intirely ignored the viticultural interests in its format designed for use by such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce to present the leading industries of the Santa Clara Valley. He said that he had been asked by the vineyardists to appear before the chamber and, "ask some redress for this great damage done to the

interests they represent by such a publication going out . . . with practically no information in it . . . concerning an industry . . . worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Santa Clara Valley,."

Masson's reputation as an industry spokesman was further enhanced when a bill was introduced in the state senate by Louis T. ~~Julliard~~ Juilliard of Santa Rosa during the 1912-13 session to reestablish the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners. The bill was passed in 1913 and Masson was appointed a member at large by Governor Hiram Johnson.

By this date Masson had some 800,000 bottles of champagnein various stages of completion in his San Jose cellars located in the "brick block" on West Santa Clara Street and was marketing three well-known labels:

> PAUL MASSON *EXTRA DRY* "produced from the first run of the juice of Petit Pinot grape without pressure--depends solely on the wine for its bouquet, dryness and lightness. This wine would be called in France 'Vin Brut' . . . and is better than most of the standard imported champagnes."
>
> PAUL MASSON *SPARKLING BURGUNDY* "also produced with the Petit Pinot and is made by pressing the grapes and fermenting the wine with the skins, thus extracting the beautiful ruby color of the wine."
>
> PAUL MASSON *OEIL de PERDRIX* (eye of the partridge) "is made under exceptional conditions only, that is when the Petit Pinot has absolute maturity and producing what is known as 'Pourriture Noble' (overrripeness) . . . The *Oeil de Perdrix* is is a favorite of the fair sex, its exquisite bouquet, color (pink) and lightness making it a wine for luncheons and receptions."

In May of 1914, Masson appointed the Cresta Blanca Wine Company of Livermore the exclusive sales agent for his wines. Clarence J. Wetmore had taken over the financially distressed company from his brother Charles A. Wetmore at the turn of the century and had done a remarkable job of rebuilding the firm. He had established offices in San Francisco and New York and agents in all the principal cities in the country. Wetmore was also exporting his poduct abroad and that summer, on a sales trip to Europe, he arranged to have the Cresta Blanca wines served at a London banquet honoring King George and the Queen. Wetmore wasalso a member ofthe newly re-established Board of Viticlutural

Commissioners and undoubtedly a good personal friend of Masson's. In turn, on his part Masson was to

> have direct supervision of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company's Livermore vineyards, wineries and tunnels . . .In this way the famous champagnes of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company and the Paul Masson Champagne Company will have the benefit of the expert knowledge of one of Californi's best known champagne producers.

At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the following year Masson must have received an unpleasant jolt when, of his three sparkling wines entered in the judging, only the *Oeil de Perdrix* received a Grand Prize. The Extra Dry (his 1908 vintage) and his Sparkling Burgundy received the next highest award, the Medal of Honor. Masson blamed the defective corks for this unexpected setback and, to further darken the results of the judging, his great and only rival in the pre-Prohibition champagne market, the Italian Swiss Colony's *Golden State Extra Dry* , was awarded the Grand Prize.

The winery was nominally closed during Prohibition, but the newspapers on several occasions reported the robbery of Masson wines by highjackers. After Repeal Masson, though now well along in years, reopened and operated until 1936, when he sold the plant and vineyards to Martin Ray. Paul Masson died on October 25, 1940 in San Jose.

Martin Ray, a native of Saratoga and a San Francisco stockbroker, had always admired Masson's winery and had eventually fulfilled his dream of aquiring the property. Oddly enough, six years later he sold his prized possession to Eastern capitalists and built a new winery and planted a vineyard on an adjoining hilltop, where he continued to make dry wines and champagne. The Masson property has since undergone many changes of ownership.

While Charles Lefranc was the first, he did not long remain the only large wine grower in the gently rolling slopes north and west of the Guadalupe. In 1864 David M. Harwood, a New Yorker who had come to Santa Clara County in 1851, began planting a vineyard a half mile west of the Almaden at Lone Hill, which rises to a considerable

elevation on the east side of Harwood Road and a little to the north of Blossom Hill Road. (Although somewhat graded, Lone Hill remains today.) By the mid-seventies the vineyard had grown to 140 acres and was the largest in the county. Harwood built a small winery at the base of the hill.

In 1882 Christian Freyschlag, a native of Bavaria who had been a resident of San Jose since 1850, acuired the Harwood property. When Freyschlag died, his nephew, John H. Freyschlag, took over the vineyard and enlarged the winery. Henry was also the proprietor of a wine and liquor store in Los Gatos. Though Freyschlag produced an annual vintage of about 150,000 galllons, the wines were in general without distinction. The Freyschlags did however pride themselves on thier Riesling. After Prohibition, the property was bought by Herman Mirassou, a grandson of Pierre Pellier, who had been a pioneer wine grower in the Evergreen district. Today the Mirassou winery remains in the family and produces reputable wines.

Mateo Arnerich owned another vineyard just across Lone Hill on the south side of Blossom Hill Road. Arnerich, a native of the island of Brazza in the Adriatic, had become a sailor at the age of fourteen and had followed the sea for over twenty years. Arriving in San Francisco in 1849 on a voyage from China, he followed the example of many of his fellow seamen and jumped ship. Four years later, under the new name Frank Richmond, he posessed 160 acres adjoining the property of his friend William D. Brown, a native of Ireland. In 1856 Richmond married Brown's daughter, Elizabeth, a young widow. Richmond grew grain, raised cattle, and within a few years, had planted sixty acres to grapes and was making wine. In 1883 he was thrown from a carriage and killed. His widow and sons, who resumed the family name of Arnerich, maintained the vineyard and winery until about 1910. In 1946 part of the estate was purchased by Edward Gillick, who replanted to Riesling and Cabernet varieties and made his own wine.

Isaac Branham, yet another pioneer vineyardist in this area, was born in Kentucky in 1803. He moved to Missouri at the age of twenty and in 1846, with his wife and four

children, had joined a wagon train which eventually arrived at Mission San Jose. Three years later he bought a large two-story adobe at the corner of San Antonio and Market streets, where in 1850 the State Senate had convened for one sesion. In 1856 Branham acquired over 600 acres of land at about the center of what is now Robertsville. By 1873 he had established his home on the north side of the lane, which still bears his name, and planted a fifty-acre vineyard.

Stephenson Stockton, a native of Alabama, was located on the same side of the lane, a mile west of Branham. Stockton had come to California in 1852, had farmed in Monterey County, and mined in Amador County before purchasing eighty acres near San Jose in 1860. The land was largely oak covered, but within two years he had cleared twelve acres, planted them to grapes and named his new vineyard the Gravelly Ridge. He continued clearing land and planting new vines, many of very good varieties, and by 1880 had eighty acres in grapes and his own winery and distillery. By 1890 the vineyard, its name changed to Live Oak, extended to over 120 acres of bearing vines. Stockton sold the greater part of his wine in bulk in San Francisco, but some also reached the Eastern market. He had discontinued winemaking before his death in 1919.

In 1878 Albert W. Crandall, a prosperous attorney from western New York, came to California for his health and set up a law practice in San Jose. Two years later he was advised by his physicain to engage in some out-of-door activity. Crandall was without experience in any type of agriculture, but he made the acquaintance of William S. Gaines, a Kentuckian who had been in the cattle business in the Calaveras Valley. Having recently sold his cattle ranch to the Spring Valley Water Company, Gaines was looking for a new investment. The two accordingly decided to become viticulturists, and forming a partnership, bought about eighty acres of the eastern part of the Stevenson property, which had recently been set out to vineyard. They built their own winery and the partnership appears to have worked out satisfactorily.

In 1867 sixteen year old Prosper Estrade arrived in this part of the county from his native village of Barat Chien Dessus in the Haute Garonne. He secured a job as a ranch hand. A little later he used his savings to buy four horses and a wagon and began to supply the New Almaden quicksilver mines with timber. By 1882 he was able to buy seventy-six acres just north of Lefranc, at the northeast corner of Kooser Road and Dent Avenue. Here he set out an orchard and a vineyard, built a house and a winery, and within a few years was making annually 250,000 gallons of wine. He also became the owner of a grocery at nearby Robertsville. For some thirty years he operated both grocery and vineyard, selling the greater part of his wine--a product of standard quality--in bulk in San Francisco. The winery was not reopened after Repeal, but Estrade's widow and one of his sons, Edward A. Estrade, maintained the vineyard until about 1950. It has since become a residential subdivision.

During the 1850s there were other important winegrowers--other than Frank Stock--within what became the city limits of San Jose. One of the earliest was Louis Pellier, a Franchman from the vicinity of La Rochelle, who came to San Jose in 1850. A year later, his brother Pierre followed him and brought with him cuttings of some fine varieties of grapes. Louis visited Europe in 1854 and returned ot San Jose two years later with yet another brother, Jean. He brought back grape cuttings and introduced the French prune (*prune d'Agen*), which has long been the most important orchard tree of the Santa Clara Valley. Pellier's vineyard and nursery, which he called the City Gardens, faced the westside of San Pedro Street north of San Augustin Street, at the corner of Chaboya Alley.

In 1863 Pierre Pellier began planting fifty acres to vines in the foothills about six miles east of San Jose, a section which came to be known as Evergreen. He chose a site off Quimby Road, two miles east of the intersection of Quimby and San Felipe roads. He carefully selected good varieties of grapes from the City Gardens, named the vineyard the Evergreen, and continued making wine here until his death in 1894.

Pellier left no sons to carry on his work, but each of his daughters married men who were, or soon became, efficient winegrowers. In 1883 Marie had espoused young Philippe Prudhomme, a young Frenchman who had recently arrived in California. Trained in the art of winemaking by his father, Prudhomme at once became very active in the development of the Evergreen. After Pellier's death, the Prudhommes renamed their part of the estate the Saintonge for Phillipe's native province. In additon to his winery, he also had a wholesale wine and liquor business at 19 South Market Street in San Jose, where his vintages were sold until Prohibition.

Henriette, the eldest daughter of Pierre Pellier, married Pierre Mirassou, who had come to California from France in 1878. They had three sons--Peter, Herman, and John--but Mirassou died in 1889 while still a young man. Henriette took Thomas Casalegno, a young Italian from the vicinity of Turin, as her second husband. Casalegno managed his wife's share of the Pellier estate, assisted by his step-sons as they came of age.

Pellier's third daughter, Josephine, married Michael Casalegno, her sister's brother-in-law, who before Pellier's death had bought part of his father-in-law's estate and set out a thirty-acre vineyard.

About 1900 Thomas Casalegno had the wisdom to replant his vines to resistant root stock and thus was able to keep the winery in operation when many vineyards in the county were being destroyed by phylloxera. The three Mirassou brothers bought out his interests in 1909 and increased the acreage in vines. This partnership was disolved with Prohibition and the property divided and the winery closed. Peter Mirassou did maintain the vineyard and sold his grapes on the Eastern market. In 1937 Peter and his sons, Norbert and Edmund, increased the acreage planted to choice varieties and built a new winery, which has since been enlarged.

Pedro (originally Pierre) Sansevain, a native of Beguey, a village near Bordeaux and whose uncle, Louis Vignes was a winemaker in Los Angeles, moved to northern California in 1844. He acquired the Rancho Canada del Rincon near Santa Cruz, built a

saw mill there, and a year later a 150 ton schooner, the first vessel constructed in California. He put a flour mill adjacent to the Guadalupe River, and having courted and married Paula, daughter of Don Antonia Sunol, made the pueblo of San Jose his home.

In 1853 Sansevain planted 40,000 vines on the east side of Splivalo Street (now Lincoln Avenue) just south of Moorpark Avenue. Here he built a winery. The site has longsince been subdivided, but there are streeets in the neighborhood with names of obvious origin: Paula, Pedro, and Sunol.

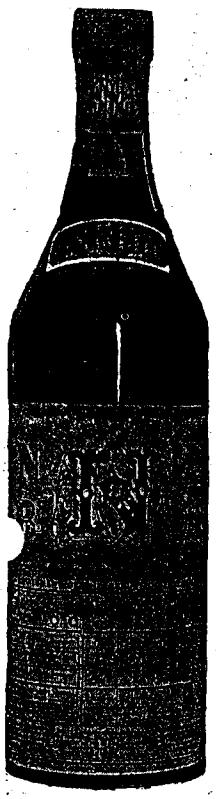
Though Sansevain had come from a part of France famous for its vineyards, he had received no training as a viticulturalist, but had learned his father's trade of carpentry. Realizing that he could profit by a study of winemaking in his native land, he went to France in 1856 and returned to Califronia the following year with his brother, Jean-Louis. He rented cellars in the basement of a building which still stands at Montgomery and Jackson streets in San Francisco and began the manufacture of a "California Sparkling". This product, with its label depicting a ferocious grizzly bear surrounded by scrolls of grape leaves, was advertized as having received two gold medals at the State Fair in Marysville and two silver goblets at the Mechanics Fair in San Francisco. However, its quality remains doubtful, for in the The *Mercantile Gazette* of May, 1859, Sansevain Bros. advertized the reduced price of twelve dollars a case, with a, "liberal discount to the trade."

The firm also made red and white table wine,angelica, and port. In 1861 Pedro Sansevain took a cargo of these wines around the Horn to New York, but the Civil War soon interfered with his plans for extensive shipments. In 1877, though nearly sixty years old, he undertook a new business venture, He secured land in a mountainous part of Guatamala above Guatamala City, and there planted 20,000 vines, only to discover that the climate, though not too hot, was too even for the growing of wine grapes. Four years later he returned to Santa Clara County, intending to retire there, but while on a visit to France for the 1889 exposition at Paris, he was induced to return to his native *departement* of the Garonne, where he lived on to the age of eighty-five.

In the late 1860s, Sansevain had sold the San Jose property to retired Italian sea captain Stefano Splivalo, who had first come to California in 1849, when he was in command of the ship which brought the first natives of China to the United States. In 1851 he settledpermanently in California and, although a man of over sixty when he bought the Sansevain vineyard and winery, he remained in active control until his death. His sons August D. and Caesar R. were prominent attorneys in San Francisco. The old adobe house on Lincoln Avenue, though originally Sansevain's, has come to be known as the Splivalo house and still stands.

A friend and business associate of Sansevain, the handsome and distinguished Henry M. Naglee, had a larger and more famous vineyard. A native of Pennsylvania and a West Point graduate, Naglee had first come to California in 1847 as an army officer. Soon after the American acquisition of California he had resigned his commission and had augmented a substantial inheritence by becoming a banker in San Francisco. In 1858 he bought 140 acres--extending from Eleventh Street east to Coyote Creek and south from Santa Clara Street to William Street--in San Jose and set out fruit trees and vines. This activity was interrupted by the Civil War, in which Naglee served as a lieutenant colonel. By 1865 he settled again, this time permanently in San Jose, and renewed his viticultural efforts by planting over fifty acres to a large variety of grapes. He soon became interested primarily in the manufacture of brandy, and as time went on put in chiefly Chardonnay, Riesling, and Folle Blance grapes, with the hopes of producing something comparable to the best French cognac. He built a brick winery and a distillery in 1868 and his best brandy, made from grapes pressed without crushing stems or seeds, won a number of State Fair awards and a gold medal at the Bordeax exposition of 1882. The distilling of brandy seems to have always been more of a hobby than a business with Naglee, and he had the curious belief (not widely shared) that the product should be pure white.

The Naglee home, at the corner of what is now Fourteenth and San Fernando streets, was greatly admired, and in the surrounding gardens, according to the local



AWARDED GOLD MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION 1880
BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

OLDEST NATIVE CALIFORNIA BRANDY
IN EXISTENCE.

San Francisco Chronicle.

VOL. LXXIV SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880—EIGHTEEN PAGES No. 180

...dge said yesterday ...ent followed an exten... ...sidence which had passed b...

SALE OF NAGLEE BRANDY.

The Rosenblatt Company Buys the Oldest Brandies in the State.

Mrs. Antoinette Naglee-Burke, daughter of the late General Henry M. Naglee of San Jose, sold to the Rosenblatt Company her entire holdings of Naglee brandy, together with the trademark and her interest in the name of Naglee Brandy. Sale embraces thousands of gallons of old brandy, varying from twenty-two to thirty-four years of age. The Rosenblatt Company now owns the oldest native California brandy in existence. Among the casks purchased are some that originally held from 130 to 150 gallons, but which now hold from forty to sixty gallons, showing a shrinkage of over 60 per cent, due to evaporation. The casks show the marks of the internal revenue inspectors of 1863 to 1880. The average cost of the brandy up to the present time, including interest, cost of grapes, taxes, insurance, evaporation, etc., varies from $15 to $28 per gallon. The distillery where the brandy was made is now in ruins. In 1880 the brandies were awarded the first prize at the International Exposition, held at Bordeaux.

"Big F...

At 5 P... Adie,... wh... tinies of... that the 5... of rain, bu... until to-mor... big baromet... spreading dve... had gone acr... storm then smaller distr... Mexico, the... rain-to find... vided a "lo... get in. T... has for m... blocked, ... barriers ... the lon... So far ... drough... nia. ... is su...

NAGLEE BRANDY

Inspection		Per Gallon	Less than 5-Case Lots	Five Case Lots	Ten Case Lots	25 Case Lots
1880	Bbls. 18 to 22½ gals.	$4.75	$14.50	$14.00	$13.50	$12.50
1879		4.95	15.25	14.75	14.25	13.25
1877		5.25	16.00	15.50	15.00	14.00
1876		5.50	17.00	16.50	16.00	15.00
1875		5.75	18.00	17.50	17.00	16.00
1873		6.75	21.00	20.50	20.00	19.00
1871	Old Casks containing 34 to 58 gals.	9.75	28.50	27.50	SUPPLY LIMITED	
1870		11.50	34.50	33.50		
1869		15.00	40.00	38.50		
1868		17.50	45.00	43.50		

When the small quantity we now have on hand is disposed of you may regret letting pass the opportunity now offered of securing at a low price some of the
OLDEST, PUREST AND BEST BRANDY EVER PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA

The Rosenblatt Co. CONTROLLERS

PRIZE VINTAGES
"SIERRA CAMPO" BANQUET WINES
Recognized by Connoisseurs as the Favorite Banquet Wine

historian, Frederick Hall, "you can almost fancy that at twilight the goddesses come stealing to deck themselves for the festal eve." The Colonel had stopped making brandy two years before his death in 1890. The handsome old house burned down six years later and the vineyards and gardens, with their plaster statuary, were dug up. The entire acreage was subdivided into town lots, presumably leaving the goddesses to seek out other abodes.

In 1854, the same year in which Louis Pellier made his first large planting of grapes from France, another Frenchman, Antoine Delmas, imported about ten thousand cuttings of choice varieties. These he set out in his nursery, which, in friendly rivalry with Pellier, he called the French Gardens--a few acres extending along the westside of the present Delmas Avenue just south of Santa Clara Street and sloping down to Los Gatos Creek.

Delmas had no winery and by 1863 he was beginning to sell parts of the French Gardens for building lots, but his son Delphine later became one of the notable wine growers of the County. A graduate of Santa Clara College and the Yale School of Law, the younger Delmas, by 1866, was regarded as one of the prominent attorneys of San Jose. In 1882 he bought land on the south side of El Camino Real, to the west of Hollenbeck Road, about nine miles northwest of San Jose, and within a few years had 350 acres of bearing vines--Charbonneau, Carignane, Zinfandel, Pinot Noir, and Chasselas. Although he moved his law practice and residence to San Francisco in 1883, he found time, during the intervals between the many famous criminal cases which he successfully undertook, for the supervision of his vineyard and winery, the Casa Delmas. From the late 1880s, an average of 1,200 tons were crushed annually for over two decades. The vineyard had been replanted to fruit trees, principally cherries, before his death in 1928. Since World War II, the estate has been known as the residential subdivision of Sunnyvale.

Almost a stone's throw from the French Gardens, on the west side of Los Gatos Creek and bounded by St. Marys (now South Autumn) Street and the Alameda, was the vineyard and winery of Christian M. Klotz. A native of the grand duchy of Baden, Klotz had settled in San Jose in 1867 and built his winery three years later. Still later he had a



DELMAS WINERY, built 1887

twenty-acre vineyard near Saratoga, which, along with his winery, he operated until his death in 1889.

In this same neighborhood in San Jose, on the west side of River Street just south of Santa Clara Street, the G.M. Jarvis Company began to make wine and brandy in 1882. George M. Jarvis, born in Savannah, Georgia, but raised in Illinois, had studied medicine, but without completing his courses and had wandered off to Australia to try his luck as a miner. In the early 1860s he came to Santa Clara County and planted cuttings of desirable grape varieties which he had obtained from Agoston Haraszthy. In addition to his brother, Edgar K. Jarvis, and George's sons, Thomas C. and John F., George was associated with Ernest Wehner, an Hanoverian German, who with his brother William was planting a vineyard at Evergreen, and Mortimer D. French, a New Yorker who had settled in the '60s on the Alviso-Mountain View Road and had prospered as a farmer and cattleman.

In 1892 the firm built a much larger winery with a capacity of 200,000 gallons and a distillery on the east side of Sherman Street south of Liberty Street in Santa Clara. In addition to affording more room for their increasing vintages, this location was coveniently near the Santa Clara railway station, from which they shipped their wines and brandies. Both were extensively sold in the Middle West and their principal depository was in Chicago. They also maintained a depot in San Jose at 90 East Santa Clara Street. Jarvis seems to have been keenly aware of his debt to the Southern Pacific, for upon the completion of the narrow gaugeline through the Santa Clara Valley and the mountains above Los Gatos to Santa Cruz in 1880, he composed an ode in tribute to the new station, which reads in part:

> We'll spread long tables in the shady grove
> And Load them down, our skill and art combine,
> With meats, with luscious fruits and gen'rous wine

George Jarvis died the same year the new facilites were built in Santa Clara, but the firm kept his name. Despite extensive advertising, the firm suffered seriously during the

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acquired, with the cooperation of local capitalists, the block bounded by Seventh, Eighth, San Salvador, and William streets and built a brick winery and distillery. The company owned two vineyards, of which the larger was the eighty-acre Yerba Buena of Paul Burns Co. By 1888 the firm had produced a vintage of over a half million gallons, most of which they sold to C. Carpy & Company.

Among the residents of San Jose who helped finance the venture was Adolph Pfister, an Alsatian who had come to California with ~~Stephenson's~~ Stevenson's regiment, had been mayor of San Jose in the early 1870s, and was owner of the Azule Natural Water Company. Other stockholders were John W. Ryland, a prominent attorney, and Jacob Rich, owner of the San Jose street car lines. In 1892 Burns, who had withdrawn from the company, was mired in serious financial and legal difficultuies. The company continued without him with Rich as president, but in spite of what appeared to be sound support, plentiful advertising, and a large exhibit at the Worlds Fair in Chicago, it could not survive the slump in wine prices and in 1896 was forced into bankruptcy.

The only winery within the city limits of San Jose which survived into the twentieth century belonged to John A. Corotto. The son of a San Benito County rancher, Corotto had come to San Jose in 1887 to take a job with Raggio Brothers, a firm of commission merchants. Within five years he owned a partial interest in the firm. Though only twenty-two years old, he now decided to establish a business of his own and, after selling his interest in Raggio Brothers, he put his captial into a small winery on the west side of Tenth Street, between Reed and Margaret streets. He somehow weathered both the depression and competition from large wine brokers and in 1901 moved to a larger building on the west side of North Fifth Street, between Jackson and Taylor streets, where he produced around 100,000 gallons of wine annually.

Fortunealty, Mission Santa Clara was not secularized until 1830 and its vines were maintained by the Franciscans until that date. Once the fathers were gone, the vineyard was neglected for two decades, but was not destoyed. In 1851, when the Jesuit order,

under the Reverend John Nobili, took over the old church and mission buildings and founded Santa Clara College, there were still vines to the south of the adobe wall enclosing the central patio of the mission. The Jesuits began cultivating this *vina antigua*, made further plantings of Mission grapes to the south as far as the present Santa Clara Street, and resumed the production of wine. The old wine house, or *vineria*, was just outside the southeast corner of the old adobe wall, which is still standing.

By 1870 this acreage had become quite inadequate and the college bought 320 hilly acres nine miles to the southwest, where Stevens Creek emerged from the wooded foothills of Black Mountain. Here, after the oaks, bay trees, and brush had been cleared, the Jesuits planted a fifty-acre vineyard which they named the Villa Maria. The grapes wre crushed at Santa Clara until 1887, when a new winery was built at Villa Maria, which continued to operate until 1938. Usually a lay brother served as winemaker, although in the 1930s, a neighboring vineyardist, Picchetti, was employed. During Prohibition, sale was restricted to those purchaisng wine for sacramental or medicinal pruposes. The property was sold and wine making discontinued in 1938.

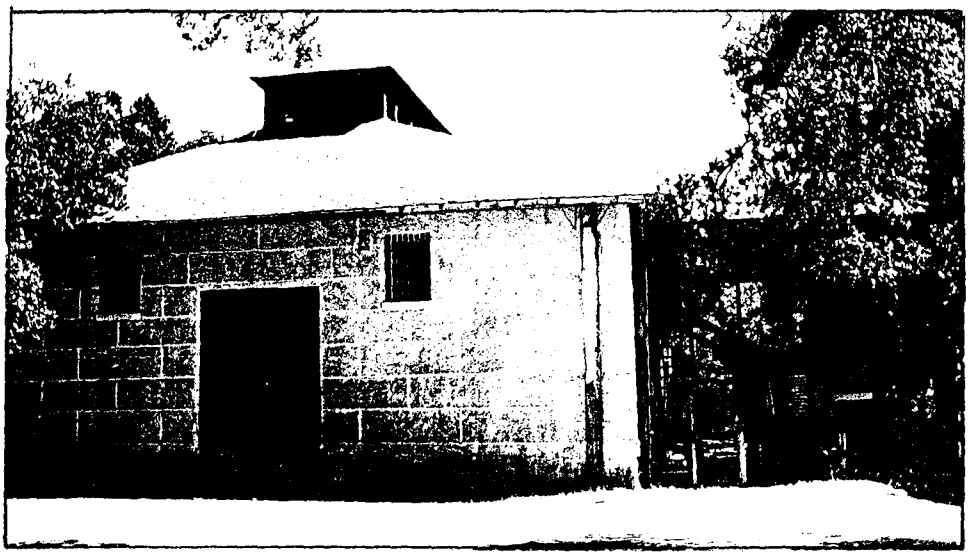
In the meantime, the fathers and brothers had kept up the old vineyard adjoining the college (later the university) campus. It was here in 1883 that John J. Montgomery, a member of the faculty, had taken a heavier-than-air craft on its maiden flight, preceeding the famous achievement of the Wright brothers by nearly twenty years. This old vineyard, which did not survive Prohibition, is now the site of the Varsi Library, the residence of the fathers, and other univesity buildings.

In 1908 Santa Clara College acquired yet another vineyard site on hilly land three miles north of Villa Maria and just southwest of the intersection of San Antonio and Fremont roads. They named the vineyard Loyola and planted choice varieties grafted to resistent rootstock. The grapes were crushed at Villa Maria. Just prior to Prohibition, the Loyola was sold and has become the site of the Los Altos Golf and Country Club.

VILLA MARIA WINERY, c 1900



VILLA MARIA WINERY, 1950 [E. Peninou photos]



Soon after the period of American occupation, other vineyards than those of the Mission were planted in or near the growing town of Santa Clara. In 1852 Benjamin F. Headen,a native Virginian raised in Kentucky and educatedat the Worthington Medical College in Ohio, bought sixty acres along the east side of Scott Lane, just north of El Camino Real. "A conscientious Christian gentleman," according to an early historian, Dr. Headen not only practised medicine, but served as a trustee of the new College of the Pacifiic, became a successful grower of strawberries, and planted both an orchard and a vineyard. After his death in 1875, his widow maintained the estate, but the original vines died off.

However, after 1901, a young Dane, L.H. Albertson, a graduate of the College of the Pacific who married Headen's daughter, Thomasine, replanted the land in part to vines. They have since been replaced by orchard and only a line of tall redwoods bordering the estate remains of the worthy doctor's efforts a century ago.

Almost as early as Dr. Heden's efforts, but less extensive, were those of George Washington Towle whose vineyard occupied six acres on the north side of Clay Street, from Manroe to Jefferson streets. As a Young man, Towle had been in charge of a post of militia called out over a boundary dispute between his native state of Maine and the province of New Brunswick. He came to California in 1849 and worked as a hotel keeper in Marysville until 1853 when he bought the land in Santa Clara. He later devoted most of his attention to fruit growing.

On the west side of Lincoln Street, facing Franklin Street, a Carmelite monastery and its gardens now occupies a considrable part of the former estate of James P. Pierce. A native of Friendsville, Susquehana County, Pennsylvania, Pierce had come to California in 1854 and become wealthy as a hydraulic miner in Yuba County. In 1866, while still engaged in mining, he bought the Santa Clara property from William Lent, a San Francisco capitalist who had built a fine country house and set out vines on the site. Pierce renamed the place New Park after the estate of his grandfather in Devonshire. Founder and

president of the Bank of Santa Clara and the owner of extensive timber lands near Ben Lomond, Pierce could give only a fraction of his time to his fifty-acre vineyard and winery. He did, however, plant Cabernet, Semillon, and other choice varieties and produced some excellent wines. He did no bottling, but sold in bulk, often to B. Dreyfus & Co. After his death in 1897, his son, Richard T. Pierce, who had some eight years earlier planted a vineyard of choice varieties adjacent to, but independent of, his father's, now tended both vineyards and the winery. He operated until Prohibition.

Lawrence Station is located three miles west of Santa Clara on Lawrence Station Road, a mile to the north of the intersection of Lawrence Station Road and El Camino Real. The station formerly served as a convenient shipping point for a number of winegrowers. Alongside the Southern Pacific tracks there still stands a two-story half brick and half frame building which was formerly the winery of Gutarde Perini and Felipe Papina. Perini had come to San Jose in 1868 and had owned a grocery at the corner of Market and San Augustin streets. The ground floor of the old winery has become a bar and the second floor has been remodeled as a rooming house.

A mile west of Lawrence Station Road, Wolf Road runs south from El Camino Real. The road derives its name from Anton Wolf, a German who had prospered as a farmer and hotel owner in the vicinity of Minneapolis before coming to California in 1886. On the west side of the road, a half mile south of the highway, he and his son, Joseph, planted both fruit trees and vines, and by 1890 he had built his own winery. The property has been converted into a residential tract.

In 1883, just east of Wolf Road on the south side of El Camino Real, Edwin O. Cochrane, a San Francisco dentist, began planting vines--chiefly white varieties, Sauvignon Vert, Semillon, and Burger. By the time this forty-acre vineyard was in bearing, Cochrane had built a winery and began crushing about 160 tons annually. He continued the operation until about 1900. The old wooden winery, with its massive redwood posts and tie beams, stood until about 1950.

Lucien W. Pollard, a native of Vermont, came to California in 1849 and in his later years, after a variety of eperiences as miner, wholesale stove dealer, and paper mill owner, he settled in Santa Clara. In 1880, along El Camino Real, about a mile southeast of the present town of Sunnyvale, he bought a quarter section of unimproved land. He planted ninety acres to standard red wine grapes and chose the name Eskimo Vineyard. Although he built a winery with a storage capacity of 100,000 gallons, he made no attempt to age his wines, but sold them from year to year. After Pollard's death in the late 1880s, operations continued under the management of his widow until about 1900.

In 1880 and '81 forty-niner Salvin P. Collins planted his large vineyard near the large Delmas winery and vineyard at Hollenbeck Road. He began with a quarter section northeast of Highway 9 and Homestead Road and shortly thereafter a second quarter section southwest of Fremont Avenue and Hollenbeck Road. Collins, a San Franciscan who had a long-establishd bar on Montgomery near California Street and also owned, in partnership with James Wheeland, and oyster and chop house at 511 California Street. Collins hired a capable vineyard superintendant, Joseph Mortier. In 1885, when the vines were coming into full bearing, Collins entrusted Captain Hamden McIntyre (who later designed Leland Stanford's winery buildings at Vina, Tehama County and Palo Alto) with the construction of a large three-story brick winery and distillery, which he named the Pebbleside.

Collins died soon after this building was completed, but his widow engaged Adolph Grossman of Napa as manager. By 1889, the plantings along Highway 9 had been extended north to Fremont Road and the Pebbleside was crushing some 1,200 tons annually. Before this, Mrs. Collins had remarried and her second husband, Emerson W. Scott, who had been president of the Union Glass Company in San Francisco, took an active part in the business.

Scott established an agency in New York where large shipments of wine were sent. In 1894 the Pebbleside Zinfandel and Petit Pinot took first awards at the San Francisco

Mid-Winter Fair. However, the output of Pebbleside's 440 acres began to decline in the late 1890s and by 1900 so many vines were dying from phylloxera that it was evident resistant root stock would have to be planted. Accrdingly, in 1902, Grossman, acting as agent for C. Schilling & Company, made extensive plantings of new vines, but these seem to have done poorly. By 1906 nearly all the Scott land had been replanted to orchard or sown to grain.

The hadsome old winery became a chicken hatchery and later a dehydrating plant for the surrounding orchards. In 1937 a boiler exploded and the resulting fire gutted the building. Salvaged bricks were hauled away for the construciton of new buildings in the nearby town of Sunnyvale. All that remains of the plant is the brick pump house, which faces Collins Avenue, a little west of Hollenbeck Avenue, and it has been converted into a dwelling house.

In the mid 80s, another San Franciscan, Cyrus P. Howes, bought eighty-five acres on the west side of Highway 9, a half mile south of Fremont Avenue and across the road from part of the Collins-Scott vineyards, and set out vines. He too had his own winery, where by 1889 he was crushing between three and four hundred tons each season. Howes, who had been a bookkeeper for A. M. Simpson & Company, lumber dealers, since 1870, apparently had no viticultural experience and probably entrusted the process of winemaking to others. However, about 1894, though still residing in San Francisco, Howes began to devote all his time and efforts to what had hithrto been merely an avocation. He operated until about 1902.

On El Camino Real, at the intersection of Grant and Alviso roads, a few old buildings mark the site of the original town of Mountain View. A short mile from here, to the southwest is the intersection of Grant Road and Sladky Avenue, which derives its name from Joseph Sladky, who in the 1880s planted grapes here on either side of the road from Miramonte Avenue to Springer Road. A native of Australia, Sladky was superintendent and instructor in the mechanical and electrical engineering laboratories at the University of

California, Berkeley. His two-story winery, with its fine oak cooperage, had a capacity of 200,000 gallons. Sladky's winemaker was an Italian by the name of Barzellotti and the winery's specially was Montepulciano, a wine grape grown chiefly in the Abruzzi, but rarely cultivated in California. Wine was made here into the twentieth century and part of the vineyard on the north side of the avenue remained until 1954, when it was sub-divided and became part of a greatly expanded Mountain View.

Northwest of Sladky, on the south side of El Camino Real, near the boudary of Mountain View and Los Altos, Distel Avenue marks the approach to the former residence of Bernard Distel. The son of an Alsatian farmer and distiller, Distel, as a young man of eighteen, had come to California in 1864 and worked on a farm near Mayfield until he had acquired enough capital to invest in the approximately one hundred acres of land that had once been planted to grain. Distel planted a vineyard which he named the Robleda and by 1883, before his eighty-five acres of vines were in bearing, he had already put up a winery and a distillery and was making both wine and brandy from grapes grown by his neighbors. He also produced peach, prune, blackberry, and cherry liqueurs.

Throughout his career Distel specialized in sweet wine grapes. In 1893 he gave ten acres to the United States Department of Agriculture for an experimental vineyard, where some seventy-nine different varieties were tried. In 1890 he established an agency in Chatanooga, Tennessee. In 1902 Distel began to relpace old vines, but the damage already done by phylloxera was so great that after 1905 the yield was not large enough to warrant a vintage. He did continue to make brandy until 1910. Both winery and distillery have been torm down and much of the property subdivided for residential tracts, but the big old-fashioned house--the home of a man who was wont to say that from the age of twelve he had known how to make wine and brandy--still stands though almost hidden by tall shade trees.

Before Stanford University opened in 1891, the town of Mayfield, later absorbed into the municipality of Palo Alto, had been a shipping point for nearby grain and dairy

ranches and a few wineries for several decades. Northeast of Mayfield and extending about a mile to Mayfield Slough, an inlet of San Francisco Bay, Jeremiah F. Clarke, a wealthy San Francisco attorney, owned over a thousand acres. This land was part of Rancho Rincon de San Francisquito, which Clarke had bought in 1868. In 1873 he built a boat landing near the mouth of the slough, from which his hay and grain, and that of his neighbors, could be shipped more cheaply than by Southern Pacific freight to San Francisco.

A few years later, Clarke built a handsome ~~tow~~ two-story residence along Matadero Creek, a little to the east of the present Middlefield Road.Nearby, he set out seventy-two acres of grapes and had his own winery, which had an average crush of over two hundred tons. For several years before Clarke's death in 1894, the vineyard and winery stood in the name of his wife, Charlotte, who distinguished herself for years thereafter as a woman who avoided society, but was very shrewd as a realtor. After Clarke's death, she leased the vineyard and winery to Charles de Toy, a Frenchman who operated the winery until the early 1900s. By then the vineyard had become another victim of phylloxera.

Anson P. Hotaling, who since the early 1850s had prospered as a wholesale wine and liquor merchant in San Francisco, owned a sixty-acre vineyard southeast of the intersection of El Camino Real and Mayfield Avenue. Here he planted mostly Zinfandels and built his own winery. He also had a hillside vineyard three miles up Page Mill Road west of the intersection of Arastradero Road. This viticultural venture always remained subordinate to his business in San Francisco, on Jackson Street and Hotaling Place. Under the building and sidewalks were large stocks of choice liquors and customers amde their selections in a carpeted sampling room with, "black walnut furniture, oil paintings and *ojects d'art.*"

While Leland Stanford was famous for his great vineyards at Vina, in Tehama County, he also pursued other less well-known viticultural interests. In 1871 John J. Clark, an Englishman residing in near-by Menlo Park where he had large land holdings,

acquired part of the San Francisquito Rancho on the west side of El Camino Real just south of San Francisquito Creek (the Santa Clara-San Mateo county line). In 1882 Stanford bought the 572 acres comprising Clark's part of the rancho. In the same year, he also bought 1,200 acres to the south of the Clark property extending to Page Mill Road and west into the hills, land which had been improved by Peter Couts.

Something of a mystery since his arrival in 1874, Couts, whose real name was Paulin Caperon, had at lenght been revealed as officer of the Bank of Bordeaux. After the fall of this institution, he had left France to avoid certain importunate creditors, but had now adjusted his difficulties with the French government and was able to return home. During his eight-year residence, with funds in the name of his children's governess, he had established a racing stable and cattle farm, built a race track and fine brick barn, constructed tunnels for a water supply from the hills, and a little south of the present quad of Stanford University, planted a vineyard and built a winery.

Although Stanford had not given up his 55,000 acres at Vina, it was becoming evident that the grapes grown there would never produce a good dry wine. In Santa Clara he palnned to establish a country residence, stud farm, and a new vineyard. Close to San Francisquito Creek he set out about 160 acres of red wine varieties, of no great distinction, but also some Riesling. By the time the vines were bearing in 1888, Stanford commissioned Hamden McIntyre, who had just completed the buildings at Vina, to build a large brick winery, with walls two feet thick, at the new vineyard. Here he crushed and average of over 600 tons annually and bottled some good varietal wines under the Palo Alto Vineayrd label, which depicted the familiar tall rewood.

As superintendent of both vineyard and winry, Stanford engaged John F. Lewis, a man with wide and varied experience A native of Charleston, South Carolina, Lewis had been educated at the Royal Polytechnic School in Dresden and the Royal Academy of Mines in Freiburg. Returning to the United States just prior to the Civil War, he had been employed as a civil engineer for the Western Union Telegraph Company in Nevada, and

later became a civilian assistant to General Alexander in the U.S. Engineering Corp. In 1879 he had bought a vineyard and winery at Vine Hill in Santa Cruz County and from 1882 to 1886 had operated a winery at Saratoga.

While the San Francisco press only mentions that the Eclipse champagne of Arpad Harazsthy was served to the guests at the opening banquet at the Leland Stanford Jr. University in 1891, it seems likely that Stanford's own White Rielsing was also served. Although wines were not included on the menu served the undergraduates at the residents halls, a considrable number of parents and educators from the Middle West regarded the production of any alcohlic beverage as iniquitous and lamented the very existence of Stanford's winery. Thus, an early historian of the University, while mentioning the, "well equipped winery," hastily added, "not of course with any license for retail sale."

Of course, the existence of both winery and vineyard was no secret to members of the student body. A woman student, writing to her home in the Middle West observed, "It is to the vineyard that the girls usually go for exercise. It is still summer here [November 8] and we eat our fill of grapes." Objections to this practice apparently prompted a prohibition from grape picking. As one male student wrote "We have to go aftr dark for our grapes now. There's a mounted watchman, but it's easy hiding under the vines . . . The other night I busted into a room by mistake. Two profs were at a table and they had a big newspaper of grapes of the vineyard color, and they were munching away as calmly as if they had bought them from Bracchi, the fruit man at Mayfield." Of course the poet laureate did not overlook this contretemps:

Dear Major Prof., do you recall
The night at set of sun,
We met when each had made his haul
Where vineyard pathways run?
The days of scrapes, the days of grapes,
The days of '91.

After Stanford's death in 1893, the vineyard and winery, under the control of the trustees of the University, were operated by Lewis, the income accruing to the University. Felicien Vadon, a Frenchman who later had his own vineyard and winery near Cloverdale,

served as winemaker for a number of years. The vineyard was doubtless raided by other venturesome undergraduates, if not by faculty, until the vines were uprooted in 1915. The last vintage was produced in 1905, for the 1906 earthquake badly damaged the winery. The vineyard was replaced by the Professional Center, a subdivision of residential buildings. The winery, at the corner of Welch an Quarry streets, has survived and has been remodeled, preserving McIntyre's original architectural design, and converted into an office building.

While Captain Stephens began grape-growing along Stevens Creek as early as 1849, there was no sizable vineyard in this area until the 1870s. To the west of Cupertino the land is rocky, and as grain farmers had found it unproductive, general opinion held that it would be equally unfprofitable to try grapes. Hard-working Samuel R. Wiilliams, a Canadian who settled here in 1870, would prove otherwise. Having failed to make a fortune mining in Nevada County, he displayed the adaptability so characteristic of men of his period and decided to try viticulture.

By this time, Stephens had left Santa Clara County, after selling his land to two brothers from Cutchess County, New York, Nathan and William H. Hall, whom he had befriended when they arrived in Santa Clara County by wagon train in 1852. Wiliams contracted with William Hall to clear the oak trees and brush from a hundred of the 277 acres Hall owned just east of the creek and on either side of Stevens Creek Road. Williams agreed to plant and care for vines in return for a title to fifty acres of the improved land.

Williams' success came slowly. The price of wine was falling in the mid-seventies. Few people were planting vineyards and some were even pulling out their vines. But Williams kept the faith and, since he had chosen good varieties--among them Cabernet--he eventually found a market. In 1886, with one of his sons, J.D. Williams, he built his 200,000 Union Winery, the largest in the county at that time, at the corner of Stevens Creek and Stelling Roads. He crushed not only his grapes, but also Hall's and those of other nearby vineyards. Two other sons, Albert Edward and Augustus Williams, also had

an intrest in the business, which endured into the first few years of the twentieth century. Before Prohibition, the land had all been replanted to orchard. Those parts of both the former Nathan Hall and Williams properties which front the north and south sides of Stevens Creek Road respectively, have become the business district of Monta Vista. The inactive Union Winery still stands.

Among the vineyardists who did not build wineries, but were conveniently close to Williams, John W. Bryan owned land, southeast of the intersection of Homestead and Grant roads, which was drained by Stevens Creek. Bryan, a Missourian, had crossed the plains with his parents in 1847 and had acquired a quarter section of his own as early as 1865. About 1880, he planted thirty acres to vines. None of these remain, but his fine old house, situated well off Honestead road and sheltered by trees, has been well cared for.

Immediately to the east of Hall and Williams and extending south to McClellan Road, Norman Porter set out his fifty acres to vines in 1871. A Kentuckian who had earned wealth as a lumberman and who was also the editor of the San Jose *Daily Independent*, possessed less faith and perseverence than his neighbors, for in 1878 he sold out.

The upward trend in the price of wine grapes that very year enabled the buyer, Joseph L. Merithew, to sell the crop at what was said to be enough of a profit to pay for the property. Merithew, a sea captain from Maine, named the vineyard the Prospect and built his home and a winery facing McClellan Road. No stranger to adventure, Merithew had commanded his own seventy-five ton schoonr, the *Arno*, on a voyage around Cape Horn to California in 1850 and had later run between San Francisco and Trinidad in Humboldt County. Among his profitable ventures were his voyages to Johnson's Island for gauno, which at that time was used as a nitrogen-rich fertilizer.

By the late 1880s, Merithew was producing about 30,000 gallons of dry red and white wines at the Prospect. The red wine, which earned considerable praise, was made from his Trousseau grapes.Merithew continued this scale of winemaking, and also the

distilling of Muscat brandy, until his death in 1904. The property then passed to his son Frederick and his daughter Sarah, the wife of Captain Norman Dunbar. The vines have been replaced by apricots, but the Captain's house is still standing.

Directly opposite the very tall pine trees that shade the Merithew house, a drive leads back from McClellan Road to the former home of another sea captain turned *vigneron*, John P. Crossley, a native of Connecticut. During the Civil War, as master of a transport, he had carried supplies up the James River, and later he had owned part interest in ships in the China and East India trade. In 1886 Crossley bought forty acres which were already in vines. These had been set out by a Hanoverian German, John Stelling, who some twenty years earlier had acquired a quarter section of land. With his sons, Stelling continued to grow some wine grapes on his remaining acreage through the '80s and '90s. Crossley built a winery in 1889 and in 1891, when a group of West Side growers organized as the California Grape Growers Protective Association of Santa Clara, he became the Association's first president.

Captain Aaron H. Wood, a native of Swansea, Massachusetts, was yet another Yankee skipper who chose the West Side for his snug harbor. As a boy of seventeen, he had gone to sea on the *S.S. Monarch of the Sea* and six years later had become the first mate. He later served as captain of several ships in the Atlantic trade between New York and Liverpool. At age fifty he retired from the sea and bought forty acres at the Northwest corner of Stelling and McClellan roads, adjoining Merithew to the east. Twenty-five of these acres had already been planted to vines by the former owner, Gouverneur Morris Bruce, a retired native of Massachusetts. Two years later, Wood built his own winery and, while his output was not large, the Cabrnet Sauvignon and other first-rate varieties set out by Bruce produced correspondingly good vintages at Wood winery. By 1902 phylloxera had destroyed a large part of this fine vineyard and Wood did not replant.

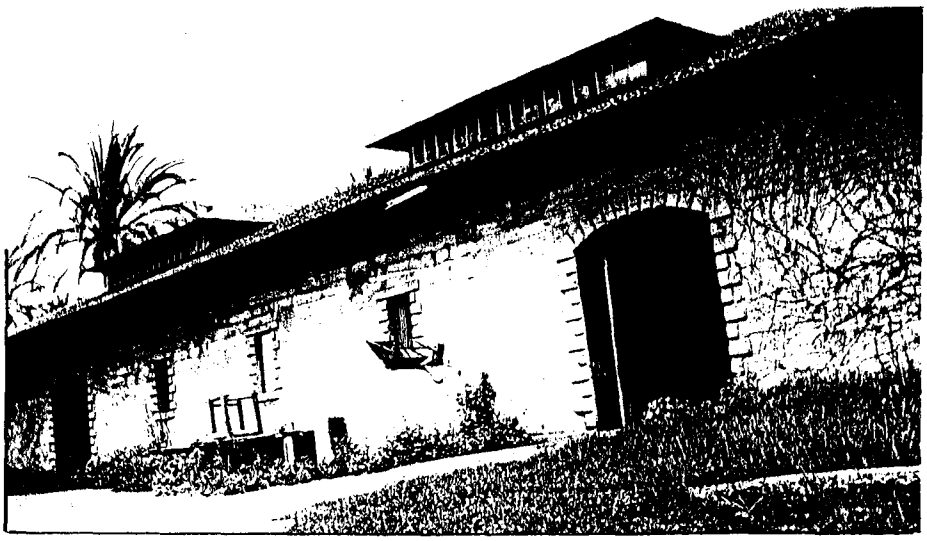
More distinguished vintages than those from the west side were produced by the Beaulieu, the neighboring vineyard of Charles A. Baldwin on the south side of Stevens

Creek Road, about a half mile east of Williams. The son of a naval officer who had been with Commodore Sloat in 1846 at Monterey and married a daughter of wealthy Walter S. Hobart of San Francisco and San Mateo, Baldwin had the financial backing to operate a first-rate winery.

About 1885 Baldwin planted seventy acres to cuttings of Cabernet grapes from the famous Chateau Lafitte vineyard near Bordeaux. He built a concrete winery and underground aging cellar, which insured an even temperature year round. Among the Santa Clara County winemakers, only Baldwin and Peirre Klein aged all their vintages in small cooperage. Moreover, each vintage was kept at least three years in the wood before being bottled. Baldwin's Mira Flores label came to be highly regarded, not only in the United States, but also in Cental America and Europe. At the 1900 Paris Exposition, his claret was one of the few California wines awarded a silver medal. Though no longer in use, the winery still stands and beautifully landscaped gardens surround the fine old house. The vines have been replaced by apricots.

About 1880, John T. Doyle, a distinguised San Francisco attorney, whose home and vineyard were in Menlo Park, began planting vines on land southeast of the intersection of Stevens Creek and Permanente roads and extending down to the creek. He also acquired hillside land on the west side of Stevens Creek Road, a half mile farther south, and by 1888 had 200 acres in vines. He wisely included a fair proportion of choice varieties and, under the Cupertino Wine Company label, bottled an excellent Cabernet, some of which went to his London agents, Grierson, Oldham & Company.

Always eager to advance the interests of his fellow winegrowers, Doyle offered part of his vineyard to the University of California for experimental work. At a meeting of the State Viticultural Commission he moved to be appropriated five hundred dollars to cover the expenses of a lecture to be given by Kate Field on the merits of California wine. Miss Field, the *bete noire* of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was an ardent preacher of the 'gospel of the grape' for several years.



MIRA FLORES WINERY, 1950 [E. Peninou photo]

In his later years, Doyle entrusted the management of his vineyard and winery to his son, John P., and to his winemaker, Charles Rousten. An Italian, Rousten established his own small winery on the Montebello Road adjoining the property of Pierrre Klein. Rousten's son continued winemaking there until the 1950s. After Doyle's death in 1906, at the age of eighty-seven, the Cupertino Winery remained active for another six years. In 1919, the Doyle estate leased the vineyards, which had suffered less from Pierce's disease than many in the vicinity, along with orchards and land planted to grains, to Anselmo Conrotto, who later establishd himself as a winemake near Gilroy.

As we have seen, the Universityof Santa Clara's vineyard and Villa Maria Ranch were located along Stevens Creek Road to the south of Selingr. To the south of the Villa Maria, the road winds up the narrow canyon of Stevens Creek and a mile farther, at Stevens Creek Reservoir, Montebello Road branches off at a steep incline. About two miles above this intersection, Alsatian emiré, Pierre Klein, cultivated his vineyard. Klein had arrived in San Francisco about 1876 and had worked for several years as a glass polisher for Whittier Fuller & Company. In 1880 Klein and Frenchman John Berges established the Occidental Restaurant at 536 Washington Street. Within a few years, Klein became the successful sole owner and moved to the south side of Bush Steet a few doors below Kearney.

In 1891, after selling the Occidental to yet another Frenchman, Joseph Munier, Klein moved to Montebello Road, began planting Cabrnet Sauvignon grapes, and builta winrey, the Mira Val. Like Charles Baldwin, he painstakingly produced a quality wine. His output wasnever large, but it stood on its own merits without using a French name on the label. Henry Lachman, a respected authority on wines, regarded the Klein Cabernet as outstanding. His opinion was substantiated in 1900 when this wine won high praise at the Brussels exposition. In the same year it was also awarded one of the few gold medals given to California wines at the Paris exposition. Klein sold his wine only in glass bottles

and in addition to his still wines, produced an excellent champagne. He had a retail outlet at 612 Geary Street in San Francisco.

Nothing remains of the Klein winery, but the summer home of the late James Schwabacher--of the prominent stationery family in San Francisco--now occupies the site. About a mile below where the Mira Val stood, at the Picchetti winery, a hand-carved oak cask, which Klein brought back as a prize from the St. Louis fair in 1904, is on display. A native of Novara Italy, Vincent Picchetti, began making wine here in 1879. His original eight-acre vineyard was gradually enlarged and today a considerable part of the slopes cultivated by Klein have been replanted by descendants of Picchetti.

In 1908, on Montebello Road, five miles above the Mira Val, at an elevation of nearly 2,500 feet, the Montebello Wine Company erected a castle-like stone house and winery. There were four partners in this venture, all San Franciscans: Alexander L. Podesta, an importer; Alberico Sarno and Pious D. Merlo, joint owners of a wine and liquor store at Folsom and Twenty-fourth Streets; and Dario Perrone, a North Beach pharmacist. The Montebello Wine Company was hadicapped from the start by the difficulty of transportation up and down the narrow winding road and wine has not been produced here since the late 1940. The house, with its superb view of the Santa Clara Valley and the mountain ranges to the north and east, is now a private residence and some of the land is still in vineyard.

South of its intersection with Montebello Road, Stevens Canyon Road winds up the canyon for three miles to an intersection with Redwood Gulch Road. Just west of this intersection is a vineyard started by Baptiste Bordi. A native of Parma, where his father had been a farmer, Bordi was orphaned at an early age. Before coming to California in 1869, he had travelled in Brazil, South Africa, and Moroco. In Mountain View, he prospered as a truck farmer and built a hotel, which he named the Grand. In 1890 he set out an orchard and a vineyard on the hilly slopes above the creek and, within a few years,

was making dry wines. The property has remained in the family and Placido Bordi, the son of Baptiste, is the present owner.

North of the intersection of Stevens Creek and Permanente roads, there were a number of successful vineyardists and winemakers on the foothills to the west. On Stevens Creek Road, a quarter of a mile south of its junction with Homestead Avenue and adjacent to the railway siding called Simla, Richard Heney established the large Chateau Ricardo Vineyard and his 250,000 gallon winery. A native of Lima, New York, Heney had prospered as a furniture dealer in San Francisco before purchasing a hundred acres of brush-covered land here in 1882. In 1890, against a side hill, he built a three-story brick and stone winery, which operated on the priciple of gravity. With his long, curly, carefully-tended sideburns, Heney was always the proper and precise businessman. He marked all his fine oak cooperage with the vintage date and carefully estimated that it cost 6 1/4 cents a year to age a gallon of wine. His best wine was his Cabernet, for which, it has been claimed, he received the amazingly high wholesale price of seven dollars a gallon. Some of his wines reached the English market, and in 1902-03 he was competing with French wine dealers in Belguim.

Heney was one of the few growers in this area to graft fine varieties of grapes to resistant stock after the combined ravages of phylloxera, hoppers, and Pierce's disease had ruined a great percentage of the Santa Clara County vineyards. The replanting made 'vineyard blending' possible, i.e., by setting out certain ratios of different varieties in the vineyard blocks, he achieved the desired combination of grapes for a given wine. These were fermentedtogether and no later blending of wines was necessary. This practise, common in the famous Bordeaux vineyards, has rarely been followed in California. Heney repaird his winery after the 1906 earthquake damaged the structure and he continued to make wine until Prohibition. The winery has served as a storage cellar for Paul Masson Vineyards, Heney's large house has been modernized, andthe vineyards were subdivided in the late 1950s.



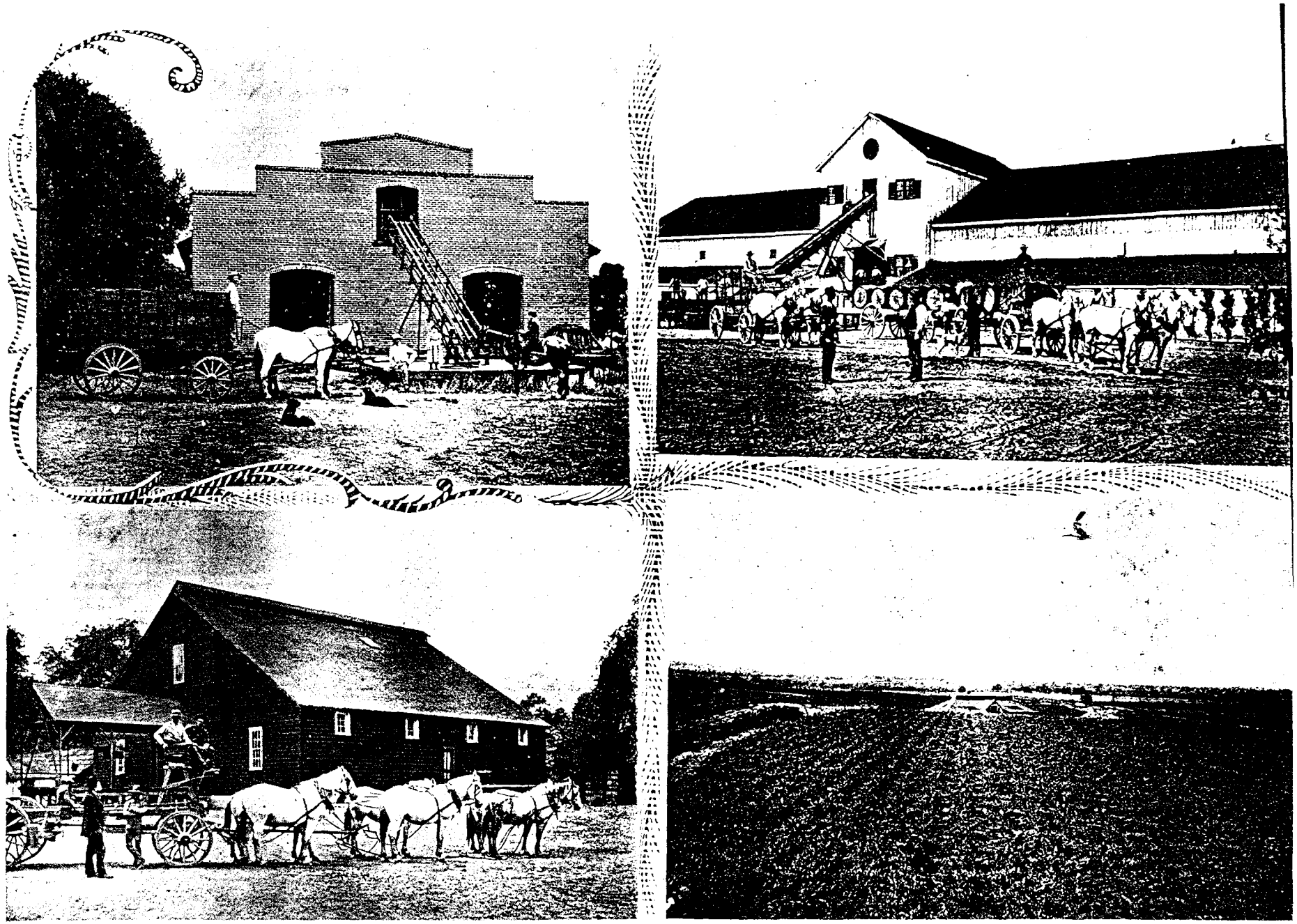


via Mountain View March 22nd 1897.

A mile northwest of Chateau Ricardo, and to the west of San Antonio Road, John J. Bergin, a New Yorker and a Civil War veteran, planted about eighty acres to standard dry red wine grapes in 1882. The site of the vineyard was part of a three-hundred-acre ranch (itself a part of the vast San Antonio Rancho) which Bergin's wife Francesca had inherited from her father, Robert Wilkinshaw. In 1846 Wilkinshaw, Scottish mining engineer, had become superintndent of the quick silver mines at New Almaden. Bergin built a winery in 1888 and made a reputable, if not distinguished, table wine. He operated the winery through the 1900s. The vineyard, like so much of the land once planted to grapes, has been subdivided. Bergin's large, handsome residence, surrounded by extensive gardens, is still standing at the corner of St. Joseph Avenue and Glen Way and on Glen Way, a little to the north of the old residence, the brick walls of the winery have ben incorporated into a modern house

John Snyder acquired another large part of San Antonio Rancho, some 800 acres, southwest of Bergin's esttate and at a higher elevation. A native of Indiana, Snyder had travelled overland to California, spent five years with some success in the redwood country near Searsville, and in 1855 had moved to Santa Clara County. He purchased part of the San Antonio Rancho in 1861, most of which had been sown to grain or used for pasture. By the mid 1870s, nearly a undred acres, chiefly Zinfandels, were in bearing. Snyder built a winery in 1890 and crushed about 400 tons annually. After his death in 1901, his widow and son, John A. Snyder, maintained the vineyard, though suffering from Pierce's disease, but discontinued winemaking. The vines wree badly neglected during the dry years, but in 1924, when the Roman Catholic archdiocese acquired the property as a site for St. Joseph's College, enough vines were still bearing to make harvesting worthwhile. The large, rusty-red wooden winery has been converted into a gymnasium for the college.

Even before the mid 1880s, when the crossroads of Highway 9 and Stevens Creek Road came to be called Cupertino, business activity had already begun. On the southwest corner, on land owned by Daniel Sutherland, a Nova Scotian who had settled there in the



SANTA CLARA COUNTY VINEYARDS AND WINERIES.

J. J. Bergin, near Mountain View.

John Snyder, near Mountain View.

D. M. Delmas, near Mountain View.

Richard Heney, West Side.

early 1870s, stood a blacksmith shop. About half of his sixty acres were in vines and by 1885 he had built his own winery.

On the northeast corner, J.B. Wright, who had been an early settler high upon the Soquel Road, a half mile south of the litlle hamlet of Patchen, planted nearly forty acres in grapes. He too had his own winery.

In 1869, after working as a teamster in Pittsburg for several years, Alexander Montgomery, an Irishman from County Down, settled on land adjoining Daniel Sutherland, and extending south to McClellan Road. He cleared the land of brush and live oaks and , like Samuel Williams, refuted the widespread opinion about the sterility of the West Side soil, by growing wheat successfully. By the early 1880s, he had sixty acres in vines and had built a winery and distillery. He operated both until about 1903, when he closed them and soon thereafter sold that part of his estate planted to grapes. Although in his eighties, he remained active as a general farmer into Prohibition. The part of the former Montgomery land facing the highway has become business or residential property.

Thomas Kirwin from County Galway, another Irishman who learned to be a viniculturist, lived across from Montgomery on the south side of McClellan Road. Not being Scotch-Irish like his neighbor, he had foundhis way to Boston, rather than Pittsburg, but like Montgomery, had worked as a teamster. In 1855 he acquired a half section southwest of Highway 9 and McClellan Road then gradually cleared the land, which abounded in California lions, coyotes, and wild cats, engaged in general farming, and before 1880 had set out sixty-five acres to vines, which included among others Chasselas, Grenache, and Cabernet. About 1891 he built a winery whree he crushed his own grapesuntil 1902, when it was destroyed by fire. The vines were replaced by orchard before Prohibition, and since World War II, the property facing Highway 9 has become a residential subdivision. However, the western part is still in orchard, and Kirwin's big two-story house still stands well back from the road surrounded by tall shade trees.

One of the most successful and distinguished wine men of the Cupertino area was a Frenchman from Burgundy, Jean B.J. Portal, who had come to San Jose in 1870, where he was active for several years as a real estate and insurance broker. This, however, was but a temporary expedient, for he had learned winemaking from his father before coming to America, and in 1872 he returned from a visit to France with cuttings of Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Fanc, Merlot, and Malbec from the Bordeaux region and Pinot Noir from his native province. He planted these on property he had acquired along the north side of Park Avenue, between the present Morrison Avenue and Rainier Street, an area then well outside the city limits of San Jose.

Portal was very proud of his Burgundy and when Jules Chamon de St. Hubert, a dealer who was reputed to be an authority on French wines, Published an article in the San Jose *Times* questioning Portal's statement that his was a true Burgundy, Portal brought a libel suit for $20,000. The case went to court and after certain experts, Adrian G. Chauche among others, had testified that they could recognize the flavor of Pinot Noir grapes, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. An award of ten cents was granted on the agreement of the plaintiff to pay court costs--a Pyrrhic victory it would seem.

For a numbr of years, Portal was president of the Santa Clara Viticultural Society, which undertook studies on the care of vineyards, the harvesting of grapes, and the marketing and care of wine. In 1894 he returned to France and unaccountably disappeared, never returning to California. His wife sued for divorce and asked that the property be awarded to her. She carried on the business with the help of her son Pierre. In recent years, much of the land occupied by the vineyard has been replaced by strawberries.

Two miles south of Cupertino, the intersection of Highway 9 and Prospect Road became known as Gubersville Gubersville in the 1880s, and like Cupertino, it was a vinicultural center. One of the notable winegrowers in the vicinity, John P. Bubb owned over a half section west of the highway and rising southwest of the junction of Stelling and Bubb Roads. As a boy, Bubb had crossed the plains by ox cart with his partents from their native Missouri

in 1850. His father, William Bubb, acquired land the following year, and upon his death in 1864, the large estate was divided among several sons and daughters. Of these, John P. was the most active as a wine man. By the mid 70s, he had over fifty acres in vines,which included some Cabernet. In 1887 he built a winery and crushed about 280 tons annually, most from his own vineyard. A kindly and benevolent old man, Bubb lived on into the twentieth century but gradually replaced the acreage in grapes with orchard.

On hilly land just south of Bubb, Henry Farr, a German from Gellhausen who had come to America in 1847, owned the appropriately named the Grand View Vineyard. As a boy he had learned the cooper's trade and in California had spent some years raising stock in Colusa County. He settled in Santa Clara County in 1868 and within twenty years had planted sixty of his 380 acres to standard varieties of wine grapes and was making wine.

Southwest of Farr and still higher in the foothills, William Pfeffer owned 160 acres of wooded land. In the 1880s, having cleared some of the land, he set out seventeen acres to grapes, which included plantings of Cabernet Sauvignon and Grenache. His vintages were small, but he made some very good wines. Unfortunately, phylloxera had so damaged the vines by 1900 that, like his neighbor Farr, he ceased operations.

Benjamin W. Hollenbeck, another Gubernatorville wine grower, was a native of Madison County, New York. In the 1870s, after some years spent in lumbering in the mountains above Saratoga, Hollenbeck bought a quarter section southwest of the intersection of Prospect Road and Highway 9. He planted the forty-acre Buckhorn Vineyard in 1883. He also had his own winery, and within a few years was making about 10,000 gallons of a standard red wine. After his death, his son, George E., continued the business. By 1900 the property had passed to other owners.

As early as the mid 1860s, some vineyards were set out along the hillsides to the south and west of Saratoga and along Saratoga Avenue to the northeast. On Los Gatos Road, just south of Saratoga, then known as McCarthysville, the town's founder, Martin McCarthy built a small wooden winery. The structure has been moved to Highway 9, just

north of Cambell Creek and serves as an antique shop. On Saratoga Gap Road, Alexander Rodoni, who as mentioned earlier, later sold out to Paul Masson, planted his small vineyard.

The significant increase in local acreage in grapes led to the need for a much larger winery. In 1887 a group of growers, dissatisfied for some time with the prices offered by the large San Francisco dealers, decided they could earn higher profits by forming an association. Accordingly, they organized as the Saratoga Wine Company. On the south side of Saratoga Gap Road, about a mile from the center of Saratoga, there was a fine two-story stone building built against the side of the canyon in 1866. Originally a grist mill and later a tannery, it had been converted into a winery in 1882 by John F. Lewis, who later became Stanford's superintendent at the Palo Alto Vineyard, and his brother-in-law, a man by the name of Hindes. The new company leased this sizable structure.

A.D. Macdonald was chosen president. Macdonald was a versatile indivudual who, besides owning a twenty-five acre vineyard, operated a general store in Saratoga, and was a notary public, insurance agent, and agent for Wells Fargo & Company. Secretary and treasurer Lewis A. Sage had been raised in California after his parents travelled from New York in 1852 when he was a young child. Since 1872, Sage and his father had been joint owners of Congress Springs, a fashionable resort on Saratoga Creek, a mile above the winry. Near the springs, he had over thirty acres in grapes.

The Saratoga Wine Company operated until about 1900, after which the building stood unoccupied until 1906, when the great earthquake demolished one of its side walls. It was never rebuilt, but Paul Masson--never one to overlook a bargain--had the dislodged masonry hauled the short distance up Saratoga Gap and Pierce roads, where it could be incorporated into his new group of winery buildings. All that remains of the original site is the lower stage of one wall, moss covered and almost hidden by tangles of wild blackberries.

Among the growers without wineries of their own, but conveniently near the Saratoga Wine Company was Robert Parker, and Irishman who in 1869 had acquired the triangular-shaped acreage between Highway 9 and Saratoga Avenue and soon thereafter had set out vines. Not to be outdone even by anothr Irishman, his neighbor, John Hourihan, had, by 1880, planted a fifty-acre vineyard on the east side of Saratoga Avenue just opposite Hrriman Avenue. There was also Jacob Graves, a Tennesseean who had located at the northwest intersection of Saratoga Avenue and Prospect Road in 1859 and before 1875 had nearly 160 acres in grapes. Anothr grower, Leland H. Wakefield, a native of New Hamphire, had attempted a variety of careers--the daguerreotype business in Boston, the general merchandise businessin Albany, Oregon, and the postmastership of Portland--before he set out eighty acres norhteast of Fruitvale and Allendale avenues in 1883. His vineyards included such excellent varieties as Cabernet, Crabb's Black Burgundy, Semillon, and Chasselas.

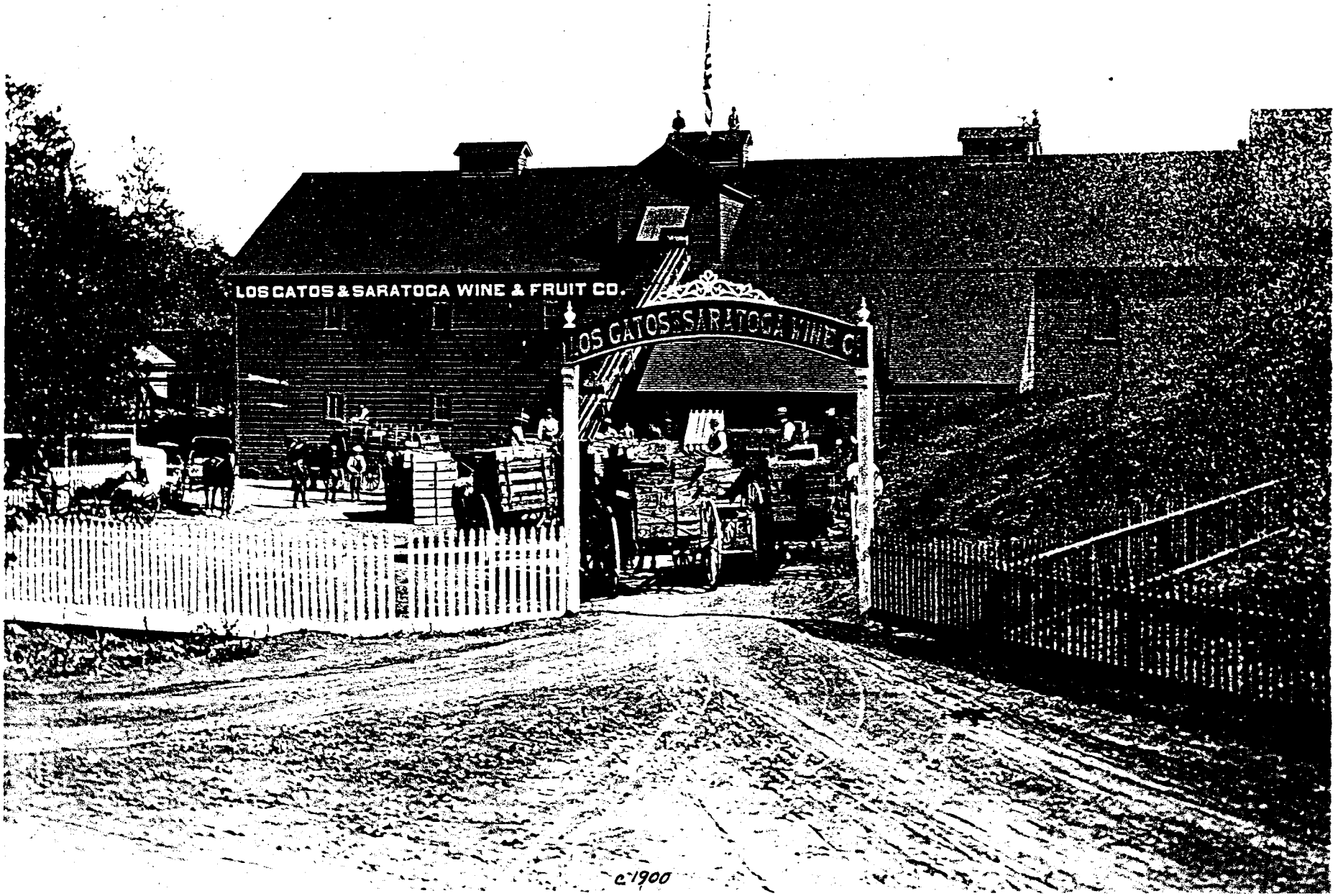
In 1887, the same year the Saratoga Wine Company began crushing, the El Quito Winery was built by Edward E. Goodrich three miles northeast of Saratoga and jsut east of the intersection of Saratoga Avenue and Quito Road. Jose R. Arguello, a member of a wealthy landholding Spanish-California family and the original owner of El Quito Farm, had planted vines here in the early 1870s. Goodrich, a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Yale and of the Law School of Union College in Albany, New York, after purchasing the property in 1882, had enlarged and improved the vineyard. A man of wealth who spent much of his time in Europe, Goodrich was sufficiently interested in the El Quito to maintain a residence there. He disposed of his wines through the California Winegrowers Union, which had been organized by Jules C. de St. Hubert as an agency for a number of growers, including the Fresno Vineyard Company, the St. George Vineyards of Santa Cruz, and Justinian Caire of Santa Cruz Island in the Santa Barbara Channel. The Union maintained a retail outlet in San Francisco at Sutter Street and Grant Avenue. TheEl Quito was destroyed by fire in 1897.

In and near the town of Los Gatos, there were a few small vineyards during the 1860s. For example, William H. Rogers settled on the hillside rising to the south from the present East Main Street, about 600 feet east of the bridge across Los Gatos Creek. Rogers had come to California from Wayne County, New York, during the Gold Rush. He operated a flour mill in Placerville and in 1866 bought the fine stone mill which Alexander Forbes, a pioneer settler in Los Gatos, had built along Los Gatos Creek. It seems that Rogers not only made flour, but also planted grapes. He is listed as a winemaker in 1867, which would indicate that some vines had been planted here before his arrival.

With the increase in the number of vineyard during the 1880s, many growers here, like those in Saratoga, decided they needed a large, centrally located, and well-equipped winery and established the Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine and Fruit Company and the Los Gatos Cooperative Winery. The former was incorporated in 1885 with stock completely owned by local growers. About half way between Saratoga and Los Gatos, at Austin Corners (now the junction of Austin Road and Quito Way), just above San Tomas Aquito Creek, they erected a large wooden winery against a rocky hill, into which cellars were excavated. Here they operated as the Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Company. Their output increased rapidly from a first vintage of 8,000 gallons in 1885 to 80,000 the following year. By 1889 they were crushing the grapes from some 800 acres of vineyard in the area and produced both red and white dry wines, their Sauternes type rating as their best. They sold practically all of their wines to the San Francisco firm of C. Schilling & Company.

J.B. Whitney owned one of the larger vineyards conveniently near the Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Company. He had one hundred acres in vines along the Saratoga-Los Gatos Road, half a mile northwest of the winery.

William Wadsworth was the first president of the Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Company. A native of Ohio, a pioneer employee of Wells Fargo & Company, and now cashier of the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco, Wadsworth lived in Oakland, but owned a fifty-acre vineyard near Los Gatos.



c. 1900

The vice-president, William Warren, born in Scotland but reared in New York, had gone to sea as a boy and by the age of twenty-one was in command of a ship trading in the South Pacific. In 1856 he had established himself in Nagasaki as an exporter of tea and silk and had built the first European style house there. A few years later, as owner of several ships, he had lived in Mioga, the sea port of Osaka. In 1883 he settled on a 120-acre ranch near Saratoga, where he planted a thirty-five acre vineyard along the hillside.

The general manager of the Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Company was another New Yorker, Alfred Malpas, who as a young man had served as a volunteer in General Philip Kearny's cavalry. Malpas came to California after the Civil War and had been promoted from telegraph operator to general passenger agent for the Central Pacific. In 1884 he moved to the ranch, which he had bought earlier, near Saratoga. In addition to a large planting of prunes and pears, he had sixty acres in grapes. His fourteen-room house, with two baths, and gas in every room, was something of a showplace.

As superintendent, the company appointed Horace A. Merriam, the son of a shipbuilder of Rockland, Maine. Merriam had come to California in 1875, had worked in San Francisco as a machinist, and in 1878 had moved to Napa County and bought ten acres, a little to the north of St. Helena, where he planted vines. Under Hamden McIntyre, who was in charge of the large Inglenook Winery in St. Helena, Merriam gained a thorough knowledgeof winemaking. In 1893 he became active in the wine industry in Santa Cruz County and Malpas took over as general manager. However, in 1896 Merriam returned andremained as president until 1907.

After 1901, when the California Wine Association acquired a half interest in C. Schilling & Company, the product of the Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Company went chiefly to the Association. A. Anderson became manager in 1907 and after his death in 1911, his wife assumed the duties until Prohibition, when all winemaking here ended. All of the buildings have been torn down and the site is occupied by a large modern house and its gardens.

The plant of the Los Gatos Cooperative Winery was built on the south side of East Main Street on the site now occupied by the Los Gatos Town Hall. The president ofthis venture was John Gilker, a Hanoverian who had come as a child to the United States. After some years as a miner and lumberman in California, Washington Territory, and British Columbia, he settled in 1868 on just over a quarter section southeast of the junction of the Los Gatos-San Jose and Blossom Hill roads. In the 1880s he planted a vineyard here and built a small winery of his own. By 1890 he had twenty-eight acres of bearing vines, which he maintained until his death in 1909. His son and heir, William H., with several partners, had a large prune orchard, but also looked after the vineyard through Prohibition.

The Cooperative's secretary and manager, William B. Rankin, wass the son of a prosperous San Jose attorney. He had learned wine making as a young man in El Dorado County and in 1886 planted an orchard and a forty-acre vineyardnear Alma, three miles up Los Gatos Creek from the town of Los Gatos. Here he crushed his own grapes until the Cooperative was built. An active and hospitable man, Rankin became district agent for the CWA in 1894 and invited many winegrowres as guests at Alma to admire the mountain scenery and fish in his carp pond. Through his influence, most of the wine made by the Cooperative was bought by the CWA. Rankin continuded as manager and the Cooperative was active unitl 1907.

Among the growers conveniently near this winery was Charles F. Wilcox, a native of Illinois, who had studied law at Santa Clara College and in the 1870s became the law partner of Benjamin Rankin, the father of William B. Wilcox lived in San Jose, but about 1880 he planted vines on the slopes to the south of East Main Street in Los Gatos.

Adjacent to Wilcox, Daniel Wright cultivated his vineyard. In 1888 both vineyards were taken over by the Jesuit order, which had established its novitiate here. It was Fr. Nicolas Congrato's idea to establish a winery on these hillslopes and a French lay brother, Louis Olivier became the first winemaker. His successors have continued to produce some

excellent wines, notably port and Black Muscat, as well as dry white table wines. The present winery building dates from 1893. Most of the earlier plantings have ben replaced and the vineyards now extend to over 800 acres.

Before the construction of the wide modern highway from Los Gatos over the mountains into Santa Cruz County, the old Santa Cruz turnpike followed the canyon of Los Gatos Creek for some three miles through the little towns of Lexington and Alma. It then climbed the ridge for another three miles and reached the junction of the Soquel Road at the hamlet of Patchen. Near here the Santa Cruz Road reached the summit of the ridge and began to drop into Santa Cruz County. At the summit, Charles H. McKiernan, whom we have already met as one of the directors of the Santa Clara Cooperative Wine Company, took up land in the early 1850s.

In 1848 McKiernan had left his native Ireland and after two years in Australia had come to California and built up a profitable freighting business in Humboldt County. On the densely wooded summit in the Santa Cruz Mountains, McKiernan was said to have lived for a time in a hollow redwood while building his cabin.. Mountain Charley, as McKiernan came to be called, prospered as a lumberman and a stage line operator and acre by acre planted grapes on land that he had logged off. He eventually planted about forty-five acres to vines, which included some Chasselas and Riesling, and constructed a winery. After his death in 1892, his son James V., continued making wine here.

In 1853 Lyman J. Burrell, a native of Massachusetts who had reached California in 1850 via the Lassen Trail, acquired land southeast of Patchen on a ridge between Los Gatos Creek and the creek that now bears his name. Inspite of the depredation of bears and mountain lions, Burrell raised stcok and hogs. In 1856 he began planting a vineyard and by the early 1870s was making wine. At the time of his death in 1884., his vineyard extended over about twenty acres. His son did not continue winemaking, disposed of the grapes at the winery of Hiram Morrell, whose land adjoined the Burrell Ranch on the west.

Morell, a native of Maine, had mined in Placer County and owned a saw mill at Alma before buying the ranch on the summit in 1867. The former owner had planted grapes some years earlier. Morrell named the vineyard the Loma Prieta for the nearby mountain peak, added some choice varieties, and by the mid-80s had fifty acres in vines and his own winery. His marriage to Clarissa Burrell kept the neighboring families closely allied.

The most ambitious viticultural undertaking along this wooded slope was that of Ernest E. Meyer, a native of Denmark who, after several years of service first in the Prussian navy and later as an engineer with the Hamburg-American Line, had located in San Francisco in 1868 and established a nursery near what is now Stanyan and Grattan Streets. In 1881 he bought 1,700 acres along the old Los Gatos-Soquel Road, southeast of Burell's ranch near the summit of Loma Prieta, the greater part of the property lying in Santa Cruz County. Here, overlooking Monterey Bay and the town of Santa Cruz, he planted about seventy-five acres and included some excellent varieties of both red and white dry wine grapes. He winery, the Mare Vista, built in 1884, and the blacksmith ship stood on opposite sides of the road and were connected by a high steep-pitched roof, under which the thirsty traveler could pause and slake his thirst with a glass of Mar Vista's best. Besides these buildings, the large nine bedroom dwelling house still stands.

October 8, 1889 is a day the few old timers in the vicinity remember. A forest fire had raged for four days and on the fifth day was closing in on the winery itself. An old photograph shows men, women, and children using hoses to fight the fire from the roofs of the buildings. However, disregarding the evidence of the picture, a newspaper clipping places the credit for saving the winery to 4,000 gallons of Zinfandel, which, "heated by the flames produced carbonic acid and smothered the blaze when it neared the winery."

Emil, the son of Ernest Meyer, learned the wine business here and, although the land was not too well suited to viticulture because of the very high rainfall and the great amount of erosion, father and son carried on together until Ernest's death in 1918. Emil

Meyer maintained the vineyard during Prohibition, but the winery came to specialize in unfermented grape juice. After his death in 1938, there was no interest in a plant so difficult to maintain, and the winery building, no longer in use, is rapidly falling apart. Although the two old combination stemmer and roller crushers on the top floor are rusty, and the old belt commecting them to the galoline 'power plant' is rotting, the caretaker insisted as late as 1949 that all he needed was the word to start it up and the crushers would roll once more. A few oak puncheons lie mouldering in the cellar. The distillery, which stood down by the creek and which carried Ernest Meyer through lean years on government contracts, was saved this slow death and sold for scrap in 1939.

After the construction of the narrow gauge railroad along Los Gatos Creek, the little town of Wrights, at the bottom of the canyon, became a shipping point for the several wineries along the summit. Wrights was also the shipping point for a group of small wine growers along Austrian Gulch, a stream which drains southwest from Mount Umunham into Los Gatos Creek about two miles above Wrights. This tributarty derived its name from a group of about thirty German-speaking Austrians who, under the leadership of John Utschig, established a colony there in the late 1870s. The colony prospered and there were small vintages until 1889, when a cloudburst destroyed almost all of their orchards, vineyards, and wineries. A few courageously remained, rebuilding and replanting. From the winery at the Anita Vineyard of one colonist, F. Haesters, came a Riesling which won an award in 193 at the Chicago World Fair. A little wine was made here until Prohibition, but there have been no vintages since Repeal.

Though considerable acreage was planted to orchard and several large nurseries were established in the 1860s to the north and northeast of San Jose, there have been few vineyards in that area. However, in 1864 Victor Speckens, a native of Belgium who had settled in the Berryessa District ten years earlier, set out fifity acres to grapes. He chose an attractive site for his vineyard and winery on the north side of the sycamore bordered Penitencia Creek, about two miles below Alum Rock Canyon. After the death of

Speckens, his widow continued as a winemaker, but in the late 70s the property was sold to John L Auzerais.

A native of Normandy, Auzerais had come to California in 1852 after a sojourn in Chile, where he had gained a considerable fortune as an exporter and importer. In San Jose, with his brother Edward, he built a general merchandising estalishment and erected, at a cost of $140,000, a luxurious three-story hotel with croquet court and a wide lawn and fountain. A few yeas before buying the Speckens vineyard, Auzerais had sold his share of these investments to his brother.

He became a major stockholder in the San Jose Safe Deposit Bank of Savings, but until his death in 1887, Auzerais devoted much of his time and energy to growing grapes and making wine. For some years after his death, his widow maintained both vineyard and winery. Later the property was bought by Oliver Haberdier, a carpenter by trade, who was born in Ohio, but had been a resident of the county sine the early 70s. Haberdier replaced the vines with walnuts, which have been maintained by other owners. The winery has disappeared, but the old ranch house stands at the point where Penitencia Creek Road bridges the stream.

Southeast of San Jose, the lower foothills just before they rise steeply into the Mount Hamilton range, are traversed by San Felipe Road, which passes through thelittle town of Evergreen. In addition to Pierre Pellier, two other growers establihed their vineyards in this area: the Yerba Buena Vineyard of the Paul Burns Wine Company and the Hillside of Ernest and William Wehner, three miles southeast of Evergreen on a hillside along and above Villa Vista Road.

The Wehners, natives of Hanover who had been successful businessmen in Wisconsin, settled here in the 1880s and began planting on a large scale. By 1889 they had 175 acres in vines and were making wine. William Wehner assumed the duties of winegrowing while Ernest continued to exercise his business acumen with the G.M. Jarvis

Company. He was also an arist and produced large panoramas. Among these the most popular were said to have been, *The Crucifixion of Christ* and *The Battle of Gettysburg.*

The ~~Whener~~ Wehner estate, which in addition to the vineyard included an orchard and a large wide-verandahed white house, was first known as the Hillside, but later given the name Villa Vista. In 1895 the Wehners built a new 300,000-gallon stone winery, which they were proud to announce was lighted by electricity and had machinry run by water power. In the same year, they added to their holdings the nearby sixty-acre vineyard of Bingham and Edwards.

In 1902 the ~~Wheners~~ Wehners sold the property for $150,000 to the Lomas Azules Company (the San Francisco wine house of C.Schilling & Company the principal stockholders) who operated the winery and vineyards until 1915, at which time the property was sold. Alfred Haentze acquired the property on the north side of the creek, which included the original winery and house and operated the winery up to Prohibition. During the dry years he produced wines for medicinal and sacramental purposes. The University of California acquired the property shortly after Repeal and operated the vineyard for a few years and then sold it to Benjamin Cribari.

The property lying onthe south side of the creek, including thelarge winery, was purchased by the Bisceglia family of San Jose. They operated their part of the vineyard during the dry years and likwise sold their holdings to Cribari.

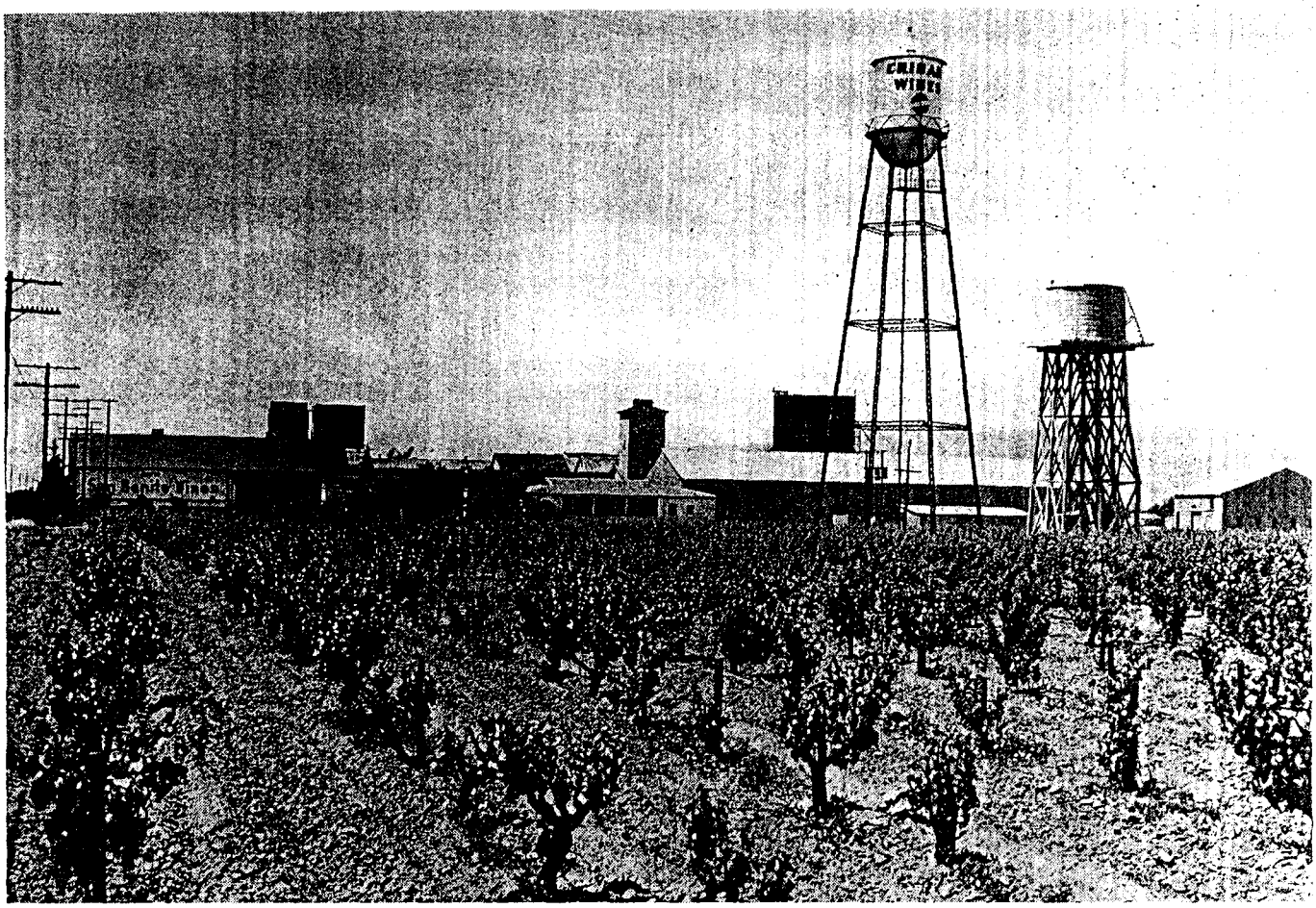
Benjamin Cribari, with his wife and six children, had migrated from Italy to Santa Clara County in 1899. Having formed a copartnership with his three sons, Angelo, Anthony, and Fiore, he had acquired forty acres and a small winery at Madrone, seventeen miles south of San Jose, by 1904. By 1922 the family owned or had leased 3,000 acres in various parts of the state in orchard and vineyard and some 800 acres of dairy lands. During the first year of Prohibiton, in addition to growing wine grapes, they began buying, packing, and shipping then East, where there was a ready market, under the brand name, Sunny Boy. By 1921, these shipments totaled 3,000 tons and the output did not lessen

until after Repeal. During Prohibition, the winery at Madrone remained active producing medicinal and sacramental wines and with Repeal production was greatly increased. After World War II, it changed ownership and marketed its wines first under the label Grape Gold, and later simply Madrone Winery. The winery was dismantled in 1952.

An earlier winery had been built about 1886 near Madrone to handle the grapes from the vineyard of Joel W. Ransome. Born in New London, Connecticut, Ransome had come to California during the Gold Rush and had mined, with varying success, not only there, but in Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia. He was past sixty when he came to Santa Clara County in 1883, but having bought land to the east of Madrone, near the base of the foothills, he became an enthusiastic orchardist and winegrower. Within five years he had 170 acres in Zinfandels and other standard red varieties and was crushing over 500 tons annually. Ransome had no children and, after his death in 1897, this property passed tohis niece, Miss Harriet N. Harvey.

In San Martin, six miles south of Madrone, the CWA, as mentioned earlier, built a brick winery in 1908 to handle the large production of the grapes from the nearby ranches of the Dunne family and from other smaller vineyards. It operated until Prohibition. In 1932 Bruno Filice, a native of Calabria, who had prospered as a farmer in the area, acquired the property add gradually enlarged the plant to a capacity of over 2,000,000 gallons. The Filice family does business now as the San Martin Vineyards Company. They have over a thousand acres in grapes.

The first winery of any size in the vicinity of Gilroy seems to have been that of Charles Francois, an Alsatian who came to Santa Clara County in 1868. He located in the Uvas Valley about fivemiles west of Gilroy at the intersection of Mount Madonna and Watsonville roads, where within a few years he had a sixty-acre vineyard and was making about 25,000 gallons of wine annually, and some brandy as well. None of the waters of Uvas Creek, which traversed his property, had as yet been impounded and it was famous for its fine trout fishing. Francois, a hospitable soul, never lacked for guests. After his



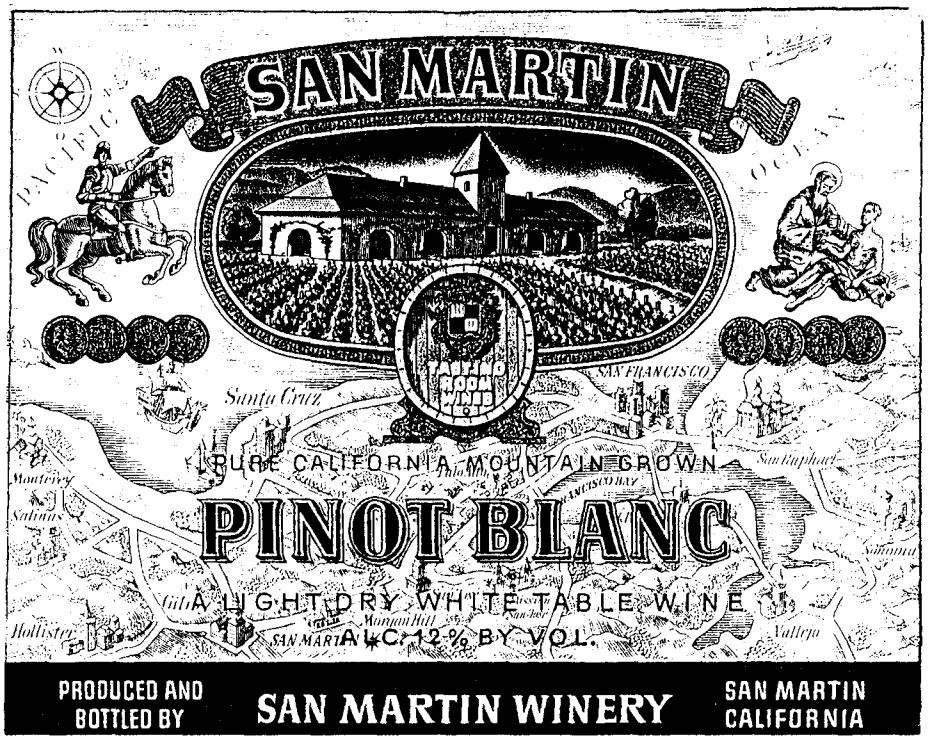
SAN BENITO / CRIBARI / GRAPE GOLD, 1946

death in 1881, his widow Adele assumed the management of both vineyard and winery. None of the land is now vineyard.

On the east side of Watsonville Road, about a milenorth of Francois, was the vineyard and winery of Paul H. Cordes. A native of Hanover, Cordes as a boy of fifteen had worked his passage to America as a steward. In 1860 he was growing vegetables for the San Francisco market at the corner of the present Fourteenth Street and Broadway in Oakland. From there he moved into the San Joaquin Valley, where he was a grain farmer until 1875, when he established a permanent home here at what he called 'The Nest'. By 1880 he had an orchard, a vineyard, and a small winery. He discontinued winemakig before 1900, but maintained the vineyard until his death in 1917.

In the early 1880s, two Englishmen, E.A. and Jonathan Hague bought some fifty acres at the intersection of Watsonville and Day roads, about a mile north of The Nest of Cordes. They set out a rather wide variety of grapes: Mission, Zinfandel, Chauche Noir, Pinot Noir, and Grenache. They named the vineyard the Solis, after the rancho of which it had been a small part. In 1889 seeing the need for a new and larger winery than any yet built in the vicinity, the Hagues, with other local growers, organized as the Solis Winery & Fruit Company ~~to and~~ and built a cooperative winery. The built the winery above the vineyard, which sloped up from the road, and tunnelled into the hillside to provide storage cellars of even temperature. The plant was ready for the 1889 vintage, when they crushed 250 tons. Jonathan Hague became the resident manager and occupied the old house, which had been the headquarters of the superintndent of the entire Solis Rancho. Through connections of the Hagues, the company built up a considerable business with English importers.

In 1916 Peter Bonesio acquired this property. A native of a small Piedmontese town near Asti, he had farmed in Louisiana and been in the concrete business in Oakland before coming to Santa Clara County. Since Repeal, the vineyard has been built up to 200 acres and table wines are still being made here by Peter Bonesio's sons, who now occupy the old headquarters of the Solis Rancho.

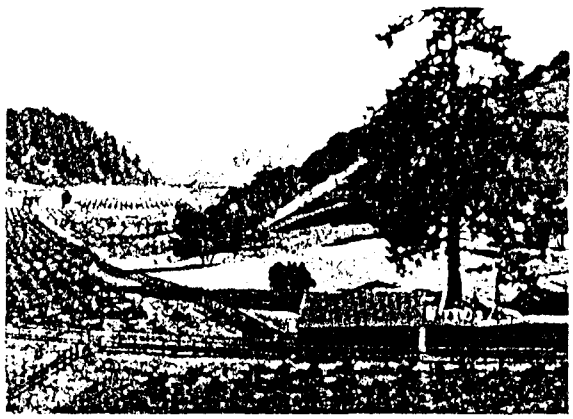

SAN MARTIN
Santa Cruz
SAN FRANCISCO
Monterey
Salinas
San Rafael
Sonoma
Hollister
Vallejo
PURE CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN GROWN
PINOT BLANC
A LIGHT DRY WHITE TABLE WINE
SAN MARTIN
A.C. 12% BY VOL.
PRODUCED AND BOTTLED BY
SAN MARTIN WINERY
SAN MARTIN CALIFORNIA

On Seventh Street near Monterey Street, close to the business center of Gilroy, John Rea owned a winery. A Swiss from Canton Ticino, where as a boy he learned the wheelwright's trade, Rea had worked for some years in and about Chicago on railroad gangs before coming to Gilroy in 1886 and buying a half interest in the 'Swiss Hotel' of fellow countryman John Berri. Six years later, he built his winery adjacent to the hotel. He owned no vineyard, but bought grapes from various growers and crushed from fifty to a hundred tons annually. For some years he had a branch depot in Reno, Nevada. The hotelstill stands on the west side of Monterey Street, but the winery has long since been dismantled.

In 1905 the California Wine Associationa built a much larger winery than any of the foregoing about a mile north of the center of town and named it the Las Animas. This large wooden structure, on the west side of U.S. Highway 101, and later known as the Hollister Warehouse, was intended primarily as a home for the grapes from Henry Miller's large Glen Vineyard southwest of Gilroy along Miller Avenue and Carnadero Creek. The winery produced a half-milion gallon vintage in 1907. Henry Miller, the so called 'cattle king', who had sold the site of the Los Animas, also sold the Glen Vineyard to the CWA in 1910. The Los Animas was operated until Prohibition. The manager, Chris R. Andresen, also served as manager of the San Martin Winery. The old winery building still stands and a large part of the Glen Vineyard remains, but it is slowly losing ground to a sub-division.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Created: February 18, 1850
County Seat: Santa Cruz
Land Area: 435 sq.miles / 278,400 acres



The county was originally called Branciforte after the *pueblo* founded in 1797, but was changed by the State Legislature on April 5, 1850, to Santa Cruz (Holy Cross), the name of the Spanish mission established in 1791.

A DIRECTORY TO THE WINEGROWERS AND WINEMAKERS OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CALIFORNIA

From the Mission Days
to the Coming of Prohibition

Compiled by Ernest P. Peninou

This volume is a directory and history of the Pre-Prohibition winegrowers and winemakers of Santa Cruz County. We have tried with some diligence to make the list complete for all winegrowers and winemakers in the county from the Franciscan mission days to the catastrophe of Prohibition and to include biographical data for all whose names appear. But the identities of some, particularly those listed in the United States Agricultural Census Reports and whose names do not appear elsewhere, have perforce remained only names. Furthermore, the census reports are in longhand, which is not always quite legible, and unless a name can be checked with another source its spelling may be erroneous.

Although no Pre-Prohibition wineries are any longer active, it is pleasant to say that a few vineyards which date from that era are still bearing.

Santa Cruz County

Although during the 1880s Santa Cruz County was considered one of the finest dry or table wine districts in California, Arpad Haraszthy bought grapes from Santa Cruz for making his famous Eclipse Champagne and Professor Eugene W. Hilgard, of the University of California School of Agriculture, considered the county outstanding for premium white table wines. But Santa Cruz County never fulfilled its potential for becoming an important wine-producing center.

In 1890 Charles Bundschu, who represented the San Francisco Viticultural District, which included Santa Cruz County, on the Board of the Califrornia State Viticultural Commission, remarked,

> The Santa Cruz Mountain District has had good opportunity to show its superiority in many respects. The wines are not very heady in alcohol, but develop a most delicate flavor and highly distictive aroma, which may be attributable to the proximity of the ocean. The yield of the vines is generally light and cultivation is more difficult and expesive than that of the valley lands but the results show immense possibilities, limited only by the degree of skill and knowledge of the vineyardist to assist nature's efforts . . .

Another well-known authority on California winegrowing, William Julien LaFerriere had this to say in 1904.

> The advantage of Santa Cruz County over all other counties for producing fine dry wine grapes and light table wines are manifold. The climate is the principal factor to be considered. Here, the spring is so mild that the buds of the vine are never injured at their opening by early frosts, and the young and early shoots are never nipped by later ones. During summer there is just heat enough to properly mature the grapes without drying or scorching them.

He goes on to say that the soil is not only virgin and rich, but very loose, so that it can be worked at any time of the year and that the vine can penetrate it easily and draw nourishment as well as moisture from below. He also adds that Santa Cruz County is ideal for the vineyardists, who always feels invigorated by breathing a clean and balmy atmosphere and never feels tired.

Following their usual practice, the Franciscan missionaries set out grape vines at the city of Santa Cruz soon after founding a mission there in 1791, but their ouput of wine was small. The first financially successful vineyard in the county was that of a Frenchman known only as Rene (whether this was his surname or first name remains unclear), who in 1857 set out some five thousand Mission grape vines one mile north of Mission Santa Cruz. The approximate site of Rene's former vinyard is located where the San Lorenzo Tannery now stands on River Street, at the present northern outskirts of the city of Santa Cruz.

In 1863 the following was reported about Rene's estate.

> The Potrero-San Pedro Reysledo--The widow of M. Rene has a small but excellent vineyard on the above named ranch, which is located on the slope or hillside enjoying the warm rays of the sun. There are about 5,000 Mission vines, six years old, producing heavy crops, the soil is a 'clayey loam' and the vines have required no irrigation since they were planted. A fine wine was made resembling a fine claret, which will make an excellent wine.

Although within the county only a limited amount of land was set out to grape vines during the twenty years that followed Rene's planting, two districts were emerging as the future prime grape-growing areas. The first distict, known as the Ben Lomond, was some twelve miles north of Sata Cruz city. It reached from the San Lorenzo River to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of about eight miles, and ran parallel with the river about twenty miles in a southerly direction. The vineyards in this district were "nestled around the three little mountain villages of Boulder Creek, Ben Lomond, and Felton that were strung like emeralds on the silver thread of the upper San Lorenzo and on heights some twenty-four-hundred feet high, some seven miles west of the river and known as Bonny Doon overlooking the ocean."

The other district, considered "*par excellence*" for grape growing, was centered some six miles north of Santa Cruz city at about five hundred feet in elevation. Here a crossroad settlement known as Vine Hill became the principal grape-growing area of the county. What became known as the Vine Hill district was an area surrounding the little railroad stations or villages of Glenwood and Laurel, and extending northeast to the

shadows of Loma Prieta and the villages of Highland and Skyland (at an elevation of some fifteen hundred feet), and down Branciforte and Soquel creeks to the villages by those names.

The California State Agricultural Society year book for 1876 indicatees that as of that year there were 140 acres of vineyard in Santa Cruz County, providing for production of a vintage of eighty thousand gallons of wine and fifteen thousand gallons of brandy. By 1879 the acreage in grapes had increased to 234, and the next year there was a 172,000-gallon wine vintaage.

The first half of the 1880-90 decade saw a tremendous increase in land planted to grapes in Santa Cruz County, as in other grape-growing counties in California (with the possible exception of those in the Mother Lode region). From the information available, it appears that the following figures fairly accurately represent the Santa Cruz County acres bearing grapes during this period.

Year	Acreage
1880	234
1881	274
1882	314
1883	354
1884	394
1885	434
1886	868
1887	902
1888	935
1890	1,187
1891-92	1,684 (1,365 acres if wine grapes, 340 acres of table grapes)

Unfortunately, when these young vineyards came into full bearing during the late 1880s and early 90s, the country was in the middle of a long financial depression and the prices of wine were at rock bottom. In 1894, California wines were being sold and delivered in New Orleans for as little as ten cents a gallon, which resulted in financial difficulties for both winemakers and vineyardists.

In spite of the national depression and chaotic condition of the California wine industry during the late 1880s and 90s, there were some bright signs for the hundred or so

winegrowers in the county, who were then cultivating some seventeen hundred acres of vineyard and producing annual vintages of from 250,000 to 400,000 gallons of wine. As yet, phylloxera, a louse-like insect that destroys vines and which had devastated the vineyards in other wine-growing counties of California, had not made its appearance in Santa Cruz County.

Also, the vineyards in the county were, in the main, planted to good varieties. The predominant red wine variety was the Chauche Noir (Hilgard said that this grape resembled a Pinot or Trousseau), but there were many small plantings of such fine grapes as the Cabernet Sauvignon and Franc, Merlot, and Zinfandel. For the white varieties, the Chauche Gris predominated, but there were also limited plantings of white Riesling, Sauvignon Blanc, and Semillon grapes. From these, small amounts of excellent wines were produced that won recognition and awards in the state and in Europe. It is therefore quite possible that the oft-quoted statement that the wines of the Santa Cruz mountains were, "noted for their excellence and have no superior in the state," is true.

The following vintners were among those who won recognition for the quality of their wines. In 1892 the Ben Lomond Wine Company's Cabernet Sauvignon and White Riesling took first prize at the 1892 mid-winter ~~fair~~ Fair in San Francisco. In 1889 the Ben Lomond Wine Company won an honorable mention for its white wine at the Paris Exposition that year. George Bram's 1887 and 1888 Semillon won first prize at the 1889 State Board of Viticultural Commissioners Exhibit in San Francisco. Adolph (Theodore ?) Beck won a silver medal at the 1889 Paris Exposition. (brandy) The same year Theodore Becks's B.B. Brandy (Beck's Best) and George Bram's Cabernet won state awards. At the 1900 Paris Exposition the Ben Lomond Wine Company exhibited Grey Riesling 1887-89 and 1892, Cabernet, ~~Burgundy~~, and was awarded an honorable mention.

In addition to grapes, most of the winegrowers in the county cultivated other crops as well, especially late-maturing apples, peaches, and table grapes, for shipment to the Midwest and to the San Fancisco market. Although this diversification might have

curtailed their interest in winemaking somewhat, by generally helping make ends meet during hard times, it supported those endeavors.

For example, in 1887 Henry Mel of Vine Hill shipped to San Francisco 1,800 ~~two~~ Twice four-pound boxes of Isabella grapes, harvested from two acres, for which he received two dollars a box. His neighbor, George Bram, whose Cabernet was considered the county's best red wine, shipped forty boxes of apples to San Francisco, at sixty-five cents per box and one hundred boxes of peaches, at thirty-five to fifty cents per box.

Most of the county's vineyards managed to survive the depressed 90s, so that by 1904 there were some two thousand acres in vineyards and twenty wineries manufacturing 500,000 gallons of wine. This era represents the peak of the Santa Cruz County wine industry. From this date through Prohibition the county steadily lost acreage in vines and gallons of wine produced.

This decline was due mainly to the appearance of the California Vine disease (also known as Pierce's or Anaheim disease) and the infamous phylloxera. California Vine disease was first detected in southern California in the late 1880s. It spread throughout the winegrowing counties and almost overnight destroyed vineyards in southern California and Santa Clara County. Since the vineyards in Santa Cruz County were in the main not planted to resistant rootstocks (but on their own roots), they were extremely vulnerable to phylloxera. Both diseases greatly reduced the productivity of the vines and, combined with the low price of bulk wines, made it financially impractical to invest time or money to the care of the vineyard.

In addition, the retail wine market in California was now dominated by the California Wine Association, which so dominated the industry that by the advent of Prohibition it controlled over eighty percent of California's wine produciton, and probably an even greater percentage of the production in Santa Cruz County.

Unfortunately, with the exception of the Ben Lomond Wine Company and the Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Company, many of the Santa Cruz County winegrowers had

made no attempt to establish an identity outside of the county--that is, to package their wines in attractive bottles, labeled under their own names, and appeal to the "carriage trade." Instead, they contented themselves with selling their products wholesale to the large wine houses for use in blended wines. Therefore, when the CWA began to exercise its influence, the Santa Cruz County winegrowers were in no position to fight, as were the numerous growers in Sonoma, Napa, Alameda, and Santa Clara counties, all of whom had established their own labels.

Instead, the winegrowers in Santa Cruz were forced to work with the CWA. For example, by 1904 the Martin Winery at Glenwood, which had come under the control of the Association, was making some three to four hundred thousand gallons of wine annually. Considering that at best 500,000 gallons were produced in the county, this indicates that less than twenty percent of the county's wines was available for sale under their own labels.

Still, in 1916 some 1,468 acres of grapes were planted in Santa Cruz County. But a great part of this acreage must have been neglected, for the vintage of 1815 is reported at a mere 47,000 gallons.

Upon Repeal in 1933, records that show there were still 796 acres planted to grapes in the county, and during the next few years vineyard acreage increased to almost one thousand acres. Over the next four decades, however, most of the older vineyards were uprooted and few new ones planted, so that in 1971 the county was credited with only 84 acres of grape vines.

Today one can still locate the sites of many of the old vineyards and wineries, some showing surprising evidence of the past. But the old abandoned vineyards are becoming more difficult to locate as they fall victim to neglect or sub-division. As for the old wineries, very few of the buildings are in recognizable condition. However, during the past few years, Santa Cruz County, as in northern California generally, considerable enthusiasm for winemaking has resurfaced and several new plantings have been made.

More encouraging, several small wineries have recently been establish and Santa Cruz County wines are finally available under their own labels.

The Ben Lomond District

It would appear that the second commercial vineyard established in the county was set out by John Burns. About 1850, Burns had settled in the mountains four miles west of the present town of Ben Lomond and named both the mountain and town after the famous peak in his native Scotland. The vineyard on the heights known as Bonny Doon, at the junction of the present Alba and Empire Grade roads overlooking both the San Lorenzo Valey and the Pacific Ocean, was owned jointly by Burns and his partner Israel C. Wilson. Wilson, a native of a grape growing region in Ontario County, New York, had served as county clerk, auditor, recorder, and superintnendent of public schools from 1856 to 1858. After his death in the early 1870s, Burns aquired sole ownership of the property.

In 1879, Burns reported selling two thousand pounds of grapes and producing a three hundred-gallon vintage from his four-acre vineayrd. His son, James, who owned adjoining property, reported a vintage of two hundred gallons and the sale of four thousand pounds of grapes from his six-acre vineyard.

John Burns died the following year and his son took over the management of the ten-acre vineyard. By August 1884, the property, which now included a 30,000-gallon capacity frame winery was acquired by the Ben Lomond Company. The chief backer seems to have been John Q. Packard, a native of New York and a forty-niner who had pospered as the proprietor of a general merchandise store in Marysville, California, and later had acquired great wealth through the development of the Eureka Hill Mine in Utah.

Also involved in the company was young Frank W. Billings, whose abilities had commended him to Packard. John F. Coope, a young Englishman who later married a daughter of Billings, was made manager and immediatley began to enlarge the vineyard.

He cleared out the dense underbrush and scrub oak by using steam generated in a wood-burning boiler rigged up for the purpose of planting at least forty acres in fine varieties of vines the next year.

Messers. Wilkens & Company, shipping and commission merchants at 109 California Street in San Francisco, served as agents for the company and the first vintage in 1885. A provisional cellar was built and a "few thousand" gallons of wine produced from some fifteen acres of vineyard. The following year, a new winery and distillery were erected and, utilizing grapes from neighboring vineyards, including the fourteen-acre vineyard of Thomas Burns, some 30,000 gallons of wine was produced.

By 1887, the company had established a wine depot at 114 1/2 McAllister Street in San Francisco and adopted a new plant for handling the wines from Bonny Doon. The wine was shipped immediately after fermentation in puncheons to the San Francisco cellars where it was finished, stored, and bottle aged until ready for market. In 1890, there were ninety acres in grapes, of which two-thirds were planted to Gray Riesling, the remainder to Cabernet Sauvignon and Chauche Noir. The vines were caned pruned and wire-trellis, a very expensive operation at that time, but a necessary one to obtain adequate production and maturity in the cool Santa Cruz Mountains. It was said that there was over a hundred miles of wire in the vineyard.

In the early 1890s, representatives of the German Royal Viticultural Commission declared that the Ben Lomond Gray Riesling was the best white wine produced in the United States and some of the Commission's tasters said it even surpassed similar German wines made from the Chauche Gris grape. In 1893, its Riesling and Burgundy won awards at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and the following year at the Mid-Winter Fair in San Francisco, its Rielsing and Cabernet wines won first prize. At the Paris Exposition of 1900 its dry white wine (probably Gray Riesling) won an honorable mention.

Although the wines were bottled in San Francisco, there must have been an ample supply of private reserve available at the winery. An historian had this to say in 1896,

> A. Ruef is forman and resident superintendent . . . he and his pleasant wife have always the hearty, hospitable German greeting for the visitor. It is a glorious treat to stand on the porch of Mr. Coope's cottage and look down on the magnificent panorama unrolled at one's feet. And it does not detract from the pleasure when the hospitable foreman brings forth a dusty bottle of Grey Riesling or Haute Sauturne, and with honest pride in his own handiwork, urges you to drink the sparkling, delicous wine.

During the late 1880s, Billings acquired an interest in some property at Woodside, San Mateo County, and with his partner, Frederick W. Sickert, set out 160 acres to resitant rootstock. By the time their grafted vines were bearing in 1891 they had erected a winery and three years later were awarded second prize for their Monduese and Sauvignon Vert wines. It was also at this time that Billings built a fine new summer home in Santa Cruz city on land now covered by the Pasatiempo Golf Course and eventually made it his full-time home.

Although the 1890s were depressing years for the California wine industry, the outside sources of income from its principal stockholders allowed the Ben Lomond Wine Company to survive into the new century. By 1900 the Ben Lomond's main competitor in the county, the Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Company, located on Market near Henry streets in Santa Cruz city, was in dire financial straits and its winery and aging tunnels ~~wree~~ were available. Billings acqurired the property and operated the plant as the Santa Cruz Cellars. Rice Harper served as manager and Charles Staubes, formerly from the Napa Valley and one time winemaker for Leland Stanford at his Vina Winery in Tehama County, as secretary.

By 1908 winemaking ceased at Santa Cruz Cellars and the winery was used as a storage cellar for the wines made at Bonny Doon. Two years later, the Santa Cruz Cellars were sold to Benjamin and Frank Pedemonte, who had a vineyard and winery on the outskirts of the city on First Street.

By 1915, Billings had shut down operations at both Bonny Doon and Woodside and retired from the wine industry. His devotion to producing a good wine and wining aclaim for it, and Santa Cruz County, was tireless. Unfortunaley, his efforts were not successful, despite his many years in the industry. At Bonny Doon nothing remains to mark the spot where grapes were grown and wine was made. Nothing remains of the Santa Cruz Cellars, except the three aging tunnels dug on the banks of Branciforte Creek where now mushrooms grow.

Although Santa Cruz was long considered one of the finest dry wine districts of California (Arpad Haraszthy bought grapes there for his champagne making, and Professor Hilgard considered this county outstanding for premium white table wines) it never developed into the wine center it gave promise of being in the 1880's.

Following their usual practice the Franciscans set out vines at Santa Cruz soon after founding this mission in 1791, but the output of wine was small. It is said that the first financially successful vineyard in the county was that of a Frenchman Rene, (whether that was his surname or family name is not clear) who by 1853 had two acres in vines about two miles north of Santa Cruz.

A year or two later more extensive plantings were made by John Burns, who about 1850 had settled in the mountains four miles west of the present town of Ben Lomond and named both mountain and town after the famous peak of his native Scotland. The vineyard on heights known as Bonnie Doon at the junction of the present Alba and Empire Grade roads overlooking both San Lorenzo Valley and the Pacific Ocean, was owned jointly by Burns and his partner Israel C. Wilson, a native of a grape growing part of Ontario County, New York, who served as county clerk, auditor, recorder and superintendent of public schools from 1856 to 1858. After his death in the 1870 s Burns acquired sole ownership of the property. Adjoining the vineyard stood the frame winery with a storage capacity of 30,000 gallons.

After the death of Burns in 1880 winemaking was continued indepen-

dently by his son, James, until the late 80's when the business was reorganized and enlarged as the Ben Lomond Wine Company. The chief backer seems to have been John Q. Packard, a native of New York and a forty-niner who had prospered as the proprietor of a general merchandise store in Marysville and later had acquired great wealth through the development of the Eureka Hill Gold Mine in Utah. Also in the company was young Frank W. Billings, whose abilities had commended him to Packard. John F. Coope, a young Englishman who later married a daughter of Billings, was made manager and immediately began to enlarge the vineyard. He cleared out dense underbrush and scrub oak by the use of steam generated in a wood-burning boiler rigged up for the purpose. By 1890 there were ninety acres in grapes, of which two-thirds were planted to Grey Riesling, the remainder to Cabernet Sauvignon and Chauche Noir and all wire-trellised. A few old residents remain to tell the visitor that there were over a hundred miles of wire in the vineyard and assure him that a truly fine wine was produced.

Moreover the praise came from others than local sources. In the early 1890's representatives of the German Royal Viticultural Commission declared that the Ben Lomond Grey Riesling was the best white wine produced in the United States and some of the Commission's tasters said it even surpassed similar German wines from the Chauche Gris grape.

The bottling was done at Ben Lomond until 1890, when the company began to ship in bulk to their San Francisco wine depot at the northwest corner of McAllister and Leavenworth streets. This continued until 1900,

when the business was reorganized as the Santa Cruz Cellars with Rice Harper as manager and as secretary Charles Staubes, formerly from the Napa Valley and one time winemaker for Leland Stanford. at Vina, Tehama County From then until close to Prohibition the depot was located in Santa Cruz. During the dry years the winery was dismantled, but until 1949, when work was begun subdividing the tract for home sites with fine views of mountains and ocean, an occasional vine still struggled for life.

Adjoining John Burns to the south was a half section belonging to Peter Peterson. Born in Norway, Peterson had at the age of fifteen gone to sea as a ship carpenter's apprentice. In 1850 after ten years as a merchant seaman he had come to California and worked both as a miner and as a bridge builder. Settling here in the Santa Cruz Mountains in 1855 he became a successful cattleman, and he also planted a twenty acre vineyard which he maintained until he retired from business in 1898.

Four miles up the San Lorenzo Valley from Ben Lomond is the little town of Boulder Creek, which in the midst of dense redwoods grew up as a center for logging camps. It was discovered however that above the redwood belt was land relatively easy to clear and suitable for vineyards. Thus up Two Bar Creek some five miles northeast of Boulder Creek, William Maitland had by the middle 1880's over forty acres in vineyard. He planted chiefly white wine grapes but he had also some Cabernet Sauvignon. His vintages averaged 12,000 gallons.

Neighbors and contemporaries of Maitland, the two young Horstman brothers, William and Henry, both had vineyards and wineries. Born in

Franklin County, Missouri, the sons of a German immigrant, Christian Horstman, they had come here as children with their parents. William persevered as a wine man until Prohibition selling his vintages of about 25,000 gallons in bulk to the California Wine Association.

Another winegrower on the heights above Boulder Creek was Joseph Fogler, a native of Germany, who had lived in Oneida County, New York, before coming in the late 1880's to California. He had a mixed planting of about seventeen acres and his own small winery.

In 1892 a few years later than the foregoing, Jacob Kober, a native of the Rhineland, acquired a large acreage of mountainside land three miles north of Ben Lomond and planted part of it to vines. In 1903 he put up a three-storey winery which he ~~appropriately~~ fetchingly named the Love Creek for the stream that traversed his land. His Traminer was reputed to have been an excellent wine.

East of Santa Cruz there were a number of vineyards only a few miles from Monterey Bay and at a much lower elevation than these we have been considering. Near Soquel three miles up Glen Haven Road, Joseph P. Averon, a Frenchman, had a mixed planting of thirty acres and his own winery. Averon had been in California since 1846 when as steward on Commodore Stockton's flagship he had been present at the raising of the American flag at Monterey. Soon thereafter he had married a daughter of Matina Castro and established his home at Soquel. He lived to be a very old man but continued to look after his winery until his death in 1897.


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Pure California Wine
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SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK

A neighbor of Averon's, Henry P. Gregory, president of a San Francisco firm of machinery importers, and a resident of Oakland, found time in the mid 80's for the planting about a mile east of Soquel of sixty acres, chiefly to Zinfandels. He had no winery, but after his death in 1890 under his widow's direction this vineyard, the Eagle Cliff, was maintained until about 1906.

While the Pajaro Valley has never had any vineyard of any consequence, there was near Aptos, about eight miles northwest of Watsonville at least one winegrower as early as 1870. This was William Travers, who, to judge by his advertising was not lacking in ambition for he stated in 1875 that he was "growing all popular varieties of grapes and making wines, and wine and cider vinegar".

Travers does not appear to have long continued here, but near by, about a decade later two miles east of Aptos at the junction of State Highway 1 and Freedom Boulevard were planted the vineyards of Dr. August Liliencranz, an Oakland physician. Beside a considerable acreage in table grapes the doctor had forty-five acres planted chiefly to red wine varieties. As late as 1911 he and his son Guy, who also was a physician, were producing annually about 130,000 gallons of wine. Nothing remains of the vineyard or of the frame winery building.

Five miles north of Santa Cruz on State 17, the Santa Cruz-Los Gatos Highway, is a junction with the Mount Hermon Road, off which, a mile to the west, branches the Lockhart Gulch Road. Two miles up this winding road is the site of the ~~Eta~~ Etha Hill Vineyard of Dr. John A. Stewart, a

physician who as a young man had left his native Scotland for China hoping to improve his frail health. However finding himself still in poor health after fourteen years of practising medicine there, he came in 1880 to California. Here on the mountain slopes he planted sixty acres, with 2,000 vines to the acre as he believed close planting resulted in a better product. He wire-trellised his Semillon and Cabernet Sauvignon and made some excellent wines. He wrote many articles for the trade journals and though relatively a newcomer he impressed the 1887 Viticultural Convention in San Francisco by an address on "Maturing Wines". The depression of the 1890's and early 1900's hurt him as it did so many others, but he met it in a measure by selling his Semillon in bulk. Today all that remains of ~~Eta~~ Etha Hill is the doctor's old home. That part of the vineyard which was on nearly level land is in orchard, but up both hillsides the land has returned to forest except for some of the olive trees that Stewart planted to border the blocks of vineyard.

State Highway 17, about three miles above its aforesaid junction with the Mount Hermon Road, intersects to the east the Vine Hill Road. Here at about 1,200 feet elevation a cross road settlement known as Vine Hill early became the principal grape-growing center of Santa Cruz County. One can still see in this vicinity a few productive vineyards on the steep hillsides, and in many partial clearings there are dead stumps or abandoned struggling vines.

The outstanding pioneer winegrower at Vine Hill was John W. Jarvis.

A native of Kentucky, Jarvis had crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853, engaged in mining there for four years, moved next to Humboldt County in California, and in 1860 settled in Santa Clara. During the Civil War, Jarvis served in the Home Service Cavalry, after which time he gave his full attention to agriculture. In 1868 he acquired property along the present Jarvis Road about a mile east of the Vine Hill crossroads. The earlier owner, George M. Jarvis, a native of Georgia (probably John's cousin), had already planted some vines here and the two together continued clearing the land of oak, madrone and brush. A few years later George Jarvis became a wine dealer in Santa Cruz and still later the owner of a large winery and distillery in San Jose.

By the mid 70's John Jarvis had a vineyard of sixty-three acres of which twelve were planted to Cabernet Sauvignon, a like number to Semillon and seventeen to White Riesling. He first named the vineyard the Sugar Loaf, but a few years later changed the name to the Union, both for patriotic reasons he said and because two hill crests seemed to unite here. He erected a fine residence and winery. In 1879 Codman in his informative book on California, states that Jarvis "offered us glasses of port, sherry, muscatel, angelica, hock and brandy (his) wines sell for from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents a gallon and his brandy for three dollars and fifty cents a gallon. One of his vineyards covers seventy-five acres and produces 300 tons of grapes. He had been for years reaching after perfection." In the next generation Codman continues, "California will be the vineyard of the world".

In 1886 Jarvis had a vintage of 20,000 gallons and claimed that one acre of Verdel grapes yielded twenty-two tons of grapes and that he grossed $825 for that acre. By 1889 he had doubled his vintage and his wines were being marketed by the newly organized Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Company. ~~He continued active until~~ .

Edwin Fitch, a young Connecticut man who came to Vine Hill about as early as the Jarvises, took up land about a half mile south of them along the present Mountain View Road. He had a sizeable orchard before he planted any grapes, but about 1880 he set out twenty-five acres of white wine varieties. These he sold first to neighboring wineries and later to the Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Company.

Just east of the intersection of State Highway 12 and the Vine Hill Road, Henry Mel, a native of New York, established himself in the late 1870's, and began planting vines. His winery the Villa Fontenay was, except for that of Jarvis, the oldest in the area. The 20,000 gallons he produced annually included both a highly regarded Burgundy and several varieties of white wines. He continued for nearly twenty-five years at Vine Hill, but today all that remains are the impressive stone entrance pillars alongside the old Vine Hill School, which has become a private residence.

These pioneers of Vine Hill were joined in the late 70's by Lina Kloss, who secured land a little to the south and west of the Vine Hill School. His vineyard, which he named the Klossheimer, covered nearly fifty acres and like that of Fitch was planted chiefly to white wine grapes.

He built a frame winery and by 1886 was reporting vintages of 30,000 gallons. After his death in the late 1880's his widow Florence continued to operate both vineyard and winery until about 1900. Kloss owned land on both sides of the present Los Gatos-Santa Cruz highway and although all his vines had died by 1910, a new vineyard of seventeen acres planted to Pinot Chardonnay and White Riesling is now thriving on part of the original Kloss estate.

In 1884 Kloss acquired as a neighbor to the north, Pierre B. Cornwall, who had come to California from New York in 1848, had grown wealthy through real estate investments and was now the president of the California Electric Light Company and of the Black Diamond Coal Mining Company. Though he lived in San Francisco, Cornwall after clearing the land of redwood and manzanita set out a thirty-acre vineyard and erected a small frame winery. His son, Bruce, a San Francisco real estate broker, continued into the new century to cultivate the vineyard and make wine. The long disused winery building and parts of the vineyard still remain. The property is now owned by Alfred Hitchcock.

In 1882 Kloss sold some thirty acres along Vine Hill Road south of the school to Joseph Fournier, a Frenchman, who planted twelve acres to vines and built his own winery. This after Fournier's death in 1895 was operated by Ricardo Dogherra, an Italian who gained a local reputation for an excellent claret. He, too, carried on into the twentieth century for a few years. Today this property is maintained as a beautiful country estate, part of it still being in vineyard.

Adjoining Fournier to the east on Jarvis Road, George A. Bram, a

German, set out forty-four acres in 1884, his planting including cuttings from Schloss Johannisberg which had been imported by young Waldamar G. Klee, a native of Denmark, who had become an inspector for the California Department of Agriculture. Bram named his vineyard the Excelsior and had his own winery by the time his grapes were in bearing. His planting included a considerable acreage to Cabernet Sauvignon and his claret, considered by many to have been the best red table wine produced in the county, won several prizes at wine judgings at California fairs in the 1890's. In 1894 on a visit to his native land, Bram took with him some of his own White Riesling, to which, so he later reported to fellow members of the Santa Cruz Turn Verein, the German vintners gave unstinted praise. In Santa Cruz as late as 1910 he was still maintaining, in an old-fashioned cottage at 139 Soquel Avenue, a depot for the Excelsior.

East of Bram was the afore-mentioned Union Vineyard of John Jarvis, whose neighbor in turn to the east was Robert Anderson, an Irishman who had settled here in the 1860's and set out in the early 1880's a thirty-four acre vineyard, a portion to White Rieslings. This was purchased in 1887 by William Erdman, a native of Rhenish Prussia, whose 1895 Riesling, we are told, could 'not be excelled in the state'. Like his compatriot Bram, he weathered the depression and continued into the new century.

A mile southwest of Erdman and some six miles northeast of Santa Cruz up the present Happy Valley Road was the 250 acre ranch of William H. Galbraith. Graduated in 1872 with honors from Dartmouth, Galbraith came west in 1876 and served as principal of the Hayward and Santa Cruz high schools and for six years vice-principal of Oakland High School,

where he taught Latin and Greek. While teaching in Santa Cruz in 1881 he had acquired this property, set out twenty-five acres in vineyard and planted an orchard. He did not retire from teaching until 1888, by which time his vineyard and orchard were in full bearing and his position as the manager of the newly founded Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Company demanded his full attention.

Other vineyardists nearby on Branceforte Road were Waldemar Klee (from whom, as we have seen, George Bram secured his White Riesling cuttings) and Charles Monmonier. The latter, born in Maryland, had become a successful attorney in Santa Cruz, but his vineyard, the Sconbique, was more than a professional man's avocation, for in the 1890's he had his own winery.

In 1887 a group of vineyardists organized the Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Company, whose purpose was to establish a central 'home' for the grapes grown at Vine Hill and Branceforte Creek and to present to the public pure high quality Santa Cruz mountainside wines. John W. Jarvis became president, Galbraith, secretary, superintendent and manager; besides these two the directors were Frank McMullin, Mrs. Henry P. Gregory, Edwin Fitch, Waldemar Klee and Hiram M. Hanmore. They secured property on Braceforte Road in the northeastern outskirts of Santa Cruz and erected a three-story frame winery against one of the steep banks of the creek. From the winery, tunnels with a total length of 380 feet were dug into the soft sandstone to serve as ageing vaults. As the temperature did not vary more than three degrees in

the entire year, and the absence of seams or cracks protected the tunnels from dripping water, they were among the finest ageing cellars in the State. There was a storage capacity of 200,000 gallons, which with the 40,000 gallon winery of Jarvis at the Union Vineyard, gave the corporation enough space not only to age the wine made from the 200 acres of grapes belonging to the stockholders but also to increase their output by the purchase of grapes elsewhere.

However, in spite of its high aims and hopes the Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Company was not a financial success, and Frank W. Billings, a large stockholder with John Q. Packard in the Ben Lomond Wine Company, acquired the winery in the early 1890's. With money from his Utah mining ventures, Billings refinanced the company and on a part of what is now the Pasatiempo Golf Club built a fine country home. From France he imported a black moss which he planted in the winery tunnels and which soon covered the sides and ceilings. For a number of years these curious tunnels were a 'must' stop for the visitor to Santa Cruz. The resident superintendent A..... Ruef and his wife were said always to have extended 'a hearty, hospitable German greeting' to the visitor.

After the turn of the century the winery operated under the Ben Lomond name for a few years. In 1908 the company crushed only at the Bonny Doon winery, and the Santa Cruz Mountain Winery was idle. Shortly thereafter it was acquired by the Pedemonte brothers, Benjamin and Frank, natives of Italy who in the 1870's had come as farm laborers to Santa Cruz County, had prospered as truck gardeners and by 1890 had their own

thirty-acre vineyard and winery nearby on Branceforte Road. They operated the Santa Cruz Mountain Winery as the Santa Cruz Cellars for a few years.

Through and after Prohibition the old building remained idle until Robert Houghton in the 1920's began using the tunnels for growing mushrooms. This involved the pulling out of the black moss, which by this time had practically taken over the tunnels, but after much effort the workmen were able to pull it off in sheets. The old winery building was torn down in 1927, but the tunnels are still producing mushrooms.

Just north of Vine Hill in what was once the little village of Glenwood, at the western end of the long tunnel which until 1940 linked Los Gatos and Santa Cruz by rail, was the Glenwood Winery of Charles C. Martin. A native of Nova Scotia who had come to California by way of the Horn in 1847, Martin had homesteaded here in 1851 and later founded the town. Martin operated the toll-gate and station for stage coaches crossing the mountains, later erected a lumber mill, kept a general store, operated the Glenwood Resort Hotel, planted a vineyard and erected a winery.

During the late 1890's Martin's winery came under the control of the California Wine Association and it became the principal home for the grapes of the surrounding vineyards as well as those from the Vine Hill area where by 1905 the many small family-owned wineries had become inoperative. The winery was located alongside the railway and there was a spur track to the cellar. The cars were loaded with empty puncheons and then filled on the cars by a hose line from the winery.

Although the county in 1904 still had twenty wineries and some 2,000 acres planted to vines, there had been a loss of one thousand acres of vineyard since 1892. However, as the greater part of the remaining acreage was in the Vine Hill-Glenwood area the Glenwood Winery was able to operate until 1914 with annual vintages from 300,000 to 500,000 gallons. The neglected old frame winery building still stands in what has become a ghost town.

Every year William B. Rankin, who managed the Los Gatos Cooperative Winery and was the C. W. A. representative in this area, would traverse in his little horsedrawn rig the mountain roads and purchase most of the local grapes which were to be delivered to the Glenwood Winery. He became an important figure in the little community as he regularly drove up the steep dusty roads in his little buggy and gather up Santa Cruz County wines to blend with other wines from northern California for the master Calwa product.

However, the phylloxera and the relatively low price of grapes and wines steadily reduced the output of this region and few new vines have been planted since Prohibition.

Today there is little but neglected and brush over-grown land to remind one of the vinicultural past of Vine Hill and Glenwood. Jarvis's abandoned hillside vineyard is yearly more difficult to locate. His original winery was destroyed by fire but his daughter, who after his death succeeded him as winemaker and continued on into the twentieth century put up a winery which still stands. Nearby the old frame

building which was Theodore Beck's distillery and produced in 1898 the B B Brandy (Beck's Best) first prize at the State Fair, ~~apparently held up and together by air.~~ stick stamps. ??? A few vines remain at the old Bram place. These relics are about all that remain of the Vine Hill vignerons who in the 'banner year of 1898' had seen the Riesling of the Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Company win an international award and Bram's Cabernet Sauvignon win a State Fair award.

GRAPE ACREAGE STATISTICS
1856 – 1992

GRAPE ACREAGE STATISTICS

Estimates of grapevine acreage have been compiled by different agencies and associations since the early 1850s. Unfortunately, early estimates were not compiled annually. Federal statistics are available through the United States Census, but are, of course, decennial. During the 1850s, 1860s and 1870s, the State Agricultural Society periodically published tables listing grape acreage in California by county, but their efforts were inconsistent. The California State Board of Equalization also collected acreage statistics, but again, these were not compiled annually. In 1890, the California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners published the first comprehensive survey of grape acreage, including a county by county directory of vineyardists.

The consistent compilation of grapevine acreage in California began in 1919 when estimates were under the control of the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, a State agency. Then, in 1969, the California Agricultural Statistics Survey (CASS) took over this statistical task. Financed through a joint effort of the State and Federal departments of agriculture, the wine industry, the California Raisin Advisory Board and the California Table Grapes Commission, CASS continues to compile annual grapevine acreage estimates from 9,000 growers statewide. Although other acreage estimates have been collected by various State and Federal agencies between 1919 and 1992, this report utilizes the data recorded by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service and CASS because of their accuracy.

Grape acreage estimates were obtained from the following sources:

For the years 1856-1858, 1868, 1872-1877: *Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society.*

For the years 1880, 1887, 1891-1894, 1904, 1906, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916: *Reports of the State Board of Equalization.* [When they seemed more reliable than those of the Board of Equalization, some estimates for 1910 were taken from the *Statistical Report of the California State Board of Agriculture for the Year 1918*, which includes grape acreage for 1910.]

For the year 1890: *Directory of the Grape Growers, Wine Makers and Distillers of California,* published by the California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners in 1891.

For the years 1919-1953: *California Fruit and Nut Crop, Special Publication 257,* published by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Between 1919 and 1953 the Service issued annual acreage estimates. This supplement by R.E. Blair, agricultural statistician for the Service, was compiled after corrections and adjustments were made in the data collected for those years. Because the supplement provides a more reliable source of data, it was used in lieu of the annual reports.

For the years 1954-1968: *California Fruit and Nut Acreage Estimates*, annual reports published by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

For the years 1969-1992: *California Grape Acreage*, the annual report issued by the California Agricultural Statistics Service.

Estimates for 1856-1858, 1868, 1872 and 1873 were given as the number of grapevines, not in acreage yields. The grapevine estimates were converted to acreage yields based on the now-standard 8' x 8' planting (681 vines per acre), and were rounded to the nearest whole number. At the time, this configuration of grapevine planting was not necessarily the standard, and there were variations in the spacing of vines, but 8' x 8' was prevalent. Since there is no means of verifying the planting formation of every vineyard, the acreage was converted according to the standard configuration to provide consistency and a basis for comparison.

The acreage estimates for 1856-1858, 1868, 1872-1877 and 1880 combine table, raisin and wine grapes into one total. For the other years, acreage estimates are broken down by grape type and variety. This report presents the total table, raisin and wine grape acreage. The acreage estimates include both bearing and non-bearing vines.

When looking at the acreage estimates in this survey, it is important to understand the present boundaries of California's counties changed considerably between 1850 and 1907. For this reason, the dates of conception for each county are provided.

The reliability of the older acreage yields remains suspect as there were no means available to verify the accuracy of data collection; in addition, the early records were compiled and recorded by a not-always-neat hand. This is particularly evident in the records from the State Board of Equalization. Their figures were included when they seemed consistent with the trends in grape growing in the counties, and were helpful in filling the gaps left by the lack of alternative data.

Some acreage estimates were not included in this report. Whether because of typographic errors, or mistakes made during data gathering, the figures were either unlikely for that county at that time, or were glaring errors. For example, the State Board of Equalization reported 64,044 acres of grapevines in Siskiyou County in 1893—an impossibility.

It should be noted that the acreage estimates compiled by the various agencies and associations often omit grapevine acreage for various counties during any given year. This does not necessarily mean that grapevines were not, or are not currently, cultivated in that county. Grapes have been grown in every county of California, a fact that makes California unique in the history of grape growing and wine making in the United States.

The regions of California not particularly suited to the cultivation of grapes have often been neglected in surveys when acreage falls below the level of inclusion. The collection of acreage estimates before 1900 was no doubt hampered by the lack of transportation to, and the difficulty of communicating with, the less populated areas of the State. Although the methods used to compile data are now more sophisticated, parcels of less than five acres were often not included in the data, and there are many small vineyards that remain unrecorded. In fact, smaller acreage estimates are often "carried over" from

one year to the next if time or financial resources preclude investigation. This accounts for some of the counties that list the same meager acreage for an extended period of time. For example, Siskiyou County is listed as having two acres in grapevines for the years between 1937 and 1962. CASS carried over the figure until notified that sometime during that period the grapevines had been pulled.

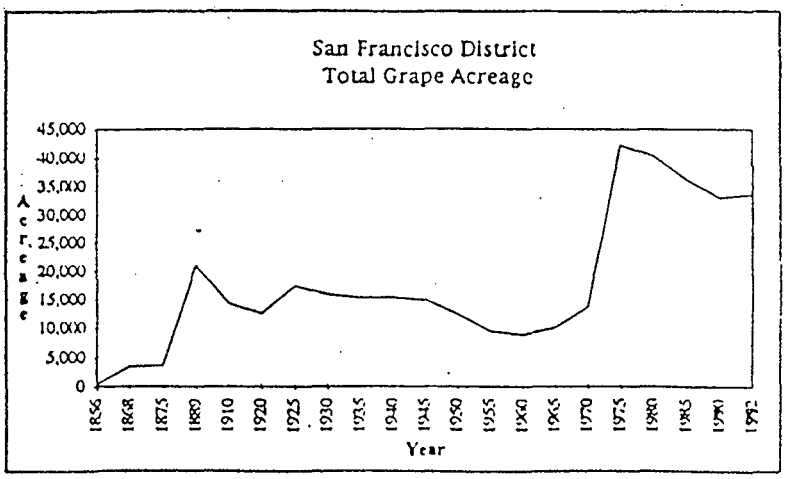
This statistical survey presents the grapevine acreage planted in California between 1856 and 1992 as it was reported. As estimates, they do not represent a completely accurate accounting of the acreage planted to grapevines, but they do illustrate important trends in the history of grape growing in California. Although data concerning the acreage planted to different types and varieties of grapes is not included as part of the acreage total by county, acreage planted to wine grapes has been compiled for specific years.

Every effort has been made to present accurate acreage estimates — any errors are entirely my own.

— Ernest Peninou

San Francisco Viticultural District

Date	District Acreage Totals	County as Percentage of District Total					
		Santa Cruz	Santa Clara	Monterey	Alameda	San Mateo	San Benito
1856	372	2%	59%	4%	33%	2%	
1868	3,444	10%	43%	7%	7%	32%	
1875	3,689	4%	56%	3%	30%	3%	4%
1889	20,996	8%	55%		32%	4%	
1910	14,282	14%	57%		25%	1%	2%
1920	12,645	9%	62%	1%	21%		6%
1925	17,460	11%	53%	2%	22%	1%	11%
1930	15,945	12%	50%	3%	22%	1%	12%
1935	15,361	11%	51%	2%	23%		12%
1940	15,367	8%	52%	1%	25%		13%
1945	14,884	7%	55%		23%		14%
1950	12,428	5%	52%		27%		15%
1955	9,450	6%	53%	1%	30%		10%
1960	8,808	1%	44%		33%		21%
1965	10,056	1%	33%	11%	21%		33%
1970	13,694		19%	27%	16%		36%
1975	42,303		5%	79%	4%		11%
1980	40,539		4%	79%	5%		11%
1985	36,213		4%	83%	5%		7%
1990	33,081		3%	86%	5%		5%
1992	33,577		3%	86%	5%		5%



Alameda County

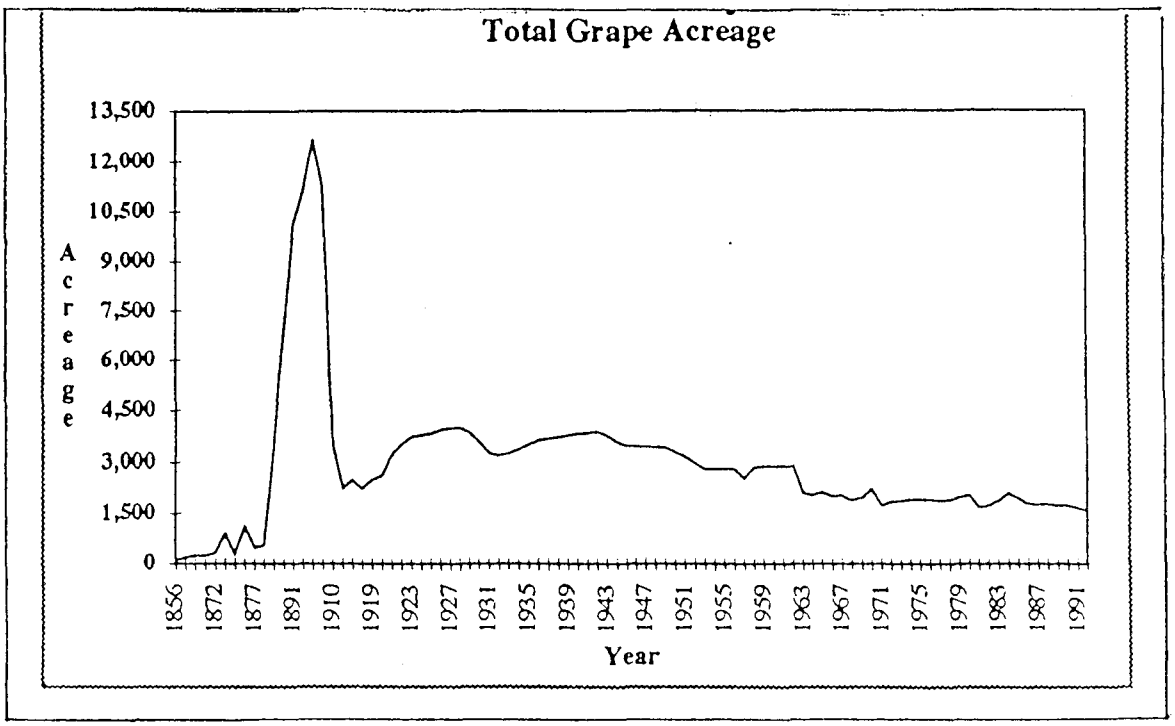
Created March 25, 1853
County Seat: Oakland
Land Area 732 sq.miles - 468,480 acres

The Spanish name meaning "grove of poplar trees" was first applied to the region by Spanish explorers. The city chose the name by popular vote in 1853 and the county was so named the same year.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	123	1923	3,735	1947	3,482	1970	2,235
1857	184	1924	3,800	1948	3,453	1971	1,767
1858	257	1925	3,850	1949	3,437	1972	1,868
1868	260	1926	3,950	1950	3,313	1973	1,884
1872	328	1927	4,000	1951	3,182	1974	1,925
1873	921	1928	4,010	1952	3,008	1975	1,925
1874	280 *	1929	3,890	1953	2,824	1976	1,936
1875	1,125	1930	3,600	1954	2,830	1977	1,901
1877	489	1931	3,285	1955	2,830	1978	1,916
1880	558	1932	3,205	1956	2,830	1979	1,987
1887	3,451	1933	3,262	1957	2,554	1980	2,068
1889	6,826	1934	3,384	1958	2,853	1981	1,724
1891	10,068	1935	3,524	1959	2,910	1982	1,748
1892	11,112	1936	3,640	1960	2,910	1983	1,883
1893	12,641	1937	3,694	1961	2,910	1984	2,113
1894	11,230	1938	3,743	1962	2,910	1985	1,976
1910	3,511	1939	3,785	1963	2,129	1986	1,793
1912	2,250	1940	3,829	1964	2,065	1987	1,783
1914	2,500	1941	3,872	1965	2,142	1988	1,795
1916	2,250	1942	3,896	1966	2,020	1989	1,752
1919	2,500	1943	3,804	1967	2,050	1990	1,743
1920	2,625	1944	3,613	1968	1,910	1991	1,678
1921	3,215	1945	3,496	1969	1,985	1992	1,582
1922	3,525	1946	3,477				

*Only part of county reported



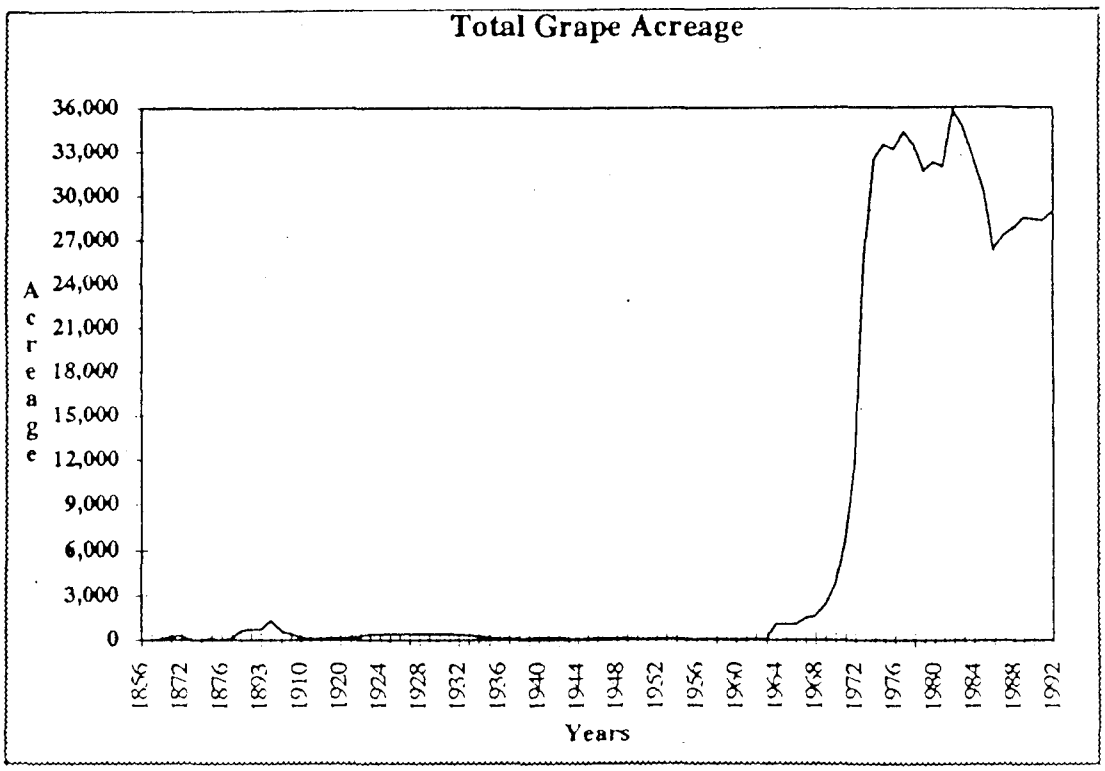
Monterey County

Created February 18, 1850
County Seat: Salinas
Land Area 3,330 sq.miles - 2,131,200 acres

The port was given the name by Vizcaino in 1602 in honor of Gaspar de Zuñiga, Conde de Monterey, viceroy of Mexico. Later, the *presidio* and county also assumed the name.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	15	**1924**	380	**1947**	159	**1970**	3,756
1857	17	**1925**	390	**1948**	159	**1971**	6,698
1858	73	**1926**	400	**1949**	159	**1972**	11,791
1868	239	**1927**	410	**1950**	120	**1973**	25,840
1872	296	**1928**	410	**1951**	119	**1974**	32,416
1873	22	**1929**	410	**1952**	119	**1975**	33,448
1874	23	**1930**	410	**1953**	119	**1976**	33,143
1875	100	**1931**	390	**1954**	119	**1977**	34,291
1876	5	**1932**	370	**1955**	119	**1978**	33,442
1887	150	**1933**	340	**1956**	87	**1979**	31,632
1891	600	**1934**	274	**1957**	87	**1980**	32,237
1892	700	**1935**	217	**1958**	87	**1981**	31,953
1893	700	**1936**	160	**1959**	87	**1982**	35,758
1894	1,300	**1937**	164	**1960**	71	**1983**	34,618
1904	600	**1938**	157	**1961**	71	**1984**	32,554
1906	400	**1939**	158	**1962**	71	**1985**	30,291
1910	230	**1940**	173	**1963**	71	**1986**	26,315
1912	120	**1941**	167	**1964**	1,106	**1987**	27,308
1914	110	**1942**	167	**1965**	1,094	**1988**	27,863
1919	130	**1943**	111	**1966**	1,090	**1989**	28,480
1920	150	**1944**	111	**1967**	1,490	**1990**	28,446
1921	200	**1945**	120	**1968**	1,630	**1991**	28,315
1922	300	**1946**	129	**1969**	2,397	**1992**	29,031
1923	350						



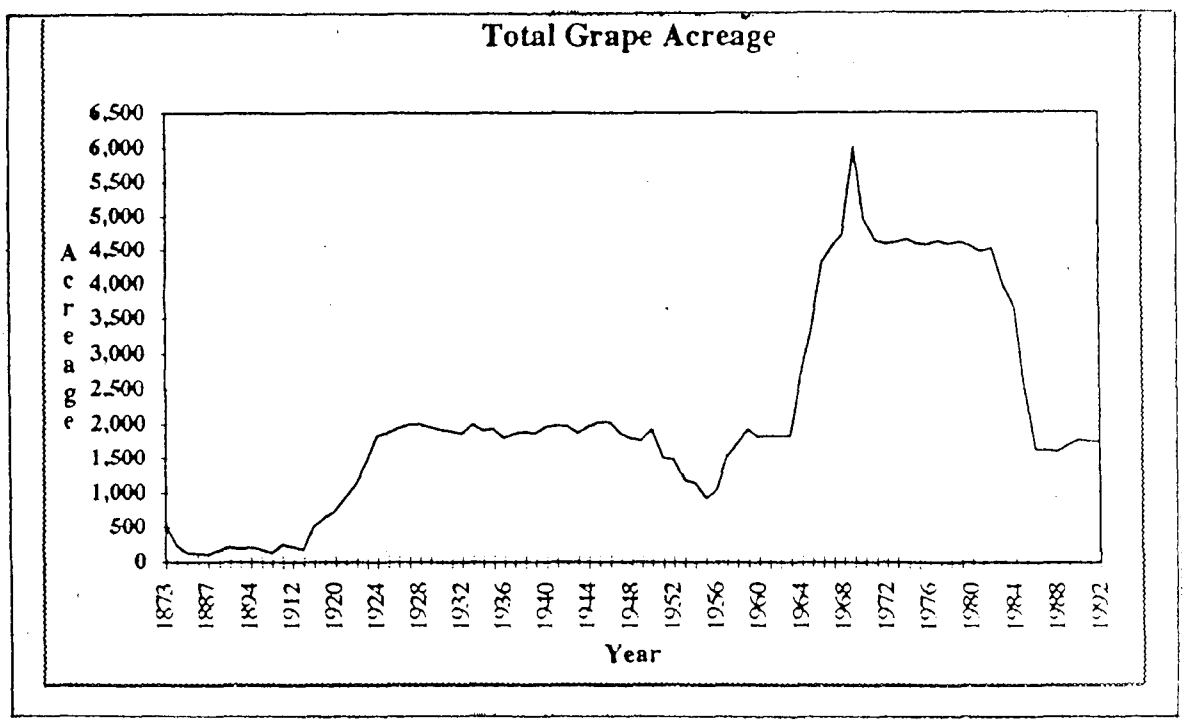
San Benito County

Created February 12, 1874
County Seat: Hollister
Land Area 1,392 sq.miles - 890,880 acres

The river, valley, mountain and county all bear the Spanish name for St. Benedict, founder of the Benedictine order.

Acres planted to grapes

1873	553	1927	1,990	1949	1,761	1971	4,640
1874	262	1928	2,000	1950	1,921	1972	4,593
1875	140	1929	1,960	1951	1,503	1973	4,608
1876	120	1930	1,920	1952	1,491	1974	4,652
1887	110	1931	1,895	1953	1,186	1975	4,593
1890	175	1932	1,864	1954	1,138	1976	4,576
1891	220	1933	1,998	1955	930	1977	4,619
1893	198	1934	1,911	1956	1,037	1978	4,582
1894	218	1935	1,925	1957	1,500	1979	4,614
1904	190	1936	1,806	1958	1,698	1980	4,559
1906	132	1937	1,856	1959	1,918	1981	4,474
1910	261	1938	1,893	1960	1,820	1982	4,512
1912	225	1939	1,869	1961	1,824	1983	4,000
1914	190	1940	1,963	1962	1,824	1984	3,696
1916	510	1941	1,973	1963	1,824	1985	2,437
1919	645	1942	1,972	1964	2,727	1986	1,616
1920	745	1943	1,876	1965	3,336	1987	1,616
1921	945	1944	1,959	1966	4,300	1988	1,591
1922	1,145	1945	2,020	1967	4,550	1989	1,681
1923	1,445	1946	2,023	1968	4,720	1990	1,775
1924	1,835	1947	1,866	1969	5,997	1991	1,745
1925	1,885	1948	1,805	1970	4,952	1992	1,738
1926	1,945						



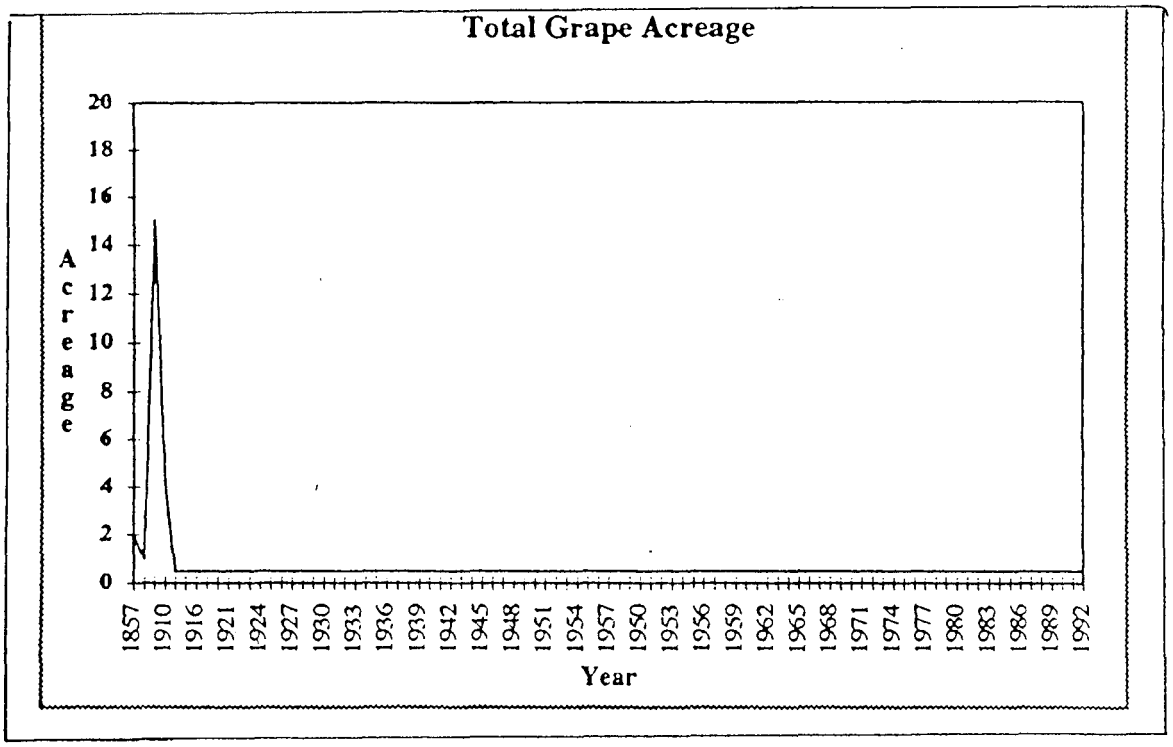
City and County of San Francisco

Created February 18, 1850
County Seat: San Francisco
Land Area 46.5 sq.miles - 29,760 acres

The name appears on early maps of the area, but remained a vague geographical conception until 1769 when Portola named what is now San Francisco Bay the *Estero de San Francisco*. The *presidio* was dedicated September 17, 1776 and *La Mision de Nuestro Serafico Padre San Francisco de Asis a la Laguna de los Dolores* (Mission of our seraphic father Saint Francis of Assissi at the Lake of [Our Lady of] the Sorrows) was founded June 29, 1776. The name was officially applied to the city in 1847 and to the county in 1850.

Acres planted to grapes

1857	1,200 vines	1.7 acres
1858	1,000 vines	1.4 acres
1868		15 acres
1869		12 acres
1910		4 acres



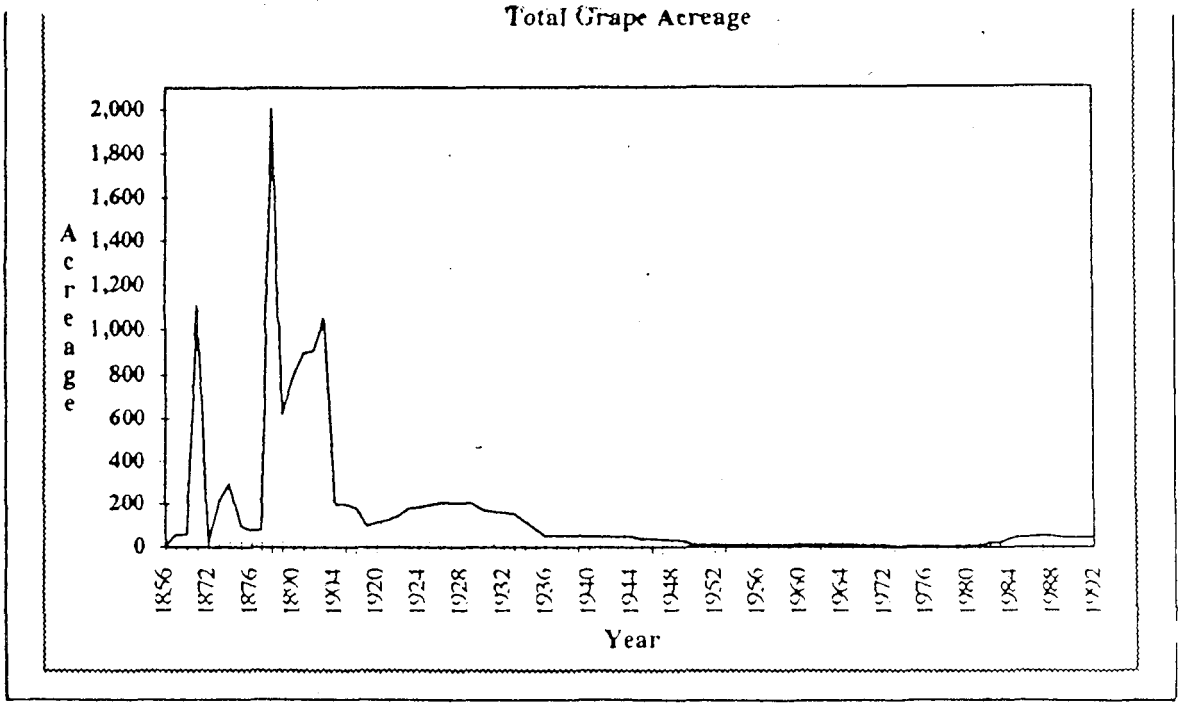
San Mateo County

Created April 19, 1856
County Seat: Redwood City
Land Area 447 sq.miles - 286,080 acres

The unofficial "Mission" San Mateo developed out of a sheep ranch which belonged to Mission Dolores (San Francisco) and was named in honor of St.Matthew. The name was adopted as the county name.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	7	1923	180	1945	39	1971	10
1857	59	1924	185	1946	39	1972	10
1858	59	1925	195	1947	37	1973	6
1868	1,110	1926	205	1948	33	1974	7
1872	22	1927	205	1949	30	1975	5
1873	206	1928	205	1950	13	1976	5
1874	294	1929	205	1951	13	1977	7
1875	100	1930	175	1952	13	1978	4
1876	80	1931	165	1953	13	1979	7
1877	80	1932	160	1954	13	1980	6
1880	2,000	1933	155	1955	13	1981	9
1887	625	1934	120	1956	14	1982	21
1890	788	1935	85	1957	14	1983	20
1891	900	1936	53	1958	14	1984	43
1892	910	1937	53	1959	14	1985	45
1893	1,056	1938	53	1960	14	1986	50
1904	200	1939	53	1961	13	1987	53
1906	200	1940	52	1962	13	1988	53
1910	184	1941	52	1963	13	1989	46
1919	100	1942	52	1964	13	1990	45
1920	115	1943	52	1965	13	1991	45
1921	125	1944	52	1970	11	1992	46
1922	145						



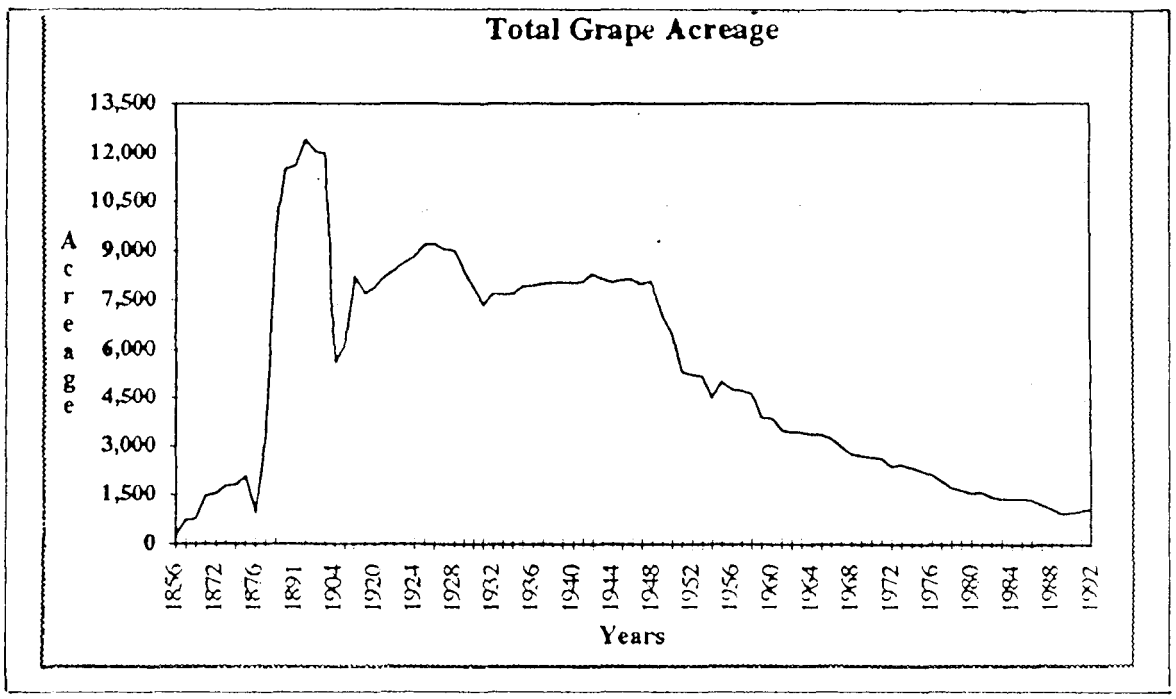
Santa Clara County

Created February 18, 1850
County Seat: San Jose
Land Area 1,328 sq.miles - 849,920 acres

The county was named for the Spanish mission, *Mision de Santa Clara de Asís*, founded in 1777. Clara was a follower of St. Francis and founder of the women's branch of the Franciscan order known as the Poor Clares.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	220	1923	8,640	1946	8,158	1970	2,656
1857	734	1924	8,840	1947	8,011	1971	2,634
1858	753	1925	9,180	1948	8,098	1972	2,380
1868	1,468	1926	9,210	1949	7,056	1973	2,425
1872	1,557	1927	9,070	1950	6,492	1974	2,348
1873	1,781	1928	9,010	1951	5,339	1975	2,241
1874	1,817	1929	8,375	1952	5,252	1976	2,125
1875	2,084	1930	7,895	1953	5,200	1977	1,955
1876	950	1931	7,355	1954	4,525	1978	1,731
1877	3,275	1932	7,695	1955	5,020	1979	1,657
1887	9,423	1933	7,671	1956	4,807	1980	1,575
1890	11,523	1934	7,691	1957	4,756	1981	1,586
1891	11,620	1935	7,920	1958	4,663	1982	1,459
1892	12,415	1936	7,947	1959	3,890	1983	1,392
1893	12,069	1937	8,007	1960	3,859	1984	1,392
1894	12,013	1938	8,043	1961	3,532	1985	1,386
1904	5,650	1939	8,036	1962	3,450	1986	1,367
1906	6,145	1940	8,050	1963	3,455	1987	1,200
1910	8,417	1941	8,052	1964	3,387	1988	1,089
1919	7,710	1942	8,299	1965	3,369	1989	948
1920	7,910	1943	8,170	1966	3,260	1990	961
1921	8,230	1944	8,058	1967	3,020	1991	1,001
1922	8,430	1945	8,130	1968	2,780	1992	1,078



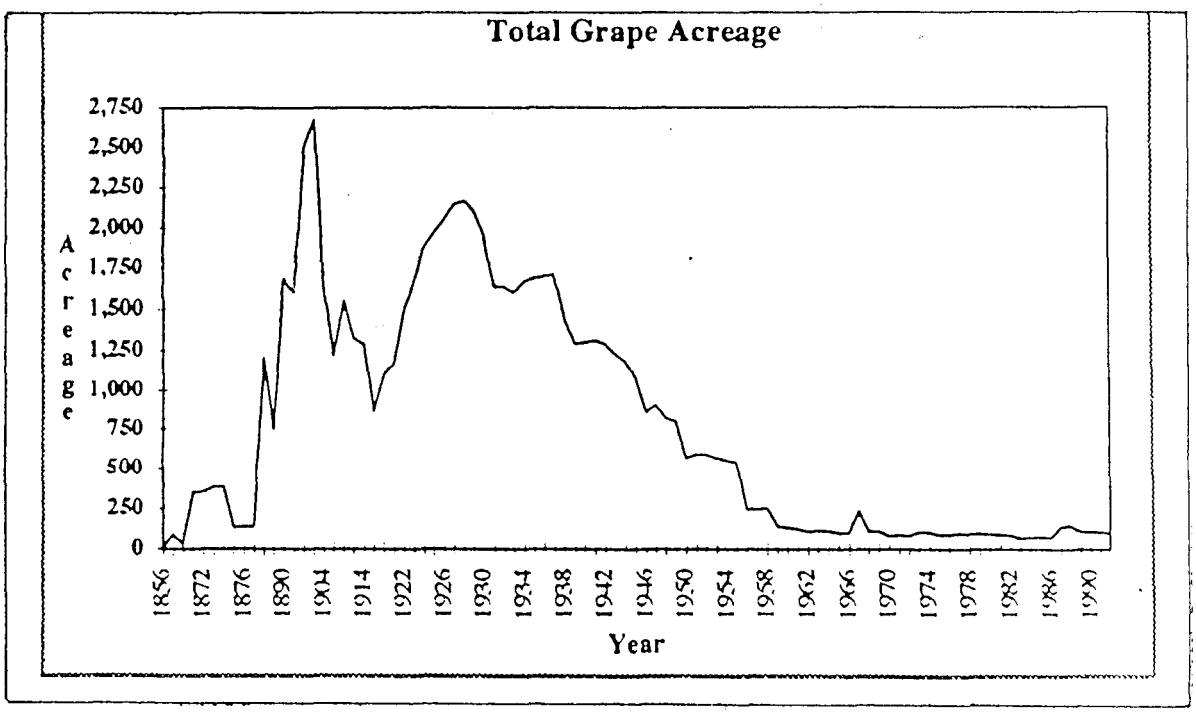
Santa Cruz County

Created February 18, 1850
County Seat: Santa Cruz
Land Area 435 sq.miles - 278,400 acres

The county was originally called Branciforte after the *pueblo* which was established in 1797, but was changed by the Legislature on April 5, 1850 to Santa Cruz (Holy Cross), the name of the Spanish mission.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	7	**1922**	1,500	**1946**	861	**1970**	84
1857	90	**1923**	1,670	**1947**	904	**1971**	87
1858	29	**1924**	1,870	**1948**	822	**1972**	84
1868	352	**1925**	1,960	**1949**	802	**1973**	106
1872	356	**1926**	2,055	**1950**	569	**1974**	104
1873	385	**1927**	2,145	**1951**	587	**1975**	91
1874	386	**1928**	2,165	**1952**	587	**1976**	91
1875	140	**1929**	2,095	**1953**	569	**1977**	97
1876	140	**1930**	1,945	**1954**	550	**1978**	94
1877	140	**1931**	1,635	**1955**	538	**1979**	97
1880	1,203	**1932**	1,635	**1956**	248	**1980**	94
1887	758	**1933**	1,602	**1957**	248	**1981**	92
1890	1,684	**1934**	1,671	**1958**	249	**1982**	87
1891	1,604	**1935**	1,690	**1959**	143	**1983**	71
1892	2,500	**1936**	1,701	**1960**	134	**1984**	74
1893	2,675	**1937**	1,710	**1961**	126	**1985**	78
1904	1,630	**1938**	1,443	**1962**	111	**1986**	74
1906	1,225	**1939**	1,292	**1963**	115	**1987**	136
1910	2,005	**1940**	1,300	**1964**	115	**1988**	145
1912	1,329	**1941**	1,312	**1965**	102	**1989**	111
1914	1,289	**1942**	1,292	**1966**	100	**1990**	111
1919	870	**1943**	1,235	**1967**	230	**1991**	106
1920	1,100	**1944**	1,188	**1968**	110	**1992**	102
1921	1,165	**1945**	1,079	**1969**	110		



ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 2,265
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 170,455

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% of State Total
Los Angeles	1,213	53.5
San Francisco	374	16.5
Sacramento	231	10.1
Napa	225	9.9
Sonoma	93	4.1
El Dorado	84	3.7
San Joaquin	45	1.9
	2,265	

LOS ANGELES VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Los Angeles	1,066	87.8
San Bernardino	117	9.6
Santa Barbara	22	1.8
San Diego	6	
San Luis Obispo	2	
	1,213 (53.5% of State Total)	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Santa Clara	220	58.8
Alameda	123	32.8
Monterey	15	4.0
Santa Cruz	7	1.8
San Mateo	7	1.8
San Francisco	2 [1857]	
	374 (16.5% of State Total)	

1858

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 5,948
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - [1857] 385,000; [1859] 494,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% of State Total
Los Angeles	2,753	46.2
San Francisco	1,173	19.7
Sacramento	957	16.0
El Dorado	383	6.4
Sonoma	287	4.8
Napa	263	4.4
San Joaquin	132	2.2
	5,948	

LOS ANGELES VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Los Angeles	2,423	88.0
Santa Barbara	132	4.7
San Bernardino	110	3.9
San Diego	73	2.6
San Luis Obispo	15	
	2,753 (46.2% of State Total)	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Santa Clara	753	64.1
Alameda	257	21.9
Monterey	73	6.2
San Mateo	59	5.0
Santa Cruz	29	2.4
San Francisco	2	
	1,173 (19.7% of State Total)	

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 33,316
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 2,600,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% of State Total
Los Angeles	6,947	20.8
El Dorado	6,247	18.7
Sonoma	6,185	18.5
Sacramento	5,080	15.2
Napa	3,740	11.2
San Francisco	3,444	10.3
San Joaquin	1,673	5.0
	33,316	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Santa Clara	1,468	42.6
San Mateo	1,110	32.2
Santa Cruz	352	10.2
Alameda	260	7.5
Monterey	239	6.9
San Francisco	15	
	3,444 (10.3% of State Total)	

1876

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 39,396
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 4,000,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% of State Total
Los Angeles	11,076	28.1
Sonoma	6,702	17.0
Sacramento	6,644	16.8
El Dorado	5,866	14.8
Napa	5,047	12.8
San Francisco	2,420	6.1
San Joaquin	1,641	4.1
	39,396	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Alameda	1,125 [1875]	46.4
Santa Clara	950	39.2
Santa Cruz	140	5.7
San Benito	120	4.9
San Mateo	80	3.3
Monterey	5	
	2,420 (6.1% of State Total)	

1880

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 44,746
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 10,200,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% of State Total
Los Angeles	11,729	26.2
Sonoma	7,485	16.7
San Francisco	7,256	16.2
Napa	6,707	14.9
Sacramento	5,272	11.7
El Dorado	4,532	10.1
San Joaquin	1,765	3.9
	44,746	

1880

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Santa Clara	3,275 [1877]	45.1
San Mateo	2,000	27.5
Santa Cruz	1,203	16.5
Alameda	558	7.6
San Benito	120 [1876]	1.6
Monterey	100 [1875]	1.3
	7,256 (16.2% of State Total)	

1890

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 170,958
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 90,228 (52.7%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 15,500,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	64,330	37.6	7,051	7.8
Napa	24,897	14.5	22,190	24.5
Sonoma	24,478	14.3	24,064	26.6
San Francisco	21,146	12.3	18,942	20.9
Sacramento	14,403	8.4	8,706	9.6
Los Angeles	14,142	8.2	6,725	7.4
El Dorado	7,562	4.4	2,550	2.8
	170,958		90,228	

1890

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Santa Clara	11,523	10,294	89
Alameda	6,826	6,396	94
Santa Cruz	1,684	1,365	81
San Mateo	788	748	95
San Benito	175	140	80
Monterey	150 [1887]	n/a	--
	21,146	18,942 (90% of District)	

1894

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 202,836
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 13,924,595

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% of State Total
San Joaquin	83,825	40.8
San Francisco	28,486	14.0
Sonoma	25,607	12.6
Sacramento	23,228	11.4
Los Angeles	16,666	8.2
Napa	15,211	7.4
El Dorado	9,813	4.8
	202,836	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Santa Clara	12,013	42.1
Alameda	11,230	39.4
Santa Cruz	2,675 [1893]	9.3
Monterey	1,300	4.5
San Mateo	1,050 [1893]	3.6
San Benito	218	
	28,486 (14% of State Total)	

1904

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 224,558
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 29,571,845

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% of State Total
San Joaquin	114,637	51.0
Sonoma	27,988	12.4
Los Angeles	27,820	12.3
Sacramento	23,862	10.6
Napa	12,450	5.5
San Francisco	11,691	5.2
El Dorado	6,110	2.7
	224,558	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Santa Clara	5,560	47.5
Alameda	3,511 [1910]	30.0
Santa Cruz	1,630	13.9
Monterey	600	5.1
San Mateo	200	1.7
San Benito	190	1.6
	11,691 (5.2% of State Total)	

1910

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 258,733
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 45,486,868

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% of State Total
San Joaquin	151,156	58.4
Los Angeles	25,547	9.8
Sacramento	21,248	8.2
Napa	19,986	7.7
Sonoma	19,707	7.6
San Francisco	14,612	5.6
El Dorado	6,477	2.5
	258,733	

1910

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Santa Clara	8,417	57.6
Alameda	3,511	24.0
Santa Cruz	2,005	13.7
San Benito	261	1.7
Monterey	230	1.5
San Mateo	184	1.2
San Francisco	4	
	14,612 (5.6% of State Total)	

1914

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 299,280
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 41,793,433

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% of State Total
San Joaquin	176,107	58.8
Los Angeles	34,027	11.3
Sonoma	24,811	8.2
Sacramento	23,627	7.8
Napa	22,535	7.5
San Francisco	11,899	3.9
El Dorado	6,274	2.0
	299,280	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Santa Clara	7,710 [1919]	64.7
Alameda	2,500	21.0
Santa Cruz	1,289	10.8
San Benito	190	1.5
Monterey	110	
San Mateo	100 [1919]	
	11,899 (3.9% of State Total)	

1920

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 411,314
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 17,794,835

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% of State Total
San Joaquin	293,664	71.3
Los Angeles	35,935	8.7
Sacramento	26,775	6.5
Sonoma	20,745	5.0
Napa	13,990	3.4
San Francisco	12,645	3.0
El Dorado	7,560	1.8
	411,314	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	% of District Total
Santa Clara	7,910	62.5
Alameda	2,625	20.7
Santa Cruz	1,100	8.6
San Benito	745	5.8
Monterey	150	1.1
San Mateo	115	
	12,645 (3% of State Total)	

1925

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 617,671
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 184,324 (30%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 3,638,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	445,729	72.1	74,159	40.2
Los Angeles	57,144	9.2	30,220	16.3
Sacramento	37,668	6.0	9,135	4.9
Sonoma	29,805	4.8	29,610	16.0
Napa	18,850	3.0	17,950	9.7
San Francisco	17,460	2.8	16,900	9.1
El Dorado	11,015	1.7	6,350	3.4
	617,671		184,324	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Santa Clara	9,180	8,940	97
Alameda	3,850	3,850	100
Santa Cruz	1,960	1,780	91
San Benito	1,885	1,820	97
Monterey	390	340	87
San Mateo	195	170	87
	17,460	16,900 (97% of District)	

1930

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 569,222
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 198,937 (35%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 85,000,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	411,156	72.2	89,290	44.8
Los Angeles	52,500	9.2	28,697	14.4
Sonoma	30,499	5.3	30,241	15.2
Sacramento	29,947	5.2	9,885	4.9
Napa	19,235	3.3	18,300	9.1
San Francisco	15,945	2.8	15,235	7.6
El Dorado	9,940	1.7	7,289	3.6
	569,222		198,937	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Santa Clara	7,895	7,610	96
Alameda	3,600	3,560	99
Santa Cruz	1,945	1,710	88
San Benito	1,920	1,850	96
Monterey	410	360	88
San Mateo	175	145	83
	15,945	15,235 (96% of District)	

1935

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 524,195
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 183,751 (35%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 110,835,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	382,086	72.8	74,803	40.7
Los Angeles	52,218	9.9	34,440	18.7
Sonoma	29,948	5.7	29,627	16.1
Sacramento	19,336	3.7	6,916	3.7
Napa	19,179	3.6	18,196	9.9
San Francisco	15,361	2.9	14,680	7.9
El Dorado	6,067	1.1	5,089	2.7
	524,195		183,751	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Santa Clara	7,920	7,610	96
Alameda	3,524	3,451	98
San Benito	1,925	1,863	97
Santa Cruz	1,690	1,474	87
Monterey	217	207	95
San Mateo	85	75	88
	15,361	14,680 (96% of District)	

1940

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 542,946
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 186,631 (34%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 105,690,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	402,727	74.1	74,748	40.0
Los Angeles	54,080	9.9	36,570	19.5
Sonoma	31,814	5.8	31,492	16.8
Napa	19,790	3.6	19,290	10.3
San Francisco	15,367	2.8	14,779	7.9
Sacramento	14,250	2.6	5,392	2.8
El Dorado	4,918	.9	4,360	2.3
	542,946		186,631	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Santa Clara	8,050	7,759	96
Alameda	3,829	3,749	98
San Benito	1,963	1,901	97
Santa Cruz	1,300	1,162	89
Monterey	173	163	94
San Mateo	52	45	87
	15,367	14,779 (96% of District)	

1945

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 551,619
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 193,937 (35%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 116,334,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	416,627	75.5	84,288	43.4
Los Angeles	54,188	9.8	37,452	19.3
Sonoma	31,730	5.7	31,416	16.1
Napa	17,987	3.2	17,500	9.0
San Francisco	14,884	2.6	14,362	7.4
Sacramento	11,674	2.1	4,928	2.5
El Dorado	4,529	.8	3,991	2.0
	551,619		193,937	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Santa Clara	8,130	7,891	97
Alameda	3,496	3,420	98
San Benito	2,020	1,955	97
Santa Cruz	1,079	948	88
Monterey	120	116	97
San Mateo	39	32	82
	14,884	14,362 (96% of District)	

1950

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 520,696
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 172,706 (33%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 124,952,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	407,216	78.2	80,830	46.8
Los Angeles	51,062	9.8	34,461	19.9
Sonoma	23,780	4.5	23,693	13.7
Napa	16,302	3.1	15,993	9.2
San Francisco	12,428	2.3	12,262	7.0
Sacramento	6,595	1.2	2,427	1.4
El Dorado	3,313	.6	3,040	1.7
	520,696		172,706	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Santa Clara	6,492	6,463	100
Alameda	3,313	3,247	98
San Benito	1,921	1,892	98
Santa Cruz	569	533	94
Monterey	120	116	97
San Mateo	13	11	85
	12,428	12,262 (99% of District)	

1955

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 440,958
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 139,129 (32%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 147,258,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	349,238	79.1	65,567	47.1
Los Angeles	46,851	10.6	30,356	21.8
Sonoma	17,279	3.9	17,256	12.4
Napa	13,726	3.1	13,548	9.7
San Francisco	9,450	2.1	9,281	6.6
El Dorado	2,230	.5	2,038	1.4
Sacramento	2,184	.4	1,083	.7
	440,958		139,129	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Santa Clara	5,020	4,958	99
Alameda	2,830	2,784	98
San Benito	930	927	100
Santa Cruz	538	485	90
Monterey	119	116	97
San Mateo	13	11	85
	9,450	9,281 (98% of District)	

1960

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 461,890
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 126,501 (27%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 143,269,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	379,295	82.1	60,942	48.1
Los Angeles	41,409	8.9	25,590	20.2
Sonoma	16,516	3.5	16,489	13.0
Napa	12,870	2.7	12,657	10.0
San Francisco	8,808	1.9	8,497	6.7
El Dorado	1,833	.3	1,723	1.3
Sacramento	1,159	.2	603	.4
	461,890		126,501	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Santa Clara	3,859	3,634	94
Alameda	2,910	2,856	98
San Benito	1,820	1,817	100
Santa Cruz	134	108	81
Monterey	71	69	97
San Mateo	14	13	93
	8,808	8,497 (96% of District)	

1965

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 486,445
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 136,836 (28%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 196,098,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	407,259	83.7	72,782	53.1
Los Angeles	35,166	7.2	21,087	15.4
Sonoma	17,767	3.6	17,730	12.9
Napa	13,738	2.8	13,569	9.9
San Francisco	10,056	2.0	9,793	7.1
El Dorado	1,424	.2	1,348	.9
Sacramento	1,035	.2	527	.3
	486,445		136,836	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Santa Clara	3,369	3,144	93
San Benito	3,336	3,334	100
Alameda	2,142	2,120	99
Monterey	1,094	1,094	100
Santa Cruz	102	88	86
San Mateo	13	13	100
	10,056	9,793 (97% of District)	

1970

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 479,176
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 157,347 (33%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 210,000,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	401,369	83.7	88,042	55.9
Los Angeles	25,015	5.2	17,147	10.8
Sonoma	21,075	4.3	20,687	13.1
Napa	16,422	3.4	16,341	10.3
San Francisco	13,694	2.8	13,683	8.6
El Dorado	1,074	.2	1,052	.6
Sacramento	527	.1	395	.2
	479,176		157,347	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
San Benito	4,952	4,951	100
Monterey	3,756	3,756	100
Santa Clara	2,656	2,651	100
Alameda	2,235	2,235	100
Santa Cruz	84	79	94
San Mateo	11	11	100
	13,694	13,683 (100% of District)	

1975

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 647,283
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 329,352 (51%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 400,000,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	501,854	77.5	192,074	58.3
San Francisco	42,303	6.5	42,300	12.8
Sonoma	35,895	5.5	35,868	10.9
Los Angeles	32,609	5.0	24,689	7.5
Napa	25,283	3.9	25,242	7.6
Sacramento	7,100	1.0	6,970	2.1
El Dorado	2,239	.3	2,209	.6
	647,283		329,352	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Monterey	33,448	33,448	100
San Benito	4,593	4,592	100
Santa Clara	2,241	2,239	100
Alameda	1,925	1,925	100
Santa Cruz	91	91	100
San Mateo	5	5	100
	42,303	42,300 (100% of District)	

1980

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 678,786
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 332,608 (49%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 475,500,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	532,124	78.3	197,430	59.3
San Francisco	40,539	5.9	40,538	12.1
Sonoma	36,677	5.4	36,650	11.0
Los Angeles	33,206	4.8	21,928	6.5
Napa	28,554	4.2	28,522	8.5
Sacramento	5,871	.8	5,755	1.7
El Dorado	1,815	.2	1,785	.5
	678,786		332,608	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Monterey	32,237	32,237	100
San Benito	4,559	4,559	100
Alameda	2,068	2,068	100
Santa Clara	1,575	1,574	100
Santa Cruz	94	94	100
San Mateo	6	6	100
	40,539	40,538 (100% of District)	

1985

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 723,676
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 339,134 (47%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 454,500,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	565,592	78.1	197,432	58.2
Sonoma	41,786	5.7	41,759	12.3
Los Angeles	37,611	5.1	21,521	6.3
San Francisco	36,213	5.0	36,212	10.6
Napa	32,520	4.4	32,489	9.5
Sacramento	7,108	.9	6,895	2.0
El Dorado	2,846	.3	2,826	.8
	723,676		339,134	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Monterey	30,291	30,291	100
San Benito	2,437	2,437	100
Alameda	1,976	1,976	100
Santa Clara	1,386	1,385	100
Santa Cruz	78	78	100
San Mateo	45	45	100
	36,213	36,212 (100% of District)	

1990

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 692,542
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 330,306 (48%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 421,700,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	522,733	75.4	179,805	54.4
Sonoma	48,943	7.0	48,915	14.8
Los Angeles	40,535	5.8	21,324	6.4
Napa	35,182	5.0	35,165	10.6
San Francisco	33,081	4.7	33,081	10.0
Sacramento	9,069	1.3	9,020	2.7
El Dorado	2,999	.4	2,996	.9
	692,542		330,306	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Monterey	28,446	28,446	100
San Benito	1,775	1,775	100
Alameda	1,743	1,743	100
Santa Clara	961	961	100
Santa Cruz	111	111	100
San Mateo	45	45	100
	33,081	33,081 (100% of District)	

1992

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 683,664
ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 326,642 (48%)
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 439,800,000

Viticultural District	Grape Acreage	% State Total	Wine Grape Acreage	% State Total
San Joaquin	510,376	74.6	171,501	52.5
Sonoma	50,238	7.3	50,196	15.3
Los Angeles	39,741	5.8	21,716	6.6
Napa	37,300	5.4	37,286	11.4
San Francisco	33,577	4.9	33,577	10.2
Sacramento	9,352	1.3	9,290	2.8
El Dorado	3,080	.4	3,076	.9
	683,664		326,642	

SAN FRANCISCO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

County	Grape Acreage	Wine Grape Acreage	% Wine Grapes in County
Monterey	29,031	29,031	100
San Benito	1,738	1,738	100
Alameda	1,582	1,582	100
Santa Clara	1,078	1,078	100
Santa Cruz	102	102	100
San Mateo	46	46	100
	33,577	33,577 (100% of District)	

DIRECTORIES OF GRAPE GROWERS

1860 - 1900

PUBLICATIONS CITED:

1860 - Ernest Peninou & Sidney Greenleaf, *A Directory of California Wine Growers and Wine Makers in 1860* (Berkeley: Tamalpais Press, 1967).

1870 - U.S. Census.

1880 - U.S. Census.

1884 - San Francisco Merchant, Supplement Nov. 21, 1884.

1888 - California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, *Directory of the Grape Growers and Wine Makers of California* (Sacramento: State Office, 1888).

1889 - Frona E. Wait, *Wines & Vines of California*(San Francisco: Bancroft Co., 1889).

1891 - California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, *Directory of the Grape Growers, Wine Makers and Distillers of California* (Sacramento: State Office, 1891).

1893 - California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, *The Vineyards in Alameda County* (Sacramento: State Office, 1893).

1893 - California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, *The Vineyards of Southern California* (Sacramento: State Office, 1893).

1900 - A. R. Morrow notebook.

United States Census 1870 San Francisco District

The Census of 1870 does not list acres in vineyard.

San Benito County

Was not created until 1874

San Francisco County

There were no winemakers listed

Alameda County

Eden Township

Henry Dennis: 2 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Thomas Scott: 170 acres improved; 80 gallons of wine

Washington Township

John Emart: 400 acres improved; 2,000 gallons of wine
Richard Trelfall (?): 400 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
James Echeveisa (? Echeveira?): 100 acres improved; 43 gallons of wine
Henry Curtin: 1,000 acres improved; 360 gallons of wine
F. W. Meyer, 250 acres improved; 7,000 gallons of wine

Monterey County

San Juan Township and Post Office

A. Marcutura (?): 5 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine

San Mateo County

Redwood City

Herman Finger: 64 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine

Santa Clara County

Alviso Township

Jean Deray: 11 acres improved; 8,000 gallons of wine
Louis Perret: 21 acres improved; 450 gallons of wine

Burnito Township

Michael Welsh: 120 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine

Fremont Township

Marin Murphy: 1,000 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine

Gilroy Township

W. ?. Augney: 370 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine
Chas. Francois: 200 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine
Note: pp 5 to 9 missing. Page 10 there, four listed, but can't get names from p. 9

Melpitas Township

Valentine Higera: 295 acres improved; 250 gallons of wine
Charles Clark: 100 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
J.R. Weller: 330 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
Jnana (Juana?) Uridias: 30 acres improved; 4,000 gallons of wine

Santa Clara and Redwood Townships

William F. Hester: 300 acres improved; 150 gallons of wine
Obadiah Austin: 53 acres improved; 120 gallons of wine
John Knowles: 94 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine

James H. Braley (Bratey? Bradey?): 121 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
John Conner: 114 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
David Williams: 350 acres improved; 1,800 gallons of wine

San Jose Township

Henry M. Nagley: 140 acres improved; 20,000 gallons of wine
S. Splivalo: 45 acres improved; 5,000 galllons of wine
P. Sansavain: 100 acres improved; 10,000 gallons of wine
Zeri (? Euri?) Hamilton: 150 acres improved; 50 gallons
Wa. A. E. (?) Edwards: 40 acres improved; 20 gallons of wine
Isaac Branham: 350 acres improved; 3,000 gallons of wine
N. Stockton: 79 acres improved; 4,000 gallons of wine
L.P. Stockton: 70 acres improved; 2,000 gallons of wine
Peter Bonnere (Bonnare?): 27 acres improved; 160 gallons of wine
James Nawman: 24 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
Martin Cradley: 16 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine
Victor Speckens: 135 acres improved; 11,000 gallons of wine
Robert Nelson: 24 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine

Santa Cruz County

Santa Cruz Township

Edwin Fitch: 24 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
George Kohl: 2 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
Norman Moses: 45 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine
John W. Jarvis: 50 acres improved; 12,00 gallons of wine
Henry F. Tassons (Passons?): 40 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
John B. Waterman: 60 acres improved; 350 gallons of wine
John W. Saughnne (Saughme?): 30 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
Alexander Halter (Haster): 60 acres improved; 4,000 gallons of wine
Joseph Walters: 20 acres impoved; 400 gallons of wine
George M. Jarives: 160 acres improved; 6,000 gallons of wine

. See also individual counties.

The Census of 1880 lists the acreage in vineyard, grapes sold by the pound in 1879, and wine made in 1879.

San Francisco City and County

Victor Mackenvender (Mackenrender?): 5 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Alameda County

Eden Township

Isaac Callius: 6 acres improved; 600 lbs. of grapes
Frank Mandall: 10 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 600 lbs. of grapes; 208 gallons of wine

Alameda Precinct

Frank P. Rodgers: 70 acres improved; 108 gallons of wine
Antonio Betanco (Belanco?): 28 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
Frank P. Silva: 90 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
Frank George: 110 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 300 gallons of wine
John Silva: 38 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 gallons of wine
Manuel Louis: 46 acres improved; 2 1/2 acres vineyard; 1,700 gallons of wine
George Antmio: 24 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 250 gallons of wine
Antonio Jasper: 22 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 250 gallons of wine
Manuel Boine: 39 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 200 gallons of wine
Antonio S. George: 24 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 400 gallons of wine
Manuel S. Pease (?): 83 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 400 gallons of wine
Frank Munyan: 53 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 400 gallons of wine
Joseph Suaz (?): 23 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 200 gallons of wine
Manuel Rollins (?): 26 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 200 gallons of wine
Manuel Silva: 12 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 200 gallons of wine
Joseph Soas (?): 24 1/2 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 200 gallons of wine

Centerville Precinct

John Pudn (Puctn?): 180 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Joseph Rose: 71 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine

Washington Township

Manuel M. Rosa: 1 acre vineyard; 25 gallons of wine
Henry Custner: 662 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Thomas Millard: 326 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 75 lbs. of grapes; 4,000 gallons of wine
Josiah Standford: 640 acres improved; 100 acres vineyard; 40,000 gallons of wine
Clasby (?) J. Palmer: 880 acres improved; 80 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes; 35,000 gallons of wine
Maxmillan Sigrest: 8 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 5,000 gallons of wine
Gadson L. Semitt (?): 62 acres improved; 35 acres vineyard; 3,000 gallons of wine
Osborn Clayton: 40 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 640 gallons of wine

Perry Morrison: 180 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Ti___ Enor: 40 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 250 lbs. of grapes
Frank Rose: 78 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 188 gallons of wine
Alvino (Alvins?) Liguisa (? Siguisa?): 22 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 800 gallons of wine
Aquella (?) Rankin (?): 2,804 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 130 gallons of wine
Antoni Rodgers: 20 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard

Murray Township
George Buttner: 173 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
Allan McDougall: 1,700 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard
Scoll Bros.: 160 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 640 gallons of wine
B.S. Crittenden: 343 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
___ Hadall: 105 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 500 lbs. of grapes; 200 gallons of wine
A. Neal, Jr.: 430 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes; 80 gallons of wine
Gaston Spotobus: 253 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 60 gallons of wine
David S. Turner: 6 acres improved; 1,200 lbs. of grapes
Peter Maguire: 25 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John M. Kottinger: 2,400 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 600 gallons of wine
Joseph H. Taylor: 160 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 19,205 lbs. of grapes

Monterey County

Alisol Township
Charles Carlson: Rents for fixed money rental; 200 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
James Kenston: Rents for fixed money rental; 1,340 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard

San Antonio Township
Lawson (?) M. McKern: 40 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

No Township name
Samuel Howton: 200 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

San Benito County

Hollister Township
Henry W. Cathran: 182 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Ysidero (?) Altajano: 400 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
William P. Phillips: 114 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Steven Watson: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Elisha Wright: 40 acres improved; 1/2 acre improved
John Green: 200 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
William Hatson: 26 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
William Cleveland: Rents for fixed money rental; 45 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
William Torbert (?): 57 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

San Juan Precinct
Louis Raggio: 1,075 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 240 gallons of wine

Paiciues (?) Township
- Jasper H. Lawn: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
- Sanford L. Twitchell (Twitchelt ?): 100 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
- Jaques Sawn: 19 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
- Theophilus Nache: 200 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 3,000 gallons of wine
- Rebecca J. Baker: 100 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
- William H. Stone: 1,950 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
- Jaques Beque: 910 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
- Cilcinatus: 130 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
- Aaron Lawson: 70 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
- Almo H. Fredson (?): Rents for fixed money rental; 10 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
- Henry Watson: 7,900 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
- John Collins: Rents for share of products; 300 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 60 lbs. of grapes
- Rich__ __urmer Stice: 1,160 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
- John H. Smith: 900 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
- Augustus R. Severman (?): 700 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 60 lbs. of grapes
- James F. Cornwell: 3,130 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 110 lbs. of grapes
- John D. Justice: 2,125 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,500 lbs. of grapes

San Benito Township
- Philip Maggini & Bros: 1,960 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
- John Fales: 330 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 600 lbs. of grapes
- George Bowtell: 760 acres improved; 1/4 acre improved; 100 lbs. of grapes
- Alonzo T. Garnet: 710 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
- James Parkes: 1,710 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
- Joaquin Rolado: 6,500 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes

Santa Clara County

San Jose
- Robert Lee: 3 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
- Antonio Roggio: 4 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine
- Jonathan Sweigert: 12 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
- Adam Sweigert: 1 acre vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
- Estate of Michael Rihen: 8 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 600 gallons of wine
- Manuel E. Ricbeling (Riebeling?): 12 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 400 gallons of wine
- Henry M. Nagle: 130 acres improved; 27 acres vineyard
- Joseph E. Brown: 9 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard (crop a failure)
- Joseph H. Flickiman: 9 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard (crop a failure)
- Ezra E. Hutchinson: 13 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
- Lawrence Archer: 115 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

San Jose Township
- David Hobson: 165 acres improved; 5 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
- Carlos Berreyessa: 100 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
- George Bloomfield: 75 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 50 gallons of wine
- Peter O'Niel: 12 acres improved; 4 acres vineayrd

Moses Schallenberger: 44 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Wm. C. Geiger: 14 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard
Geo. E. Hines: 10 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 150 lbs. of grapes
G.J. Lupton: 5 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
M. Hagerty: 10 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 45 gallons of wine
W.H. Adams: 20 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
John Madden: 17 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
E. Maynard: 7 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Henry Van Dycke: 20 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
H.P. Patterson: 9 3/4 acres improved; 1 1/2 acre vineyard
J. Peckham: 60 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
L.D. Coombe: 27 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 400 lbs. of grapes; 1,800 gallons of wine
D. (?) Branham: 125 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Chas. Burgat: 10 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
S.P. Stockton: 75 acres improved; 60 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
A. Rucker: 107 acres improved; 28 acres vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes; 500 gallons of wine
J. C.(?) Russ (Ross?): 200 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
C. Lefranc: 350 acres improved; 150 acres vineyard; 18,000 gallons of wine
Caspar Gessiman (Gissiman?): 34 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 200 gallons of wine
Catherine Stocktin: 25 acres improved; 3 1/2 acres vineyard; 150 lbs. of grapes
Peter Edward: 15 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Morris Sadd: 41 acres improved; 4 (?) acre vineyard
Edward Godfrey: 85 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Michael Madden: 117 acres improved: 1 acre vineayrd
Martha Laird: 4 acres improved; 1/2 acre grapes
Clinsham (?) Fieldstead: 83 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
John M. Fleming: 300 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Stevens: 93 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 7.000 lbs. of grapes
Gilbert Cain: 123 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 500 lbs. of grapes
James McMurry: 71 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 1,500 lbs. of grapes
Charles C. Smith: 141 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 125 gallons of wine
Andrew J. Fowler: 191 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Wilson Edwards: 400 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Patrick Keleker: 110 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Manuel Shaklo: 170 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 2,500 lbs. of grapes
Peter Pelier: 350 acres improved; 60 acres vineyard; 160,000 lbs. of grapes; 800 gallons of wine
Henry S. McClay: 176 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Charles E. Stevens: 500 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Clement E. Bubb (Babb?): 285 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
John P. Babb: 60 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Lucy Blackwell: 94 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 300 lbs. of grapes

Simeon Nevlland (?): 158 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
William B. McCarley (?): 200 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
John McCarthy: 716 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
John J. Moody: 300 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Mary C. Knapp: 104 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Herbert S. Babcock: 617 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Isaac Dixon: 400 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry J. Robinson: 258 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Timothy Rouse: 75 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Santa Clara Township

Albert Harris: 7 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
William Abel: 104 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Abram Black: 96 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes
Francis Bray: 80 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Hannuttas (?) Headin(?): 60 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes
James P. Penee (?): 94 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 44,500 lbs. of grapes; 8,000 gallons of wine
Minor (?) King: 8 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 3,800 lbs. of grapes
John Kane: 600 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard
W.W. Montaque (Montasque?): 375 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
L.W. Bascom: 135 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
C.E. Parks: 40 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
J.W. Kelly: 60 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard; 24,000 lbs. of grapes
Mrs. D.H. Leigh: 160 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
J.L. Shepherd: 181 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
J.M. Raney: 118 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Mrs. L. Laederich: 174 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Asa Grewell (?): 40 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
J. Knowles: 24 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 800 lbs. of grapes
E.L. Brady: 215 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
O.U. Austin: 53 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,700 lbs. of grapes
Maurice Farrell: 50 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
George Partee (?): 68 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Henry Rhinehardt: 158 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
P.G. Keith: 180 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
William W. Cole: 50 acres improved; 2,000 lbs. of grapes; 10 gallons of wine
Benj. Campbell: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John A. Staller; 286 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
J.G. Messersmith (?): 215 acres improved; 24 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,000 gallons of wine
W. F.(?) Hargiss: 240 acres improved; 5 gallons of wine
Sylvester Graves: 218 acres improved; 1,200 lbs. of grapes
Michael Wolfe: 163 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Jacob Graves: 220 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Frank Silva: 157 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 80 gallons of wine
W.L.Blabon (Blabow?): 130 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Stinson (?) Grunwell: 170 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
James Judson: 160 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Henry Hillebrant: 305 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Saul Milliken: 157 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
J.W. Johnson: 80 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Thas. B. Shore: 343 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Joel Plater: 46 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. grapes
Timothy Cooney: 123 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 100 gallons of wine
Thomas Boyter: 163 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Frank Dunn: 88 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Patrick Farrell: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
John Mathews: 158 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
J.N. Senter (?): 200 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
A.C. Lawrence: 80 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
James Enright: 775 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 9,000 lbs. of grapes
William D. Aucker: 77 acres improved; 1,500 lbs. of grapes

Fremont Township

Seligman Wilheimer: 326 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 300 gallons of wine
Edward Dale: 172 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes
Andrew N. Johnson: 65 acres improved; 60 acres vineyard; 140,000 lbs. of grapes
George Sounenberg: 131 acres improved; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
R.W.(?) Hadley: 281 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
George Buckman: 80 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Anthony Walter: 321 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard
James Robinson: 67 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard
J.W. Bryan: 131 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
S.B. Emerson: 1,120 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
John Snyder: 911 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes
Martin Murphy: 4,826 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes

Melpetas Township

Joanna Undias (?): 585 acres improved; 13 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes; 2,000 gallons of wine
Samil (B.?) Lyman: 335 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 70.000 lbs. of grapes

Alviso Township

Nathaniel Bracket: 67 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
A. Molovis: 393 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 7,500 lbs. of grapes

Redwood Township

James Taylor: 50 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes
Samuel W. Reed: 5 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Frank Hinton: 8 acres improved; 4 1/2 acres vineyard; 7,200 lbs. of grapes
Henry T. Hite: 5 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Josiah S. Fowler: 12 acres improved; 3 1/2 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Arthur E. Sears: 34 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes
Hiram C. Morrell: 170 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes; 4,000 gallons of wine
Dennis C. Freeley: 45 acres impoved; 13 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,000 gallons of wine
James Shepherd: 6 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Eli H. Evans: 45 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Alex S. Logan: 80 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres improved
Gabriel Plyler: 5 acres improved; 1/8 (?) acre vineyard
Peter Columbet: 55 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 1,200 gallons of wine
Lysander Collins: 150 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Lewis Hebbard: 33 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
Joseph MacAber: 320 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
John F. Mason: 150 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
William D. Hydson: 65 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Davis and Corvell: 70 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Benj. H. Gordon: 46 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
A.E. Pomeroy: 100 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
Serena Kenedy: 225 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John J. Roberts: 132 acres improved; 11 acres vineyard; 150,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,000 gallons of wine
Grazino Nino: 65 acres improved; 21 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes; 400 gallons of wine
William Griffith: 237 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
John Cilker: 195 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Robert Walker: 415 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Owen Gaffrey: 85 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Edward N Parr: 584 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Reuben McCoy: 235 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Edmund McClintock: 211 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Gaddi and Lazarene: 105 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 500 gallons of wine
Mary Scott: 105 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Pleasant S. Langford: 148 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Henry Hutton: 120 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard
Henry Jarboe: 46 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes
Robert Parker: 42 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 24,000 lbs. of grapes
Christopher Currier: 50 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
John Maclay: 25 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Jean C. Todt (?): 15 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Cilistan Bernard: 43 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 100 gallons of wine
John _ (?) Coppens: 45 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,800 gallons of wine
Angelo Grasso: 25 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard
Ann Byrne: 51 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Samuel R. Williams: 99 acres improved; 48 acres vineyards; 50,000 lbs. of grapes
Sheneer & Coville: 40 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes
David Parkhurst: 100 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 50 gallons of wine
Joseph Mathews: 100 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,000 gallons of wine
Edward Hanrahan: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John P. Bubb: 300 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
William Rice: 260 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Nicholas Corpstein: 50 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Jerone Fox: 120 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 800 gallons of wine
Joseph Smith: 130 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Enoch (?) Pinkard: 199 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Farr: 280 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 80 gallons of wine
George L. Ott: 127 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John H. Ellsworth: 51 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 60 gallons of wine
Thomas Nolan: 80 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
William T. Clevenger: 70 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseph W. Fuller: 80 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes; 100 gallons of wine
Nancy M. Farwell: 149 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 4,000 gallons of wine
Mark Whitney: 120 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 28,000 lbs. of grapes

Nelson Sioholm: 118 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 500 gallons of wine
Joseph G. McCall: 123 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Asa G. Huggins: 450 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
Horace Thomas: 148 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Lancaster: 66 acres improved; 1/2 acres vineyard
Michael Miller: 112 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Marian M. Shoemaker: 125 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
Frank H. & Phillrick H. Baker: 84 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
George Allen: 52 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes
Jacob Gist: 160 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard;40,000 lbs. of grapes
Jacob B. Rundell: 60 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Marywell Jasinto: 180 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
Vignetti Bros. & Giluli: 65 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes
Bella Mathewson: 70 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Mitchell Mallet: 55 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Alameda Township

John Lawler: 12 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
William Irons: 2,212 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Joseph Cuzard: 230 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes; 4,000 gallons of wine
David H. Hahn: 160 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,500 gallons of wine
John B. McAbee: Rents for share of products; 203 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Francis Easterday (?): 56 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
John Conroy: 153 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Thomas Sharmon: 120 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Isaac Suggo: Rents for fixed money rental; 130 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes
Franklin Hamilton: 220 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Edward W. Williams: 120 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
William H. Lawrence: 84 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 43,000 lbs. of grapes
Zedoc A. Riggs: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 20 gallons of wine
Christopher Schofield: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John Jeffries: 119 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
William H. Dresser: 76 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
William Ware: 630 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Louis C. Casey: 84 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 30 gallons of wine
Nathaniel J. Haines: 60 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Albert G. Haines: 20 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 300 lbs. of grapes
William La Montague: 120 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Andrew Redmond: Rents for fixed money rental; 150 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseph McCarthy: 320 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes
Harwood & Fraiyschleg: 220 acres improved; 150 acres vineyard; 330,000 lbs. of grapes; 5,000 gallons of wine
Mateo Arnerich: 164 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

Burnett Township

N.C. Murphy: 846 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Thomas Lahon: Rents for fixed money rental; 17 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
Jehial Ownes: 600 acres improved; 1/3 acre vineyard
John R. Robinson (overseer): 457 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Edwin A. Esworthy: 294 acres improved; 21 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes 2,500 gallons of wine
James Finley: Rents for share of products; 220 acres improved; 400 lbs. of grapes
E.L. Willis: 250 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
David Phigley: 190 acres improved; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Rebecka Finley: Rents for share of products; 127 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Joseph Malaquere: 94 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 100 gallons of wine
John H. Ballards (?): 380 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Jean B. Magginetti: 174 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard
Ann Holen: 112 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Gilroy Township

Uriah Woods: 182 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
George Niggle: 50 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Furguson Bro.: 153 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
M.T. Holsclaw: 108 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Joseph H. Duncan: 200 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes; 40 gallons of wine
C.F. Eckhart: 150 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
Daniel C. Day: 110 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
John Patten: 172 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
S.M. McKennie: 180 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
James B. Patterson: 29 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
P.H. Cordes: 280 acres improved; 22 acres vineyard
W. Elrod: 120 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Alfred Chappell: 200 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes; 240 gallons of wine
Charles Fransois: 180 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 7,000 gallons wine
George Easton: 200 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Peter Trombly: 200 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 36,000 lbs. of grapes
Charles C. Sanders: 65 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
S.T. Moore: 180 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Anson: 230 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Lawrence OToole: 1,100 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard

Santa Cruz County

Branciforte District

Erastus Cilo: 25 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Dave Moutei__: 190 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
Joseph Cap__i: 21 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes; 600 gallons of wine
Hazo Frapwell: Rents for fixed money rental: 160 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; (not bearing)

Henry Rice: 50 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
J.M. Jarvis: 34 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 26,400 lbs. of grapes; 2,500 gallons of wine
Robert Anderson: 31 acres improved; 22 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes
William Wallace Haterman: 31 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 2,800 gallons of wine
John Lewis: 26 acres improved; 26 acres vineyard; 7,000 gallons of wine
Henry Mell (Nell?): 36 acres improved; 32 acres vineyard; 12,000 gallons of wine
Daniel Emmerson: 25 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes
Andrew Jackson Haighs: 21 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes
Peter Schrooteu (Schrooter?): 5 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Edwin Fitch: 28 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 6,000 gallons of wine
Benj. R. Dettolfe (?): 30 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 120 gallons of wine
George E. Scott: 28 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 300 gallons of wine
Charles Chapus (?): 20 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 300 gallons of wine
Henry F. Parsons: 35 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 130 gallons of wine
Willard Stewart: 14 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 15,000 lbs. of grapes

Santa Cruz Township

Thomas Burns: 100 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 200 gallons of wine
John Burns: 90 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes; 300 gallons of wine
Lewis Payne: Rents for fixed money rental; 120 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

San Lorenzo District

Frederick H. Runge: 14 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Orvill (?) Brown: Rents for fixed money rental; 300 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 500 lbs. of grapes; 4,000 gallons of wine
William C. Bucknam: 20 acres improved; 60 acres vineyard; 500 lbs. of grapes; 25,000 gallons of wine
Gustav Brown: 25 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 54,000 lbs. of grapes

Soquel District

Jas. H. Thompson: 65 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 3,500 lbs. of grapes
John Brunet: 10 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Charles Rutze: 208 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Lued__ Swaur (?): 80 acres improved; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Caleb Cadwell: 45 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Isaac M. Stowe: 6 acres improved; 3/4 acre vineyard
Auson S. Miller: 210 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
Thomas Slaughter: 62 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
S.W.Northup: Rents for fixed money rental; 100 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
John Stephen Ord (?): 160 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 50 lbs. of grapes
John Melsith (?): 50 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Patrick Stanton: 70 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John J. Eli: 20 acres improved; 50 lbs. of grapes
Joseph Silva: 27 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
A. Loomis: 10 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Votucy Averill: 80 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard; 800 lbs. of grapes

L.M. Schutthus: 30 acres improved; 2 1/2 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Mary C. Willey: 6 acres improved; 3 acres vineyrad; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
James B. Burrall: 25 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
James R. Wright: 47 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 70,000 lbs. of grapes
Pajaso (?) District
Reubin F. (?) Poll: 24 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Martin: Rents for share of products; 20 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 1,200 lbs. of grapes; 1,200 gallons of wine

San Mateo County
Township No. 1
John Gardner: 105 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard;
San Mateo
French Bank: 80 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 110,000 lbs. of grapes; 8,000 gallons of wine
Township No. 3
Antonio Bruns (?): 8 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 90 gallons of wine
S.L. Jones: 350 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

.See also individual counties.

ALAMEDA COUNTY
DIRECTORIES

Alameda County

Wine Produced in ~~1860~~: 8,040 Gallons

COLOMBET, CLEMENT — *Washington Township*

Acreage improved: 300 Wine on hand: 4,000 gals.

Acreage improved: 100 Wine on hand: 4,000 gals.

¶ Born in Nice in 1819 when it was still part of the kingdom of Savoy, Colombet came to Monterey in 1844 with Capt. John B. R. Cooper. He began working at his trade of tanner and later followed the same trade in Santa Cruz and San Jose. In 1851 he settled at Mission San Jose, where he opened a general store and two years later began making wine on a small scale. From one of his earliest vintages he received in 1856, at the fair of the California Agricultural Society in San Jose, a premium for his claret, the first award made by the Society for a California wine. In the same year he purchased from the original grantee, Fulgencio Higuera, the 9,500-acre Agua Caliente Rancho three miles south of Mission San Jose; this included the site of the present town of Warm Springs. Here he planted about 60,000 vines and built a winery. Colombet also built at Warm Springs a resort hotel, one of the first of those large wooden structures which for more than half a century attracted Californians in general, and San Franciscans in particular, by the excellence of food and drink and the curative properties of baths and waters.

It will be noted that two separate enumerations of wine on hand are made in the 1860 census. Presumably there could have been wine both at Mission San Jose and Warm Springs, or wine in two places at Warm Springs: the winery and a wine cellar at the hotel. There was a vintage of 12,000 gallons in 1862 and more than double that the following year, when Colombet set out an additional 60,000 vines. A few years later his guests were said to have enjoyed his *crus*, both white and red, the latter having been of notably good body and color.

The hotel unfortunately was so badly damaged in 1868 by an earthquake as to frighten away patrons and in the

[Peninou & Greenleaf, 1967]

following year Leland Stanford, later United States senator, bought the property. As the resort buildings were not hopelessly damaged, Stanford made repairs and converted them into a second winery. By 1876 he had about a hundred acres in vineyard and was making annually 50,000 gallons of wine. In the meantime his brother Josiah had also bought land at Warm Springs and in 1886 Leland Stanford 'in consideration of the love and affection' deeded to Josiah all of his Warm Springs holdings. By this date the vineyard covered 275 acres and there was a new brick-and-stone winery with oak cooperage for nearly 300,000 gallons. In 1888 Josiah added a distillery. Most of his wine was of only standard quality and was sold in bulk to New Orleans and the Eastern markets. However, he had about 60 acres planted to choice varieties and the wine from these, bought by the San Francisco firm of Lachman & Jacobi, became its top 'Burgundy,' which it bottled for the Hotel Del Monte.

The vineyard and winery were really incidental to Josiah Stanford's over-all plan, which was to replace the old resort hotel at Warm Springs by a palatial establishment to rival Del Monte. But he died in 1890 before these plans were completed, and soon thereafter phylloxera began to destroy the vineyard. One of the old buildings and the stables now constitute a dude ranch. Since Prohibition a hundred acres have been replanted to champagne grapes by the Weibel Champagne Vineyards, who are using several of Stanford's old winery buildings.

MARSHALL, EARL — *Washington Township*

Acreage improved: 600 Wine on hand: 10 gals.

¶ A native of Burlington, New Jersey, Marshall came to California in 1846 and two years later settled at Mission San Jose. He acquired land west of the mission near the present town of Irvington and evidently made wine on a small scale. However, his chief source of profit was his dairy herd. In 1850, while Marshall was seeking a quick fortune in the mines of the Mother Lode, his wife operated the farm and retailed milk at the fine price of 25¢ a quart. In 1858 he was elected the first Justice of the Peace of Washington Township.

NICHOLS, JOSEPH — *Washington Township*

Acreage improved: 50 Wine on hand: 30 gals.

¶ Nichols came to California in 1849 from England and two years later acquired land southwest of Niles, bordering the south bank of Alameda Creek.

1884 (S.F. Merchant)

Alameda
- G.H. Stipp
- F. Marcuse
- C. Peterson

Alvarado
- W. Kuhlberg

Berkeley
- Prof. E.W. Hilgard
- W.G. Klee
- C.H. Dwinelle
- W.T. Reid
- C.F. Byrns (Burns)
- Prof. W. Wilkinson

Centerville
- John L. Beard
- W.A. Yates

Fruitvale
- Jonah Crowfoot

Haywards
- Dr. E.T. Burnett
- John Dobbel

Livermore
- J.A. Robinson
- George Bernard
- C.H. Wente
- R. Wegener
- W. Mendenhall
- A.E. Crane
- W. Wright
- James Concannon
- J.O. Sprage
- Timothy Hayes
- Louis Mel
- J. McIver
- C. Koenig
- Ulrich Meyer
- Charles S. Wright
- Hawxhorst
- R. Lewin
- Mons. Lorain
- Mrs. R. Jordon
- Mrs. Ladd
- T.B. Knox
- W.H. White
- Eugene Paris
- Jos. F. Black
- C.H. Symmes
- D.G. Paul
- P.C. Waltenbaug
- C.G. Sperry
- Jno. A. Lyon
- S. Levy
- G. Patterson
- Charles A. Wetmore
- Clarence J. Wetmore
- Howard Black
- H.B. Wagoner
- Al. Weymouth
- Albert Weymouth
- Jesse Bowles
- Wallace Everson
- J.H. Taylor
- J.M. Jones
- Adam Fath
- D. Inman
- S. Osterhout
- C. Aguillon
- H. Arnold
- D.A. Mendenhall
- D.F. Bernal
- G.F.O. W. Langan
- G.G. Edwards
- George True
- Mr. Wardell
- Fowler Brothers
- Hans. Thompsen
- Ole Rassmussen
- A.G. Chauche
- Peter Bocqueraz
- G.E. Kennedy

J. M. Davis
J.J. Scoville
J.P. Smith
J. Mortier
Charles Ross
Saml. Hardy
J.C. Kean
Jos. Beck
J.C. Ackers
E.W. Hall

Mission San Jose
M. Sigrist
A. Schutters
Miller
Weller
F.W. Meyers
Fisher & Megahan
Juan Gallegos
J.G. Ayers
Dixon
J.G. Montealegre
Antonio Salazar
Baron Du Bon
Captain Bond
Orelup
McIver
Archbishop Alemany
J.A. Salazar
M. Devaux
J. Stanley

Niles
H.G. Ellsworth
Mr. Clark

North Temescal
G. Pedrini
R. Vailes

Oakland
Geo. L. Nusbaumer
W.C. Smith
Geo. S. Fife
Daniel J. Snell
W.B. Wrenshall
E.A. James
W.M. Crindle
A.D. Cartwright
P.A. Garvin
James Sarne
E.C. Dudley
J.H. Kercheval
C.W. Dearborn
Dr. A. Liliencrants
F.L. Ellwood
C.M. Bowlet
Andrew Ryder
E.F. Frefethen
H. Bowman
P. Bocqueras
Fish & Co.
J. McGee
Louis Jannin
D.T. Fowler
James Adams
J.P. Ames
Miss Kate Kennedy

Pleasanton
J. Cottinger
W. Meals
J.B. Sportono
J. Rose
J.A. Neal
James McLaughlin
J.C. Thessen
Geo. F. Gibson
J.H. Wheeler
Mr. Chadbourane

Sunol
Mrs. Buttner
Mrs. L. Roumigier
T.F. Batcheuder
C. Hadsell
Scott
Mutter
Chas. Duerg
B. Clinger

San Lorenzo
E.O. Webb

San Leandro
T.P. Cary

West Berkeley
T.H. Wheelan

Schuster & Mehans

Warm Springs
Josiah Stanford

1888 (CBSV Directory of Grape Growers... 1888)

Alameda
T. Marcuse
C. Peterson
G.H. Stipp

Alvarado
W. Kuhlburg
Jos. McKeown

Berkeley
C.H. Dwinelle
Prof. E.W. Hilgard
W.W. Klee
Librarian Univ. of Cal.
F.W. Morse

Centerville
W.A. Yates

Fruitvale
Josiah Crowfoot

Haywards
Dr. E.F. Burnett
J. Everson
Tim. Hauschildt
Kennedy
Manuel Manise
McKeron
John Dobbel
V.M. Garin
King
Kelly
Frank Mandel
Mrs. John Zeile

Irvigton
Chas. Bond
G.W. Bond
C.P. Crommett
F. Pohndorff
J. Riche
P. DeVaux
Gottfried Zoll

Livermore
J.C. Ackers
Mrs. Jos. F. Black
Jesse Bowles
Aguillon & Bustelli
D.F. Bernal
Dr. Busch
H.F. Crane
A.G. Chauche
Henry Callaghan
D. Cotlins
Wm. Crosby
T.W. Caine & Co.
J.M. Davis
James Doty
G.C. Edwards
T.R. Fassett
Henry A. Arnold
Howard Black
Geo. W. Brock
W.P. Bartlett
A. Brecht
A.K.P. Blethen
C.C. Clay
James Concannon
John Calleghan
Patrick Connely
L.C. Cull
A. Duvall
John Deneff
W. Everson
Owen Flynn
Al. Fargo

F.L. Fowler
Adam Fath
O.R. Groth
James Gallagher
A.B. Henderson
Joseph Harley
Jos. Hildebrand
N. Hansen
Mrs. R. Jordan
T.E. Knox
R. Lewin
G.W. Langan
E.O. Locke
N.D. Lorrain
C.J. Lucas
R. McGlashan
F. Mally
J. Mortier
Martin Mendenhall
Hans Nissen
H. Otersen
D.G. Paul
Chas. Patterson
Jacob Reise
W.A. Robertson
Chas. Rose
Mrs. Rhorer
J.P. Smith
J.J. Scoville
Mrs. S.C. Sanford
J. Schrader
J.O. Sprague
H. Thoneson
E.C. Toche
J.H. Taylor
J.M. Tretzel
I.W. Taber
A.B. Winegar
Chas. A. Wetmore
Henry Wagoner
A. Weymouth
A. Wilson
H.P. Winegar
Wm. H. Wright
John G. Young

Wm. Frasier
J.H. Fall
J.M. Graff
E.W. Hall
F.H. Hawxhurst
A.T. Hatch
T. Hayes
Dan. Inman
J.M. Jones
Mrs. Sarah Ladd
S. Levy
G.S. Langan
Walter H. Levy
Mrs. D. Laumeister
Mrs. R. Livermore
John McIver
Louis Mel
Geo. May
Chas. Munch
S. Osterhout
E. Paris
Mrs. N.G. Patterson
J.A. Robinson
J.E. Rickey
A. Rochin
Ole Rassmussen
C.H. Symmes
C.G. Sperry
J. Stevenson
Peter Schluter
D. Schneider
F. Shoenstectl
Philip Thorn
J.H. Taylor
D.M. Teeter
Geo. True
P.C. Waltenbaugh
C.P. Winegar
C.J. Wetmore
R. Wegener
B.A. Wardell
C.A. Wente
S.C. Wright
J.H. Wood

Mission San Jose

Archbishop Alemany
Baron
Juan Gallegos
F.W. Meyer
J.C. Montealegre
C.C. McIver
J. Orelup
A. Schutlers

Dixon
Du Bon
Miller
A. Megahan
Charles Montealegre
J.W. Musser
C. Sigrist
Antonio Salazar

ALAMEDA Co. 1888 cont'd.

J. Stanley

Niles

Thos. Bonner
R. Bonner
Edward Clark
Chittenden
H.G. Ellsworth
H.A. Mayhew

Oakland

J.E. Abbot
A. Blanc
M.P. Bocqueraz
Sophia J. Dodge
C.W. Dearborn
Fish & Co.
P.A. Garin
Louis Jannin
Kate Kennedy
Dr. A. Liliencrantz
James Larue
Geo. L. Nusbaumer
Andrew Ryder
W.B. Wrenshall
C.M. Bowles
H. Bowman
A.D. Cartwright
E.E. Dudley
F.W. Ellwood
Geo. S. Fife
C.P. Hoag
E.A. James
J.H. Kercheval
Archie Levy
J. McGee
A.L. Potter
W.C. Smith
W.W. Whitman

East Oakland

F.M. Ellwood
Rev. Hamilton Lee
M.F. Tarpey

West Oakland

E.A. Frefethen
Daniel J. Snell

Pleasanton

H. Arendt
A.W. Brodt
R.L. Bigsby
Crellin Bros.
J. Chadbourne
Geo. F. Gilsen
J. Hoyt
Geo. Meese
J.A. Neal (Estate of)
E. Schween
J. B. Sportono
A. Theesing
J.H. Wheller
H.M. Arnes, Jr.
D.F. Bernal
J. Cottinger
J. Crellin
J.C. Fleesen
W. Graft
James McLaughlin
W. Neales
J.A. Rose
J.E. Stover
Eliza J. Stevens
H.O. Weller
M.A. Whidden

San Leandro

T.P. Cary

San Lorenzo

Ed. O. Webb

Sunol

Mrr. E. Bittner
B.H. Clinger
Chas. Duerr
G.F. Foster
Mrs. L. Rournigiere
T.F. Bacheldor
V. Chaix
Capt. H.H. Ellis
C. Hadsell
E.F. Rea

ALAMEDA CO.-1888 cont'd.

M. Scott

Warm Springs

J. L. Beard
M.W. Dickson
T. Millard
Sam. Rainey
F. Twohigs

Sunol Land and Improvement Cl.

H. Curtner
Jos. R. Mason
J. Power
Josiah Stanford
C. Weller

. See also 1870 and 1880 CENSUS REPORTS at beginning of this section.

CBSVC

Grape Growers and Wine Makers of California.

ALAMEDA COUNTY. —1891

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Anspacher Bros.	Livermore	25	20	25	------	------	No.	12 tons.	Zinfandel, 9; Carignan, 8; Colombar, 8.
Aguillon & Bustelli	Livermore	6	6	6	------	------	Yes.	9 tons.	Grosser Blauer, 6.
Agnerbehere, F.	Livermore	15	15	15	------	------	No.	12 tons.	Zinfandel, 10.
Altschul, Jos.	Vienna Vineyard, Livermore.	100	85	85	5	10	No.	214 tons.	Zinfandel, 30; Mataro, 30; Carignan, 10; Petit Pinot, 15; Muscat, 10; Table varieties, 5.
Beard, J. L., & Putnam, S. O.	Marciana Vineyard, Warm Springs.	189	189	149	40	------	Yes.	------	Zinfandel, Mataro, Charbono, Malvoisie, Malbec, Trousseau, Petite Pinot, Folle Blanche Petite Bouschet, Golden Chasselas, Muscat Black Ferrara, Rose Peru, Corniehon, Verdal Flame Tokay.
Bonner, R.	Niles	6	6	6	------	------	No.	------	Zinfandel, 6.
Bond, Charles	Irvington	35	35	35	------	------	Yes.	11,000 gals.	Zinfandel, 21; Cab. Sauvignon, 12; Malvoisie, 2
Buckley, C. A.	Ravenswood Vineyard, Livermore.	90	90	90	------	------	Yes.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, 21; Mataro, 11; Colombar, 20; Petite Pinot, 11; Folle Blanche, 3; Grenache, 3; Chauche Noir, 3; Meunier, 3; Cab. Sauvignon, 3; Sauvignon Blanc, 5; Semillon, 6; Musc. du Bordelais, 1.
Brodt, A. W.	Pleasanton	36	36	36	------	------	No.	40 tons.	Gray Riesling, 20; Burger, 10; Zinfandel, 6.
Black, J. F., estate of	Lomitas Vineyard, Livermore.	195	195	195	------	------	Yes.	357 tons.	Zinfandel, 50; Cab. Sauvignon, 22; Cab. Franc, 18; Merlot, 15; Sauvignon Blanc, 6; Semillon, 13; Musc. du Bordelais, 2; Folle Blanche, 8; Colombar, 9; Trousseau, 6; Mataro, 3; Carignan, 10; Petite Pinot, 18; Meunier, 15.
Black, Howard	Livermore	20	20	20	------	------	No.	19 tons.	Zinfandel, 20.
Blethen, Mrs. A. K. P.	Oakland	9	9	9	------	------	No.	9 tons.	Zinfandel, 6; Carignan, 3.
Benjamin, E. H.	Oakland	16	16	16	------	------	No.	10 tons.	Zinfandel, 16.
Brecht, August	Livermore	6	6	6	------	------	No.	------	Zinfandel, 6.
Burtlett, W. P.	Livermore	10	10	10	------	------	No.	9 tons.	Zinfandel, 4; Burger, 3; Golden Chasselas, 2; Mataro, 1.
Bangs, J. L.	Livermore	13	13	5	7	1	No.	------	Zinfandel, 5; Black Morocco, 5; Black Hamburg, 2; Muscat, 1.
Crommett, Chas.	Irvington	15	15	15	------	------	No.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, 6; Mataro, 1¼; Beclan, 1¼; Cabernet, 1½; Colombar, 2¼; Orleans Riesling, 2½.
Curtner, Henry	Warm Springs	15	15	12	------	3	No.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, 12; Muscat, 3.
Clark, Edward	Niles	40	40	20	6	14	No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, 10; Trousseau, 4; Mataro, 4; Cabernet Sauv., 2; Muscat, 14; Flame Tokay, 6.
Chadbourne, J. A.	Irvington	10	10	10	------	------	No.	97 tons.	Zinfandel, 10.
Chickering, W. H.	San Francisco	24	24	16	6	2	No.	------	Zinfandel, Riesling, Mataro, Grenache, Malvoisie, Charbono, Rose Peru, Muscat.
Concannon, James	Livermore	44	33	44	------	------	No.	102 tons.	Zinfandel, 11; Grenache, 10; Mataro, 8; Burger, 8; Carignan, 4; Folle Blanche, 8.
Clay, C. C.	San Francisco	60	60	60	------	------	No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, 39; Mataro, 10; Folle Blanche, 4; Burger, 3; Petite Pinot, 2; Malvoisie, 2.
Callaghan, P.	Livermore	20	20	20	------	------	No.	22 tons.	Zinfandel, 20.
Connolly, P.	Livermore	22	22	22	------	------	No.	52 tons.	Zinfandel, 11; Mataro, 11.
Cull, L.	Livermore	13	8	8	5	------	No.	12 tons.	Zinfandel, 7; Riesling, 1; Table varieties, 5.
Crellin Bros.	Ruby Hill Vineyard, Pleasanton.	229	210	229	------	------	Yes.	620 tons.	Zinfandel, 70; Mataro, 20; Colombar, 15; Petite Bouschet, 6; Carignan, 5; Riesling, 3; Petite Syrah, 4; Cab. Sauvignon, 15; Cabernet Franc 15; Merlot, 2; Verdot, 3; Sauvignon Blanc, 12 Semillon, 12; Musc. du Bordelais, 1; Petite Pinot, 8; Burger, 15; Meunier, 5; Mondeuse, 8
Chauche, A. G.	Mont Rouge Vineyard, Livermore.	63	40	63	------	------	Yes.	110 tons.	Zinfandel, 40; Petite Bouschet, 4; Alicante Bouschet, 8; Sauvignon Blanc, Semillon, Muscadelle du Bord., 10; Chablis, 1.
Carpy, C.	San Francisco	7½	7½	7½	------	------	No.	18 tons.	Meunier, 1½; Chauche Noir, 2; Zinfandel, 1; Malbec, 3.
Caine, T. W., & Co.	San Francisco	5	5	5	------	------	No.	5 tons.	Zinfandel, 5.
Callaghan, Mrs. H.	Livermore	15	15	15	------	------	No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, 15.
Callaghan, John	Livermore	35	35	35	------	------	No.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, 35.
Crane, H.	San Leandro	25	25	25	------	------	No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, 7; Mataro, 6; Petite Pinot, 6; Golde Chasselas, 6.
Clay, Meux & Co.	Livermore	35	35	35	------	------	No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, 18; Mataro, 17.
Collins, D. J.	Livermore	8	8	8	------	------	No.	6 tons.	Zinfandel, 8.
Chapin, E. W.	San Francisco	20	20	20	------	------	No.	19 tons.	Zinfandel, 20.
Davis, Hiram	Irvington	10	10	10	------	------	No.	38 tons.	Zinfandel, 10.
Dixon, M. W.	Warm Springs	40	35	40	------	------	No.	180 tons.	Johannisberg Riesling, 3; Golden Chasselas, Charbono, 2; Zinfandel, 30; Mission, 1.
De Vaux, Paul	Mission San José	91	79	79	12	------	Yes.	35,000 gals.	Zinfandel, 50; Cab. Franc, Cab. Sauvignon, Malbec, 18; Mondeuse, 11; Resistant roots, 12.
Dearborn, G. W.	Pleasanton	18	18	------	18	------	No.	25 tons.	Table varieties, 18.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Doty, J. M.	Livermore	9	9	----	----	9	No.	5 tons.	Muscat of Alexandria, 9.
Davis, J. M.	Livermore	47	40	47	----	----	No.	90 tons.	Zinfandel, 20; Carignan, 13; Mataro, 3½; Pet. Pinot, 2½; Grosser Blauer, 2; Burger, 4; Colon bar, 2.
Deneff, John	Livermore	10	10	10	----	----	No.	26 tons.	Zinfandel, 10.
Duvall, A.	Bellevue Vineyard, Livermore.	150	120	150	----	----	Yes.	300 tons.	Cab. Sauvignon, 10; Malbec, 2; Semillon, 2 Sauvignon Blanc, 2; Musc. du Bord., 6; Sauvi non Vert, 18; Franken Riesling, 5; Chauc Gris, 6; Frontignan, 5; Chauche Noir, 15; Trou seau, 10; Petite Pinot, 6; Charbono, 3; Zinfa del, 15; Mataro, 10; Carignan, 6.
Everson, Wallace	Livermore	85	85	85	----	----	Yes.	280 tons.	Zinfandel, 20; Mataro, 20; Colombar, 14; Cha bono, 7; Folle Blanche, 10; West's White Pro 7; Cab. Sauvignon, 4; Cabernet Franc, Petite Syrah, 1.
Folger, J. A.	San Francisco	38	38	28	8	2	No.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, 20; Folle Blanche, 6; Malbec, Table varieties, 8; Muscat, 2.
Felton, Chas. N.	Warm Springs	55	55	49	6	----	No.	275 tons.	Mission, 15; Zinfandel, 34; Rose Peru, 6.
Foster, A.	Mission San José	28	28	28	----	----	Yes.	85 tons.	Zinfandel, 15; Petit Bouschet, 3; Carignan, Malvoisie, 3; Charbono, 4.
Fowler, F. L.	Dos Mesas Vineyard, Livermore.	60	50	56	----	4	No.	83 tons.	Cab. Sauvignon, 2; Cab. Franc, 4; Verdot, Petite Syrah, 5; Sauvignon Blanc, 9; Semillo 16; Mataro, 7; Petite Pinot, 5; Petite Bousche 1; Zinfandel, 5; Muscat, 4.
Fink, J. C.	Livermore	50	35	50	----	----	No.	16 tons.	Zinfandel, 25; Mataro, 13; Colombar, 12.
Fall, J. H.	Livermore	8	8	8	----	----	No.	12 tons.	Petite Pinot, 8; Zinfandel, 4.
Fath, Adam	Livermore	6	6	5	1	----	No.	5 tons.	Zinfandel, 3; Colombar, 1; Coloring varieties, Table varieties, 1.
Frasier, Wm.	Oakland	10	----	----	----	10	No.	----	Muscat, 10.
Farrelly, R. S.	San Leandro	26	26	26	----	----	No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, 10; Folle Blanche, 5; Cabernet, Burger, 5; Mataro, 2.
Gallagher, James	Livermore	25	15	25	----	----	No.	42 tons.	Zinfandel, 10; Mataro, 10; Folle Blanche, 5.
Gregory, Wm.	Livermore	2	----	----	----	2	No.	----	Muscat, 2.
Groth, O. R.	Livermore	22	22	22	----	----	No.	55 tons.	Zinfandel, 16; Folle Blanche, 6.
Gallegos, Juan	Mission San José	600	600	600	----	----	Yes.	3,200 tons.	Zinfandel, 459; Mataro, 30; Cabernet Franc, 1 Merlot, 8; Johannisberg Riesling, 15; Trou seau, 5; Tannat, 8; Beclan, 15; Palomino, 2 Cab. Sauvignon, 25.
Grant, Miss A.	San Francisco	18½	18½	18½	----	----	No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, 8; Mataro, 7; Folle Blanche, 1 Chauche Noir, 1; Black Ferrara, 1.
Handy, Dr. G. W.	Livermore	7	7	7	----	----	No.	----	Zinfandel, 7.
Hanovan, John	Livermore	21	21	20	1	----	No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, 18; Burger, 2; Table grapes, 1.
Hoyt, John G.	Oakland	13	13	----	11	2	No.	28 tons.	Rose Peru, 4; Verdal, 4; Malvoisie, 3; Muscat,
Hatch, Robertson & Rohrer.	Arlington Vineyard, Livermore.	65	55	65	----	----	No.	150 tons.	Zinfandel, 30; Mataro, 12; Sauvignon Blanc, 1 Semillon, 10; Musc. du Bord., 3.
Hillebrand, J.	Livermore	15	15	15	----	----	No.	18 tons.	Zinfandel, 6; Mataro, 4; Gray Riesling, 5.
Healey, B. F.	Livermore	12	12	12	----	----	No.	46 tons.	Mataro, 7; Zinfandel, 5.
Henderson, A. B.	San Francisco	25	25	25	----	----	No.	48 tons.	Zinfandel, 5; Mataro, 5; Grenache, 2; Peti Pinot, 5; Sauvignon Blanc, 2; Colombar, 6.
Hawxhurst, Mrs. F. H.	Livermore	4	4	----	3	1	No.	6 tons.	Muscat, Rose Peru, Black Hamburg, 4.
Hayes, Timothy	Livermore	40	37	40	----	----	No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, 20; Mataro, 7; Franken Riesling, 3 Orleans Riesling, 3½; Burger, 2; Malvoisie, 4.
Hall, Harvey	Livermore	10	10	10	----	----	No.	3 tons.	Zinfandel, 10.
Higuera, Mrs. P. S.	Warm Springs	24	20	21	----	3	No.	65 tons.	Zinfandel, 21; Muscat, 3.
Hilgard, E. W.	Dos Encinas Vineyard, Mission San José.	33	30½	33	----	----	No.	69½ tons.	Palomino, Clairette Blanche, Cinsaut, Mondeus Refosco, Mataro, 4 to 6 acres each; 2 acr Cabernet Franc, Sauvignon, and Verdelho.
Inman, Daniel	Livermore	90	90	90	----	----	No.	236 tons.	Zinfandel, 70; Mataro, 20.
Jones, J. M.	Livermore	20	20	14	6	----	No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, 6; Burger, 6; Golden Chasselas, Folle Blanche, 1; Table varieties, 6.
Jordan, Mrs. I.	Livermore	2	2	2	----	----	No.	----	Zinfandel, 2.
Jackson, S. E.	Pleasanton	9	9	9	----	----	No.	13 tons.	Gray Riesling, 5; Zinfandel, 4.
Knox, T. E.	Livermore	22	10	22	----	----	No.	42½ tons.	Carignan, 5; Mataro, 5; Cab. Sauvignon, 8; Mo deuse, 1; Zinfandel, 3.
Knowles & Handy	Livermore	17	17	17	----	----	No.	15 tons.	Colombar, 5; Burger, 6; Zinfandel, 6.
Kottinger, J. W.	Pleasanton	12	12	12	----	----	Yes.	25 tons.	----
Koopman, A.	Pleasanton	31	31	31	----	----	No.	85 tons.	Zinfandel, 12; Folle Blanche, 8; Burger, Mataro, 4.
Lorrain, N.	Livermore	16½	16½	16½	----	----	Yes.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, 9; Malvoisie, 3½; Gutedel, 2; Cha selas, 2.
Locke, Prof. E. O.	Evanston, Ill.	39	39	39	----	----	No.	80 tons.	Zinfandel, 17; Mataro, 7½; Mondeuse, 5; Fol Blanche, 3; Colombar, 6½; Semillon, 1.
Luco, B.	Livermore	15	----	15	----	----	No.	----	Zinfandel, 4; Colombar, 4; Mataro, 4; Burger,
Lawlor, Thomas	Livermore	6	6	6	----	----	No.	12 tons.	Zinfandel, 6.
Ladd, Mrs. Sarah	Livermore	12	12	11	1	----	No.	15 tons.	Mission, 11; Table varieties, 1.
Langan, G. W.	Livermore	15	15	----	10	5	No.	22 tons.	Rose Peru, 10; Muscat, 5.
Livermore, Mrs. R.	Livermore	5	5	5	----	----	No.	----	Mission, 5.
Lewin, Robert	San Francisco	10	10	10	----	----	No.	32 tons.	Grenache, 4; Mataro, 6.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Levy, S.	San Francisco	15	15	14	1	----	No.	12 tons.	Zinfandel, 7; Malvoisie, 6; Petite Pinot, 1; Black Hamburg, 1.
McIver, C. C.	Mission San José	200	150	270	----	----	Yes.	500 tons.	Zinfandel, 100; Mataro, 20; Carignan, 1; Crabb's Black Burgundy, 10; Cab. Sauvignon, 10; Cab. Franc, 10; Merlot, 20; Sauvignon Blanc, 5; Semillon, 5; Musc. du Bordelais, ½; Palomino, 5; Petite Bouschet, 3; Franken Riesling, 4; Johannisberg Riesling, 4; Burger, 25; Folle Blanche, 8; Petite Syrah, 10; Beclan, 20; Mondeuse, 5; resistant roots, 20; experimental, 3.
Morrison, Perry	Niles	3	3	3	----	----	No.	----	Zinfandel, 3.
Mosher, H.	Niles	6	6	6	----	----	No.	----	Zinfandel, 6.
Mayhew, H. A.	Niles	66	66	25	25	16	No.	100 tons.	Muscat, 16; Rose Peru, 10; Zinfandel, 15; Malvoisie, 5; Flame Tokay, 5; Cab. Sauvignon, 5; assorted varieties, 10.
Musser, J. W.	Mission San José	25	25	25	----	----	No.	----	Zinfandel, 10; various varieties, 15.
Meese, G. W.	Pleasanton	13	13	12½	----	½	No.	27 tons.	Zinfandel, 9; Johannisberg Riesling, 2; Burger, 1½; Muscat, ½.
May, George	Livermore	4	4	4	----	----	No.	----	----
McIver, John	Livermore	15	12	5	10	No.	38 tons.	Muscat, 10; Black Hamburg, 3; Flame Tokay, 2.	
Munch, C. G.	Livermore	1	1	----	----	1	No.	----	Muscat.
Merritt, S., estate of	Oakland	24	24	24	----	----	No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, 13; Burger, 3; Malvoisie, 2; Orleans Riesling, 5; Golden Chasselas, 1.
McGlashan, R.	Livermore	40	40	40	----	----	No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, 24; Burger, 10; Mataro, 6.
Mendenhall, M.	Livermore	8	8	8	----	----	No.	16 tons.	Mataro, 8.
Montgomery, A.	Oak Spring Vineyard, San Francisco.	95	95	65	20	10	No.	85 tons.	Zinfandel, 43; Mataro, 3; Folle Blanche, 4; Malvoisie, 5; Golden Chasselas, 6; Charbono, 3; Colombar, 1; Muscat, 10; Rose Peru, 15; Black Hamburg, 1; Black Morocco, 2; Malaga, 1; Violet Chasselas, 1.
Mel, Louis	Le Bocage Vineyard, Livermore.	29	25	29	----	----	No.	60 tons.	Meunier, 8; Verdal, 4; Semillon, 4; Sauvignon B., 2; Musc. du Bordelais, 1; Chauche Noir, 6; Colombar, 2; Folle Blanche, 2.
Matt, Gottleib	Livermore	5	----	5	----	----	No.	----	Zinfandel, 5.
Moreno, Louis	Livermore	28	25	28	----	----	Yes.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, 20; Folle Blanche, 8.
Newell, E. C.	Livermore	9	9	9	----	----	No.	9 tons.	Colombar, 9.
Neal, J. A., estate of	Pleasanton	2	2	2	----	----	No.	5 tons.	Mission.
Osterhout, W. P.	Livermore	31	31	31	----	----	No.	63 tons.	Zinfandel, 12; Folle Blanche, 5; Burger, 5; Cabernet, 9.
Power, John	Warm Springs	21	21	20	----	1	No.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, 19; Mission, 1; Muscat, 1.
Patterson, Mrs. C. O.	Livermore	35	35	35	----	----	No.	65 tons.	Zinfandel, 25; Mataro, 7; Petite Pinot, 3.
Paris, Eugene	Livermore	33	27	33	----	----	Yes.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, 11; Mataro, 4; Grenache, 4; Petite Pinot, 6; Mondeuse, 2; Folle Blanche, 6.
Riordan, P.	San Francisco	19	19	19	----	----	Yes.	----	Zinfandel, 3; Chasselas, 8; Riesling, 7; Mission, 1.
Rainey, S.	Warm Springs	53½	53½	53½	----	----	No.	275 tons.	Zinfandel, 42; Burger, 5; Golden Chasselas, 2; Charbono, 2; Riesling, ½; Pfeffer's Sauvignon, 2.
Rea, John	Mission San José	25	18	25	----	----	Yes.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, 25.
Robertson, Wm. A.	Mellow Valley Vineyard, Livermore.	20	20	20	----	----	No.	28 tons.	Zinfandel, 20.
Rees, Jacob	Livermore	2	2	----	1	1	No.	----	Muscat, 1; Rose Peru, 1.
Rose, J. A.	Pleasanton	226	170	222	4	----	No.	725 tons.	Sauvignon Blanc, 13; Semillon, 13; Bouschet, 5; Black Pinot, 10; Zinfandel, 45; Franken Riesling, 15; Gray Riesling, 20; Johannisberg Riesling, 20; Mataro, 10; Burger, 10; Grenache, 3; Carignan, 15; Folle Blanche, 10; Golden Chasselas, 8; Colombar, 15; Cabernet Sauvignon, 10; Table varieties, 4.
Righter, Johnson	Livermore	4	4	4	----	----	No.	4 tons.	Zinfandel, 2; Mataro, 2.
Romigair, Mrs. M.	Sunol	30	25	30	----	----	Yes.	19,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling, Muscatel, Petite Bouschet, Mataro, Grenache, Carignan.
Stanford, Josiah, est. of	Warm Springs	300	280	270	----	30	Yes.	200,000 gals.	Zinfandel, 75; Mission, 182; Muscat, 30; Semillon, 2; Cab. Sauvignon, 2; Cab. Franc, 1; Sauvignon Blanc, 2; Merlot, 2; Verdot, 2; Mondeuse, 2.
Salazar, A. J.	Mission San José	115	115	115	----	----	Yes.	60,000 gals.	Zinfandel, 60; Mataro, 20; Carignan, 20; Colombar, 7; Mission, 8.
Sigrist, C.	Mission San José	6½	6½	6½	----	----	Yes.	4,000 gals.	Riesling, 3; Zinfandel, 3½.
Smith, Julius P.	Olivina Vineyard, Livermore.	661	475	660	----	1	Yes.	1,300 tons.	Zinfandel, 55; Grenache, 18; Mondeuse, 34; Mataro, 50; Verdot, 9; Cabernet Franc, 30; Cabernet Sauvignon, 5; Carignan, 18; Blaue Elba, 14; Chaucho Noir, 10; Petite Syrah, 4; Tannat, 9; Folle Noir, 14; Trousseau, 4; Meunier, 6; Malbec, 20; Petite Bouschet, 11; Petite Pinot, 67; Johannisberg Riesling, 24; Franken Riesling, 18; Orleans Riesling, 5; Gray Riesling, 10; Colombar, 80; Folle Blanche, 50; Chalosse, 5; Burger, 33; Sauvignon Blanc, 24; Golden Chasselas, 17; Boal, 3; Musc. du Bord 2; Seedless Sultana, 1.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Stevenson, Mrs. J.	Livermore	22	10	22	----	----	No.	23 tons.	Zinfandel, 5; Burger, 2; Colombar, 2; Petite Bouschet, 3; Cab. Sauvignon, 5; Cab. Franc, 5.
Schiejelhie, Wm.	San Francisco	10	10	9	1	----	No.	18 tons.	Zinfandel, 7; Riesling, 2; Table varieties, 1.
Scoville, J. J.	San Francisco	52½	52½	52½	----	----	No.	100 tons.	Folle Blanche, 4; Mataro, 9; Zinfandel, 7½; Petite Pinot, 4; Chauche Noir, 2; Colombar, 5; Tannat, 5; Petite Bouschet, 5; Mondeuse, 5; Verdot, 5; Cab. Franc, 3.
Schween, E.	Pleasanton	18	18	18	----	----	No.	90 tons.	Zinfandel, 6; Riesling, 6; Mataro, 6.
Stover, J. E., estate of	Pleasanton	60	60	51	2	7	No.	375 tons.	Zinfandel, 46; Mataro, 5; Muscat, 7; Flame Tokay, 2.
Schlueter, P.	Livermore	17	17	17	----	----	No.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, 12; Folle Blanche, 5.
Squires, E. J.	Livermore	21	21	----	----	21	No.	36 tons.	Muscat, 21.
Schneider, D.	Livermore	4	----	----	4	----	No.	----	Table varieties, 4.
Sardella, J.	Mission San José	10	----	10	----	----	No.	----	Carignan, 5; Burger, 5.
Shaffer, S. M.	Livermore	10	10	10	----	----	No.	25 tons.	Mataro, 5; Carignan, 5.
Sanford, Mrs. S. C.	Oakland	10	10	----	----	10	No.	15 tons.	Muscat, 10.
Schaffer, Louis	Livermore	2	2	2	----	----	No.	5 tons.	Mission, 2.
Spotorno, J. B.	Pleasanton	50	50	50	----	----	Yes.	40,000 gals.	----
Thonesen, H.	Livermore	62	58	62	----	----	No.	201 tons.	Zinfandel, 37; Colombar, 17; Mataro, 4; Gray Riesling, 2; Burger, 2.
Twohey, Thomas	Livermore	1	1	1	----	----	No.	1 ton.	Zinfandel, 1.
True, George	Livermore	95	90	95	----	----	Yes.	200 tons.	Zinfandel, 30; Mataro, 10; Carignan, 10; Petite Pinot, 5; Colombar, 20; Folle Blanche, 20.
Toche, E. C.	Livermore	17	17	17	----	----	No.	43 tons.	Mataro, 8½; Zinfandel, 8½.
Teeter, D. M.	Livermore	25	25	25	----	----	No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, 15; Mataro, 10.
Twohig, T. I.	Irvington	8	8	8	----	----	No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, 8.
Wright, Silas C.	Livermore	37½	37½	31½	1	5	No.	61 tons.	Zinfandel, 13½; Malvoisie, 1½; Burger, 4½; Orleans Riesling, 3; Franken Riesling, 3; Golden Chasselas, 3; Petite Pinot, 1½; Mataro, 1½; Muscat, 4½; Malaga, ½; Table varieties, 1.
Waltenbaugh, P. C.	Livermore	24	24	24	----	----	No.	46 tons.	Zinfandel, 6; Folle Blanche, 5; Gray Riesling, 2; Burger, 1; Petite Bouschet, 3; Malbec, 2; Mataro, 2; Mondeuse, 3.
Wheeler, J. H.	Cornelia Vineyard, Livermore.	110	110	93	11	6	Yes.	140 tons.	Seedless Sultana, 6; Petite Pinot, 6; Pinot Blanc, 3; Malbec, 5; Alicante Bouschet, 1; Franken Riesling, 9; Zinfandel, 20; Semillon, 1½; Sauvignon Blanc, 1½; Grosser Blauer, 1; Cab. Sauvignon, 7; Cab. Franc, 6; Trousseau, 4; Mataro, 22; Tokay, 6; Black Ferrara, 5; Chauche Noir, 5; Folle Blanche, 5.
Williams, G. M.	Oakland	37	----	33	4	----	No.	----	Semillon, 18; Sauvignon Blanc, 4; Musc. du Bordelais, 1; Cabernet Franc, 6; Chauche Noir, 4; Table varieties, 4.
Wegener, Mrs. R.	Livermore	55	55	55	----	----	No.	220 tons.	Zinfandel, 23; Golden Chasselas, 6; Charbono, 7; Burger, 8; Malvoisie, 2; Neuchatel Chasselas, 5; Sauvignon Blanc, 1; Verdal, 1; Orleans Riesling, 1; Petite Syrah, 2.
Wilson, A.	Livermore	13	13	10	3	----	No.	63 tons.	Zinfandel, 5; Malvoisie, 3; Burger, 2; Muscat, 3.
Wheeler & Osterhout	Livermore	20	20	16	1	3	No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, 15; Mataro, 1; Muscat, 3; Rose Peru, 1.
Weller, C.	Warm Springs	31½	31½	29½	2	----	No.	250 tons.	Zinfandel, 14; Cabernet Franc, 1; Trousseau, 1; Mondeuse, 1; Burger, 5; Franken Riesling, 3; Palomino, 2½; Grenache, 1; Charbono, 1; Table varieties, 2.
Wetmore, Charles A.	Cresta Blanca Vineyard, Livermore.	42	22	42	----	----	Yes.	40 tons.	Cabernet Sauvignon, 7½; Cabernet Franc, 4½; Merlot, 1½; Verdot, 1½; Tannat, 3; Pfeffer's Burgundy, 4; Sauvignon Blanc, 6; Semillon, 12; Muscadelle du Bordelaise, 2.
Wente, C. H. & Co.	Bernard Vineyard, Livermore.	49	27	49	----	----	Yes.	152 tons.	Zinfandel, 11; Folle Blanche, 5; Charbono, 3; Mataro, 6; Verdot, 2; Semillon, 4; Burger, 6; Colombar, 8; Sauvignon Blanc, 1½; Musc. du Bord., ½; Tannat, 1; Cab. Franc, 1.
Wetmore, C. J.	Electra Vineyard, Livermore.	40	40	40	----	----	No.	71 tons.	Petite Pinot, 12; Medoc varieties, 6; Sauterne varieties, 9; Lenoir, 2; Mataro, 4; Zinfandel, 4; Charbono, 1; Folle Blanche, 1; Mondeuse, 1.
Weymouth, Almon	Livermore	16	16	14	----	2	No.	17 tons.	Zinfandel, 5; Grenache, 2; Burger, 3; Golden Chasselas, 2; Mataro, 2; Muscat, 2.
Weymouth, Albert	Livermore	16	16	14	----	2	No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, 5; Grenache, 2; Burger, 3; Golden Chasselas, 2; Mataro, 2; Muscat, 2.
Weston, F. F.	San Francisco	15	15	15	----	----	No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, 10; Malvoisie, 3; Petite Pinot, 2.
Wright, W. H.	Livermore	15	15	15	----	----	No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, 15.
Wood, J. H.	San Francisco	15	15	15	----	----	No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, 10; Burger, 2; Malvoisie, 3.
Winegar, H. P.	San Francisco	13	13	13	----	----	No.	5 tons.	Zinfandel, 10; Mataro, 3.
Winegar, A. B.	San Francisco	30	30	30	----	----	No.	10 tons.	Zinfandel, 20; Mataro, 5; Folle Blanche, 5.
Zoll, G.	Irvington	15	15	15	----	----	Yes.	33 tons.	Mataro, 5; Zinfandel, 5; Mondeuse, Beclan, Cab. Franc, 5.
Totals for county		6,826	6,060	6,396	236	194	----	----	

THE

VINEYARDS IN ALAMEDA COUNTY;

BEING

THE REPORT OF CHARLES BUNDSCHU, COMMISSIONER FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT,

TO THE

BOARD OF STATE VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS OF CALIFORNIA.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF STATE VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS.

SACRAMENTO:
STATE OFFICE, : : : : : A. J. JOHNSTON, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1893.

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ALAMEDA CO. — 1893

1893

LIVERMORE DISTRICT.

Aguillon & Bustelli, Livermore.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 11 tons; stock of wine on hand, 17,000 gallons; cooperage, 160,000 gallons, of which 12,000 is oak and 148,000 is redwood.

W. I. Alexander, Livermore.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 45 tons.

Jas. Altschul, Livermore.—Total, 100 acres; all in bearing; in wine grapes, 90 acres; in raisin grapes, 10 acres; planted to Riparia, 60 acres; Mataro grafts have succeeded best; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, west, and to sun, southeast; crop, 178 tons; stock of wine on hand, 500 gallons; cooperage, 1,000 gallons, all of which is oak.

Arlington Company, Livermore.—Total, 60 acres; all in bearing; soil red gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 100 tons; cooperage, 20,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 10,000 is redwood.

Jas. L. Bangs, Livermore.—Total, 13 acres; all in bearing; in wine grapes, 12 acres; in raisin, 1 acre; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 15 tons.

A. Barsac, Livermore.—Total, 6 acres; none in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west.

Wm. P. Bartlett, Livermore.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 10 tons.

E. H. Benjamin, Livermore.—Total, 16 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 32 tons.

Mrs. Jas. F. Black, Livermore.—Total, 19 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 25 tons.

Mrs. A. K. P. Blethen, Livermore.—Total, 9 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 13 tons.

A. Bistorius, Livermore.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, northeast; crop, 12 tons.

C. A. Buckley, Livermore.—Total, 100 acres; all in bearing; soil red sandy loam and gravel; vineyards low lying and rolling; exposure southwesterly; crop, 120 tons; stock of wine on hand, 35,000 gallons; cooperage, 100,000 gallons, of which 75,000 is oak and 25,000 is redwood.

T. W. Caine, Livermore.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, west, and to sun, south; crop, 10 tons.

O. S. Calderwood, Livermore.—Total, 39 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, northwest; crop, 40 tons.

Mrs. Henry Callaghan, Livermore.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 15 tons.

John Callaghan, Livermore.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; soil gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 30 tons.

Pat Callaghan, Livermore.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 40 tons.

C. Carpy, Livermore.—Total, 7¼ acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 11 tons.
No wine at Livermore.

Elizabeth Castle, Livermore.—Total, 2½ acres; all in bearing; soil red loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, north.

A. G. Chauché, Livermore.—Total, 60 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 68 tons; cooperage, 100,000 gallons, of which 49,000 is oak and 51,000 is redwood.

Major C. C. Clay, Livermore.—Total, 3 acres; all in bearing; soil red gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, south; crop, 90 tons.
Major Clay has taken up all his vines except three acres, and has planted an orchard in their place.

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C. C. Clay & Co., Livermore.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; soil red clay; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 13 tons.

James Concannon, Livermore.—Total, 57 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 127 tons; cooperage, 6,000 gallons, of which 2,000 is oak and 4,000 is redwood.

P. Connolly, Livermore.—Total, 22 acres; all in bearing; soil gravel; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons.

H. E. Crane, Livermore.—Total, 28 acres; all in bearing; soil red clay; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, west, and to sun, south; crop, 25 tons.

J. Crellin & Sons, Livermore.—Total, 220 acres; all in bearing; soil red sandy and black gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, east, and to wind, southwest; crop, 433 tons; cooperage, 220,000 gallons, of which 100,000 is oak, 80,000 is redwood, and 40,000 fermenting tanks.

E. Creswell, Livermore.—Total, 9 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 5 tons.

Capt. Wm. Crosby, Livermore.—Total, 2½ acres; in bearing, ½ acre; in wine grapes, 2 acres; in table grapes, ½ acre; soil gravelly; vineyard mountain; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, northeast; crop, 1 ton.

L. Cull, Livermore.—Total, 3 acres; all in bearing; in table grapes, 3 acres; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 3 tons.

J. M. Davis, Livermore.—Total, 47 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 43 tons.

John Deniff, Livermore.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil red loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, south; crop, 10 tons.

J. M. Doty, Livermore.—Total, 8½ acres; all in bearing; in table grapes, 7 acres; in raisin grapes, 1½ acres; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 13 tons.

A. Duvall, Livermore.—Total, 140 acres.
Mr. Duvall refused to give any information regarding his vineyard, but his stock is estimated to be about 100,000 gallons.

Wallace Everson, Livermore.—Total, 85 acres; all in bearing; planted to Californicas, 2 acres, all of which are grafted and in bearing; the Cabernet grafts have succeeded best; soil red gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 150 tons; cooperage, 25,000 gallons, of which 8,000 is oak and 17,000 is redwood.

Adam Fath, Livermore.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 5 acres; to table grapes, 1 acre; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 12 tons.

R. S. Farrelly, Livermore.—Total, 26 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 30 tons.

J. C. Fink, Livermore.—Total, 45 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 15 tons; cooperage, 3,500 gallons, of which 500 is oak and 3,000 is redwood.

Frank L. Fowler, Livermore.—Total, 70 acres; in bearing, 57 acres; planted to Riparia, 15 acres, all of which are grafted and in bearing; the Cabernet, Verdot, and Semillon grafts succeeding best; soil red and black loam and gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, north; crop, 63 tons; stock of wine on hand, 5,400 gallons.

Wm. A. Fraser, Livermore.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; planted to table grapes, 10 acres; soil red sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, east; crop, 10 tons.

Jas. Gallagher, Livermore.—Total, 25 acres, all in bearing; soil gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 37 tons.

O. Groth, Livermore.—Total, 22 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, south; crop, 35 tons.

E. W. Hall, Livermore.—Total, 2½ acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 1½ acres; to raisin grapes, 1 acre; soil sandy loam; vineyard mountain; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, east; crop, 2 tons.

H. Hall, Livermore.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, west, and to sun, east; crop, 15 tons.

J. P. Hanavan, Livermore.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 27 tons.

Mrs. F. Hawxhurst, Livermore.—Total, 4 acres; all in bearing; planted to table grapes, 4 acres; soil red gravel; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, west, and to sun, southeast; crop, 5 tons.

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Timothy Hays, Livermore.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure southwest; crop, 80 tons.

A. B. Henderson, Livermore.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil red sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure southwest; crop, 50 tons.
Mr. Henderson dried his crop of grapes.

Daniel Inman, Livermore.—Total, 90 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 180 tons.
Dried 140 tons grapes, sold rest for wine.

J. M. Jones, Livermore.—Total, 1 acre; planted to table grapes; soil gravel; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, south; crop, 2 tons.

F. C. Jordan, Livermore.—Total, 8½ acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 7½ acres; raisin grapes, 1 acre; soil sandy loam; vineyard mountain; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, southeast; crop, 9 tons.

Mrs. Isabelle Jordan, Livermore.—Total, 2 acres; all in bearing; all planted in raisin grapes; soil sandy loam; vineyard mountain; exposure southwest; crop, 2 tons.

Captain E. N. Knowles, Livermore.—Total, 17 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 15 tons.

Thos. E. Knox, Livermore.—Total, 22 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, south; crop, 36 tons.

Alfred Kottinger, Livermore.—Total, 1 acre; all in bearing; planted in table grapes; soil red sandy loam; vineyard mountain; exposure to sun, northeast, and to wind, south; crop, 2 tons.

Thos. Lawler, Livermore.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 10 tons.

S. Levy, Livermore.—Total, 18 acres; all in bearing; soil red loam; vineyard mountain; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, north; crop, 13 tons.

Robt. Lewin, Livermore.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil red clay; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 22 tons.

E. R. Lilienthal, Livermore.—Total, 185 acres; all in bearing; planted to Riparia, 45 acres; to Californicas, 5 acres; all Riparia grafts have done well; soil red sandy loam and gravel; vineyard upland; exposure in all directions; crop, 275 tons; cooperage, 30,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 20,000 is redwood.

N. Lorrain, Livermore.—Total, 16½ acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, east; crop, 35 tons; cooperage, 7,000 gallons, of which 3,000 is oak and 4,000 is redwood.

Dutro Lucca, Livermore.—Total, 15 acres; soil gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest.
Vines are all three years old.

Robt. McGlashan, Livermore.—Total, 16 acres; all in bearing; soil red clay; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, northeast; crop, 18 tons.

John McIver, Livermore.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; planted to table grapes, 5 acres; to raisin grapes, 10 acres; soil dark gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 30 tons.

L. M. Marini, Livermore.—Total, 28 acres; in bearing, 23 acres; soil gravelly loam; exposure southwest; crop, 14 tons; cooperage 5,000 gallons, of which 2,000 is oak and 3,000 is redwood.

Geo. May, Livermroe.—Total, 4 acres; all in bearing; all planted to table grapes; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 2 tons.

Louis Mel, Livermore.—Total, 32 acres; all in bearing; planted to Riparia, 7 acres, all of which are grafted and in bearing; the Folle Blanche and Colombar grafts have succeeded best; soil red; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, east; crop, 45 tons.

Estate of Dr. S. Merritt, Livermore.—Total, 22 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, west; crop, 42 tons.

O F. Miner, Livermore.—Total, 9 acres; all in bearing; soil gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 18 tons.
Mr. Miner dried his grape crop.

A. Montgomery, Livermore.—Total, 95 acres; planted to wine grapes, 64 acres; to table grapes, 19 acres; to raisin grapes, 10 acres; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 115 tons.

Wm. P. Osterhout, Livermore.—Total, 31 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam and gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, south; crop, 35 tons.

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Eugene Paris, Livermore.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; soil red loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 70 tons; cooperage, 50,400 gallons, of which 10,400 is oak and 40,000 is redwood.

Mrs. C. O. Patterson, Livermore.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 35 tons.

R. T. Pope, Livermore.—Total, 3 acres; all in bearing; and all planted to table grapes; soil sandy loam; vineyard mountain; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, north; crop, 6 tons.

J. Righter, Livermore.—Total, 4 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 12 tons.

Mrs. S. C. Sanford, Livermore.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; all planted in table grapes; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, east; crop, 12 tons.

Wm. Schiejelhie, Livermore.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 9 acres; to raisin grapes, 1 acre; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 18 tons.

P. Schluter, Livermore.—Total, 17 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 45 tons.

E. Schween, Livermore.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 57 tons.

J. J. Scoville (see Paris), Livermore.—Total, 52½ acres; all in bearing; soil red clay; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, west; crop, 67 tons.

Julius P. Smith, Livermore.—Total, 660 acres; all in bearing; soil red sandy and black loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 1,200 tons; cooperage, 500,000 gallons, of which 50,000 is oak and 450,000 is redwood.

Mrs. John Squires, Livermore.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; all planted to raisin grapes; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 12 tons.

Mrs. John Stevenson, Livermore.—Total, 23 acres; all in bearing; planted to resistants, 2 acres; soil red sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 25 tons.

Mrs. John Taylor, Livermore.—Total, 3 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 2 acres; to table grapes, 1 acre; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 15 tons.

D. M. Teeters, Livermore.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 35 tons.

Hans Thonesen, Livermore.—Total, 65 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 110 tons.

E. E. Toche, Livermore.—Total, 17 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 30 tons; cooperage, 4,000 gallons, of which 1,500 is oak and 2,500 is redwood.

Geo. True, Livermore.—Total, 100 vines; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure northwest; crop, 143 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 20,000 is oak and is 30,000 redwood.

N. R. Turner, Livermore.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; planted to table grapes, 5 acres; to raisin grapes, 5 acres; soil black gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 10 tons.

H. B. Wagoner, Livermore.—Total, ¼ acre; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; cooperage, 45,000 gallons, of which 9,000 is oak and 36,000 is redwood.

P. C. Waltenbaugh, Livermore.—Total, 24 acres; all in bearing; soil red loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, south; crop, 33 tons.

Mrs. L. Wegener, Livermore.—Total, 55 acres; all in bearing; soil black gravel and loam; vineyard low lying; exposure south; crop, 142 tons.

C. H. Wente & Co., Livermore.—Total, 48½ acres; in bearing, 28½ acres; soil gravel and black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, southwest; crop, 115 tons; cooperage, 80,000 gallons, of which 15,000 is oak and 65,000 is redwood.

C. J. Wetmore, Livermore.—Total, 42 acres; all in bearing; planted to Riparia, ¼ acre; to Lenoir, 2 acres; to Californica, 12 acres; Mondeuse grafts on Riparia, Semillon grafts on Lenoir, and all grafts on Californica do well; soil black gravel and red clay; vineyard upland; exposure southwest; summer wind, southwest; crop, 50 tons.

Albert Weymouth, Livermore.—Total, 16 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 13 tons.

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Almon Weymouth, Livermore.—Total, 16 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 16 tons.

John H. Wheeler, Livermore.—Total acreage (two vineyards), 120 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 10 tons.

A. Wilson, Livermore.—Total, 13 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 10 acres; to raisin grapes, 3 acres; soil gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 70 tons.

A. B. Winegar, Livermore.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, southwest, and to sun, south; crop, 46 tons.

H. P. Winegar, Livermore.—Total, 13 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, west, and to sun, north; crop, 28 tons.

J. H. Wood, Livermore.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil red clay; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, west, and to sun, north; crop, 18 tons.

S. C. Wright, Livermore.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 65 tons.

PLEASANTON DISTRICT.

Jos. Arnedon (see Sportano), Pleasanton.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 6 acres; soil red sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure south, wind southwest; crop, 9 tons; cooperage, 1,500 gallons, all of which is oak.

Geo. E. Atwood, Pleasanton.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 7½ acres; to raisin grapes, ½ acre; soil red gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, west, and to sun, north; crop, 16 tons.

Joshua Chadbourne, Pleasanton.—Total, 7 acres; all in bearing; soil red gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure easterly, wind northwest; crop, 20 tons.

Mrs. Emily Chevalier, Pleasanton.—Total, 4 acres; all in bearing; soil red loam; vineyard upland; exposure south, wind southwest.
The grapes in this vineyard were not gathered.

Frank Curdy, Pleasanton.—Total, 2 acres; all in bearing; soil red sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure northwest; crop, 4 tons; cooperage, 750 gallons, all of which is oak.

Miss A. Grant, Pleasanton.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 25 tons.

Harris & Whidden, Pleasanton.—Total, 2 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 1 acre; to table grapes, 1 acre; soil red clay; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, northwest, and to wind, west; crop, 4 tons.

John G. Hoyt, Pleasanton.—Total, 13 acres; all in bearing; all planted to table grapes; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 20 tons.

Samuel E. Jackson, Pleasanton.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil red gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west and north; crop, 12 tons.

Albert Koopman, Pleasanton.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil black gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, west, and to sun, north; crop, 76 tons.

J. W. Kottinger, Pleasanton.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil red gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure west and north; crop, 16 tons.

Chas. Rathke, Pleasanton.—Total, 3 acres; all in bearing; soil red sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure northwest; crop, 7½ tons.

Mrs. Lois Rayburn, Pleasanton.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 135 tons.

Jason A. Rose, Pleasanton.—Total, 220 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure in all directions; crop, 770 tons.

Frank Silva, Pleasanton.—Total, 2 acres; all in bearing; soil red sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, east, and to wind, northwest; crop, 4 tons; cooperage, 600 gallons, all of which is oak.

M. I. Silva, Pleasanton.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil red sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure west and north; crop, 9 tons.

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J. B. Sportano (estate of), Pleasanton.—Total, 55 acres; in bearing, 30 acres; soil red sandy loam; vineyard mountain; exposure, all directions; crop, 45 tons; cooperage, 9,800 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 4,800 is redwood.

Miss Bessie Stover, Pleasanton.—Total, 24 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 15 acres; to table grapes, 9 acres; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 78 tons.

John H. Wheeler, Pleasanton.—Total, 105 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 50 tons.

R. Wyley, Pleasanton.—Total, 35 acres; planted to wine grapes, 17 acres; to table grapes, 18 acres; soil red sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure northeast and west; crop, 12 tons.

Mrs. John Yost, Pleasanton.—Total, 35 acres; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure east and north; crop, 45 tons.

SUNOL DISTRICT.

John Brown, Sunol.—Total, 1 acre; all in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil adobe; vineyard upland; exposure east and west; crop, 2½ tons.

Jas. Burns, Sunol.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure northeast; crop, 18 tons.

Mrs. E. Buttner, Sunol.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 11 acres; to table grapes, 1 acre; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, southeast, and to wind, south; crop, 25 tons.

Chas. Duerr, Sunol.—Total, ½ acre; in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil adobe; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, west, and to wind, southwest; crop, 1 ton.

Capt. Henry H. Ellis, Sunol.—Total, 3 acres; all in bearing, and all in table grapes; soil black gravel; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, southwest, and to wind, south; crop, 6 tons.

Mr. Flint, Sunol.—Total, 2 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 1 acre; to table grapes, 1 acre; soil red loam; vineyard mountain; exposure south; crop, 5 tons.

G. Foster, Sunol.—Total, 2 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 1½ acres; to table grapes, ½ acre; soil black gravel; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, southwest, and to wind, south; crop, 6 tons.

T. L. Orr, 112 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing, and all planted to table grapes; soil black gravel; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, southwest, and to wind, south; crop, 6 tons.

Merci Paptista, Sunol.—Total, 7 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure east and southwest; crop, 12 tons.

A. Py, Sunol.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly, black and red loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 10 tons; cooperage, 3,000 gallons, of which 2,000 is oak and 1,000 is redwood.

Mrs. Mary Roumiguiere, Sunol.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 20 acres; soil red sandy loam; vineyard mountain; exposure to sun, east, and to wind, southeast; crop, 80 tons; cooperage, 12,000 gallons, of which 8,000 is oak and 4,000 is redwood.

Virgil Shares, Sunol.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 27 tons; cooperage, 10,000 gallons, of which 6,000 is oak and 4,000 is redwood.

A. H. Stocker, Oakland.—Total, 3 acres; all in bearing, and all planted to table grapes; soil black gravel; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, northwest, and to wind, south; crop, 6 tons.

Sunol Land and Vineyard Co., Sunol.—Total, 60 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 50 acres; to table grapes, 10 acres; soil red gravelly; vineyard mountain; exposure in all directions, except due north; crop, 25 tons.
This is a young vineyard.

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NILES DISTRICT.

Robert Bonner, Niles.—Total, 13 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, southeast, and to wind, southwest; crop, 91 tons.

A. Dan Carrell, Niles.—Total, 2 acres; all in bearing; all planted to table grapes; soil sandy loam; vineyard mountain; exposure southwest; crop, 5 tons.

Giles Chittendon, Niles.—Total, 1 acre; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, southeast, and to wind, west; crop, 2½ tons.

E. Clarke, Niles.—Total, 42 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 14 acres; to table grapes, 14 acres; to raisin grapes, 14 acres; soil red sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, south, and to wind, southwest; crop, 150 tons; cooperage, 2,000 gallons, of which 1,000 is oak and 1,000 is fermenting tanks.

H. G. Ellsworth, Niles.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil slate mixed with loam; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, south, and to wind, southwest; crop, 65 tons.
Mr. Ellsworth has dug up 12 acres of vineyard, and next year will remove balance.

H. Allen Hayhew, Niles.—Total, 60 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 20 acres; table grapes, 40 acres; raisin grapes, 20 acres; soil sandy loam; vineyard mountain; exposure to sun, southeast, and to wind, southwest; crop, 60 tons.

P. Morrison, Niles.—Total, 3 acres; all in bearing; soil dark sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 8 tons.

H. Mosher, Niles.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 25 tons.

Mrs. Loring Pickering, Niles.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil slate mixed with loam; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, south, and to wind, southwest; crop, 25 tons.

MISSION SAN JOSE DISTRICT.

J. A. Amaral, Mission San José.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 19 tons.

C. J. Bond, Mission San José.—Total, 33 acres; in bearing, 25 acres; soil clay and loam; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, east; crop, 125 tons; cooperage, 32,000 gallons, of which 20,000 is oak, and 12,000 is redwood fermenting tanks.

John Borges, Mission San José.—Total, 1 acre; in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure to sun, west, and to wind, southwest.
This is a very young vineyard.

Barney Briscon, Mission San José.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure west and southwest; crop, 15 tons.

Manuel F. Brown, Mission San José.—Total, 9 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard mountain; exposure west; crop, 50 tons; cooperage, 10,000 gallons, all of which is oak.

Joshua Chadbourne, Mission San José.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 60 tons.

L. E. Chrantraul, Mission San José.—Total, 37 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard rolling upland; exposure west; crop, 60 tons.

Hiram Davis, Mission San José.—Total, 13 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 10 acres; to table grapes, 3 acres; soil adobe; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 36 tons.

P. Devaux, Mission San José—Total, 90 acres; in bearing, 75 acres; planted to Riparia, 25 acres; the Mondeuse, Cabernet Sauvignon, and Beclair grafts have succeeded best; soil adobe and clayey loam; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, southwest, and to wind, west; crop, 200 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 35,000 is oak and 15,000 is redwood.

Dominican Sisters, Mission San José.—Total, 28 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 55 tons; cooperage, 29,400 gallons, of which 23,000 is oak and 6,400 is fermenting tanks.

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Antone S. Escabar, Mission San José.—Total, 2½ acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure west, crop, 8 tons; cooperage, 1,500 gallons, all of which is oak.

Thos. Everson, Mission San José.—Total, 2 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure west and southwest; crop, 4½ tons.

J. A. Folger, Mission San José.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 32 acres; to table grapes, 8 acres; soil adobe; vineyard upland; exposure west and southeast; crop, 100 tons.

E. A. Heron, 1050 Broadway, Oakland.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil strong black; vineyard upland; exposure to wind, south, and to sun, southeast; crop, 30 tons.

E. W. Hilgard, Berkeley.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; planted to Riparia, 18 acres; to Rupestris, 8 acres; to Californica, 9 acres; all of which are grafted and in bearing. Black Burgundy grafts have succeeded best, while Claret Blanche grafts have not done as well. Soil adobe; vineyard rolling; crop, 70 tons.

The vines grafted on Riparia have grown better and bear better crops than upon Rupestris or Californica. The resistance of either of these resistant roots cannot be determined.

C. C. McIver, Mission San José.—Total, 425 acres; in bearing, 400 acres; planted to Riparia, 300 acres; to Californica, 125 acres; 400 acres grafted and in bearing and 25 acres not yet grafted; soil limestone and black loam; vineyard upland and mountain; exposure west; crop, 1,000 tons: cooperage, 500,000 gallons, of which 400,000 is oak and 100,000 is redwood (fermenting tanks).

John D. Matteos, Mission San José.—Total, 8 acres; in bearing, 7½ acres; soil sandy loam; vineyard mountain; exposure west; crop, 14 tons; cooperage, 5,000 gallons, all of which is oak.

J. W. Mussen, Mission San José.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure to sun, south, and to wind, southwest; crop, 63 tons.

Manuel B. Pais, Mission San José.—Total, 1 acre; in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure to sun, east, and to wind, southwest; crop, 9 tons; cooperage, 1,500 gallons.

Palmdale Vineyard Co., Irvington.—Total, 600 acres; all in bearing; planted to Riparia, 10 acres, and to Californica, 20 acres; all of these are grafted and in bearing; soil mostly adobe, also gravelly in some places; vineyard upland; exposure westerly; 15 acres of attacked vines have been dug up, and gas lime has been used on the soil; crop, 2,400 tons; cooperage (estimated), 1,250,000 gallons, of which 800,000 is oak and 450,000 is redwood.

C. W. Pinkerton, Mission San José.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 45 tons.

Frank Pinnero, Mission San José.—Total, 13 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 45 tons.

Frank Pinnero, Mission San José.—Total, 4 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure to sun, east, and to wind, southwest; crop, 14 tons; cooperage, 2,000 gallons, all of which is oak; and 1,000 gallons of fermenting tanks.

Jos. Pio, Mission San José.—Total, 7 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; crop, 16 tons; cooperage, 5,000 gallons, all of which is oak.

Manuel Joseph Redrighez, Mission San José.—Total, 1 acre, which is in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 2 tons; cooperage, 300 gallons, all of which is oak.

John Riehr, Mission San José.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 25 acres; soil clayey loam; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, northwest and south, and to wind, west; crop, 75 tons; cooperage, 35,000 gallons, of which 12,000 is oak and 8,000 is redwood; also, 15,000 in fermenting tanks.

J. A. Salazar, Mission San José.—Total, 80 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard upland (rolling hills); exposure west; crop, 450 tons; cooperage, 100,000 gallons, of which 40,000 is oak and 60,000 is redwood.

Antone Silver, Mission San José.—Total, 6½ acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 21 tons.

John B. Silver, Mission San José.—Total, 1½ acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure southwest; crop, 4½ tons; cooperage, 600 gallons.

O. O. Slayton, Mission San José.—Total, 3 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe and sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure south and west; crop, 15 acres; cooperage, 2,500 gallons, all of which is oak.

Jas. R. Taylor, Mission San José.—Total, 1 acre, which is in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure west; crop, 2½ tons; cooperage, 500 gallons, all of which is oak.

Wm. Vargas, Mission San José.—Total, 4 acres; in bearing, 1½ acres; soil clayey loam; vineyard upland; exposure south; crop, 4½ tons.

G. Zoll, Irvington.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 40 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, of which 33,000 is oak and 7,000 is redwood.

WARM SPRINGS DISTRICT.

John L. Beard, Warm Springs.—Total, 233 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 203 acres; to table grapes, 30 acres; planted to California, 3 acres; all of which are grafted and in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard low lying and upland; exposure westerly; crop, 440 tons; cooperage, 140,000 gallons, of which 25,000 is oak and 115,000 is redwood.

Manuel Brown, Warm Springs.—Total, 18 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 20 tons.

Henry Curtner, Warm Springs.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 36 acres; to table grapes, 4 acres; soil clayey loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 68 tons.

M. W. Dixon, Warm Springs.—Total, 40 acres; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 100 tons.

Chas. N. Felton, Warm Springs.—Total, 55 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 49½ acres; to table grapes, 4 acres; to raisin grapes, 1½ acres; soil heavy black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 155 tons.

Paula S. Higuera, Warm Springs.—Total, 22 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 60 tons.

Thos. Millard, Warm Springs.—Total, 7 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard mountain; exposure west; crop, 20 tons.

H. H. Pohlmann, Warm Springs.—Total, 3 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 4½ tons; cooperage, 4,400 gallons, of which 2,000 is oak and 2,400 is redwood.

John Power, Warm Springs.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 46 tons.

Antone Varigas Praira, Warm Springs.—Total, 14 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard upland; crop, 40 tons.

S. Rainey, Warm Springs.—Total, 63 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 206 tons.

M. M. Rose, Warm Springs.—Total, 2 acres; soil adobe; vineyard low lying; crop, 5 tons; cooperage, 400 gallons, all of which is oak.

H. R. Shaw, Warm Springs.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; planted to raisin grapes, 6 acres; soil adobe; vineyard low lying; crop, 5 tons.

Josiah W. Stanford, Warm Springs.—Total, 275 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard low lying, upland, and mountain; exposure southwest; crop, 1,000 tons; cooperage, 320,000 gallons, of which 294,000 is oak and 26,000 is redwood.

Josiah W. Stanford and Sisters, Warm Springs.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; soil adobe; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 131 tons.

T. J. Tuohig, Warm Springs.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 4 acres; to table grapes, 1 acre; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 10 tons.

Conrad Weller, Warm Springs.—Total, 32½ acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 31½ acres; to table grapes ½ acre; to raisin grapes, ½ acre; soil adobe; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 200 tons; cooperage, 70,000 gallons, of which 50,000 is oak and 20,000 is redwood.

P. J. Williams, Warm Springs.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 10 tons.

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VALLECITOS DISTRICT.

John Kohler, Vallecitos.—Total, 2 acres; all in bearing, and all planted to table grapes; soil red gravel; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, southeast, and to wind, southwest; crop, 4 tons.

John Henrichs, San Francisco.—Total, 1 acre, which is in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure northwest; crop, 1 ton.

George Schroeder, Vallecitos.—Total, ¼ acre; all in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure northwest; crop, ½ ton.

HAYWARDS DISTRICT.

Manuel D. Avila, Haywards.—Total, 1½ acres; all in bearing; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 4 tons.

John I. Azevedo, Haywards.—Total, 1 acre, which is in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 2 tons.

Antonio Cardoza (estate of), Haywards.—Total, 1½ acres; in bearing; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 3 tons.

Cesario G. da Rosa, Haywards.—Total, 4 acres; all in bearing; planted to table grapes, 1 acre; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 9 tons.

Manuel da Rosa, Haywards.—Total, 1 acre; in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 1½ tons.

Antonio C. da Silva, Haywards.—Total, 6 acres; in bearing, 3 acres; planted to table grapes, 1 acre; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 6 tons.

José Francis, Haywards.—Total, 1½ acres; all in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil dark sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 3 tons.

John Goulart, Haywards.—Total, ½ acre; in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 1½ tons.

José Goulart, Haywards.—Total, 2 acres; all in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil dark sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 5 tons.

J. S. Kelly, Haywards.—Total, 2 acres: all in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 3½ tons.

D. C. Kennedy, Haywards.—Total, 16 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 6 acres; to table grapes, 10 acres; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure to sun, southwest, and to wind, west; crop, 42 tons.

John Leal, Haywards.—Total, 1½ acres; all in bearing, and all in table grapes; soil loam and adobe; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 2½ tons.

Manuel Leal, Haywards.—Total, 2½ acres; all in bearing, and all planted to table grapes; soil dark sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 6 tons.

E. Llewelling, Haywards.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; planted to wine grapes, 3 acres; to table grapes, 3 acres; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 17 tons.

Manuel Martin, Haywards.—Total, 1½ acres; all in bearing, and all in table grapes; soil dark sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 3½ tons.

Manuel Martins, Haywards.—Total, 1 acre; all in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil dark gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 1½ tons.

Frank Mendonca, Haywards.—Total, 2 acres; all in bearing; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 5 tons.

Manuel Muniz, Haywards.—Total, 7 acres; in bearing, 5 acres; in wine grapes, 2 acres; in table grapes, 5 acres; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind, west; crop, 20 tons.

Fernando Nunes, Haywards.—Total, 1 acre; in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 2 tons.

ALAMEDA Co. — 1893

Manuel R. Pinheiro, Haywards.—Total, 1 acre; in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 1½ tons.

Manuel Rebeiro, Haywards.—Total, 1 acre; in bearing, and planted to wine grapes; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 2 tons.

Manuel F. Rosa, Haywards.—Total, 1 acre; in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 2½ tons.

Guilherme P. Silva, Haywards.—Total, ½ acre; in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil dark sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 1 ton.

John Smith, Haywards.—Total, 1 acre; in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 5 tons.

Manuel S. Sopes, Haywards.—Total, 1 acre; in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 2½ tons.

José E. Souza, Haywards.—Total, 1 acre; in bearing, and planted to table grapes; soil dark loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; crop, 2½ tons.

MONTEREY COUNTY
DIRECTORIES

Monterey County

Wine Produced in 1860: 700 Gallons

SOBERANES, H. — *San Antonio Township*
Acreage improved: 20 Wine on hand: 200 gals.

VACHE, THEOPHILE — *San Juan Bautista*
Acreage improved: 80 Wine on hand: 500 gals.

¶ Vache, a Frenchman and a baker by trade, came to San Francisco in the early fifties. In 1854, with a little capital, he moved into San Benito (then a part of Monterey) County and bought 350 acres about ten miles south of Hollister. He planted about five acres to Mission grapes and in 1861 sent to France for cuttings of Black Pinot, Trousseau and Grey Riesling which, packed in soil in wine barels, arrived in good condition in spite of the long trip around the Horn. By 1881, with some 72 acres planted to grapes, including some choice table varieties, he was making, in his adobe cellars, from 10-15,000 gallons of wine annually, most of which he sold at his wine depot in Hollister.

In 1883 William Palmtag, a short, stocky German from Baden, bought Vache's ranch and winery. The following year Palmtag visited Europe and returned with sufficient cuttings of Ploussard, Petit Pinot, Cabernet franc and White Riesling for an additional 35 acres of vineyard. Since San Benito County had never been attacked by the phylloxera, the grafting of scions to resistant root stock was not necessary, and this immunity greatly facilitated the planting of vines.

With bricks made on the premises, Palmtag built a fine new winery with a storage capacity of 140,000 gallons. In 1889 he built a distillery, using the brandy partly to fortify his dessert wines, but also ageing some in barrels in a bonded warehouse in San Jose. Palmtag's dry and dessert wines won many prizes not only at the various state and county fairs but in Europe as well. However, his *chef-d'œuvre* was his White Riesling.

In 1901 Palmtag incorporated the vineyard and winery under the name of San Benito Vineyards Corporation with a capitalization of $500,000, the principal stockholders associated with him being John Dickinson and C. M. Lewis, Chicago and New York grain brokers and investors. In 1907 Lewis withdrew from the firm; Palmtag likewise withdrew and Dickinson acquired complete control of the ranch.

cont'd...

MONTEREY CO. 1860

Following the enactment of Prohibition, Dickinson traded the ranch for a hotel in San Francisco. The winery was locked up, but the vineyards were still cultivated and most of the grapes sold on the East coast. During most of the dry era, the actual owner of the property was a San Francisco bank, but the management changed hands several times and before the end of the Prohibition era the vineyards were badly run down and the winery completely neglected. Edwin D. Valliant leased the property from the bank and did a remarkable job of rehabilitating the vineyards and winery. At first he sold his product under the label of San Benito Winery but later used the name Valliant. In 1942 the W. H. Taylor Company of New York acquired the property, retaining the Valliant label but replacing the old buildings, which had become antiquated, with a fine modern winery. In the late 1950's the vineyards and winery were leased by the Almaden Vineyards of San Francisco and Los Gatos, who ultimately acquired the historic property.

30

A Directory of California Wine Growers and Wine Makers in 1860

With Biographical and Historical Notes and Index

By ERNEST P. PENINOU

AND

SIDNEY S. GREENLEAF

(1967)

200

MONTEREY CO.

1860

San Antonio Township

H. Soberanes, 20 acres improved, 200 gallons of wine

San Juan Bautista

Theophile Vache, 80 acres improved, 500 gallons of wine

1884

Gonzales

Kemelli & Co.

Salinas

J. Malcohn

John Markley

S.F. Merchant

Monterey County 1880

Alisol Township

Charles Carlson: Rents for fixed money rental; 200 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

James Kenston: Rents for fixed money rental; 1,340 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard

San Antonio Township

Lawson (?) M. McKern: 40 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

No Township name

Samuel Howton: 200 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

1870 Census

Monterey Co.

Monterey County

San Juan Township and Post Office

A. Marcutura (?): 5 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine

CBSVC Directory of Grape Growers... Calif, 1888

MONTEREY COUNTY. 1888

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
—— Alverado	Bradley.	J. R. Hebborn	Salinas.
Harry H. Bradford	Bradley.	Jos. With	Salinas.
Kemelli & Co.	Gonzales.	B. Desponye	San Ardo.
J. Pugh	Gonzales.	E. Guittard	San Ardo.
M. G. Marsilliot	Parkfield.	Frank Garrissere	San Ardo.
Michel Cartier	Salinas.	—— Witman	San Lucas.
L. Hebert	Salinas.		

CBSVC Directory of Grape Growers.. Calif., 1891

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Name of Owner.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Alvarado, H.	Bradley								
Kemelli & Co.	Gonzales								
Pugh, ——	Gonzales								
Marsillot, M. G.	Parkfield								
Carter, Michel	Salinas								
Hebert, L.	Salinas								
Hebborn, J. R.	Salinas								
With, Jos.	Salinas								
Garrissere, F.	San Ardo								
Witman, J.	San Lucas								

SAN BENITO COUNTY
DIRECTORIES

SAN BENITO CO.

1884 (S. F. Merchant)

Hollister

Wm. Palmtag
McCarthy Bros.
W. Paulding

1888 (CBSVC Directory, 1888)

Hollister

Wm. Palmtag

San Juan

Thomas Flint, Jr.

1891 (CBSVC Directory, 1891)

Tres Pinos

Joaq. Bolado, 30 acres in grapes

San Juan

Thomas Flint, 25 acres in grapes

Hollister

Wm. Palmtag, 120 acres in grapes

SAN BENITO COUNTY. 1891

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Bolado, Joaq	Tres Pinos	30	30	30	------	------	Yes.	1,000 gals.	Imported varieties.
Flint, Thos.	San Juan	25	25	------	25	------	No.	------	Imported varieties.
Palmtag, Wm.	Hollister	120	80	110	10	------	Yes.	42,000 gals.	Imported varieties.
Totals for county	------	175	135	140	35	------	------	------	

. See also 1870 and 1880 CENSUS REPORTS beginning of this section.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
DIRECTORIES

1860

Wines etc., Importers and Wholesale

Castera, J.E. & Co. 148 Washington
Delafont, Leopold & Co. 130 Washington
Dolheguy, B. 113 Front
Dore & Co. corner Battery and Merchant
Dubroca, M. 127 Jackson
Favre, Pionneau & Co. 174 Montgomery
Haybert, C. (hock) 116 Kearny
Larco, N. 138 Jackson
Maury, P. Jr. 170 Sansome
Meinecke, C. 55 Front
Millon & Deney 153 Sansome
Patrick, James & Co. 161 Battery
Phelan, J. Commerce near Broadway
Sanlnier & Co. 141 Front
Schroder, H. & Co. 142 Jackson

Native Wines

Gundlach, J. 86 Montgomery
Jacobs, N.B. & Co. corner Commercial and Sansome
Page & Bro. 4 Trainer's Row
Sansevain Bros. 195 Montgomery (Advertisement)
Turner Bros. Front, corner of Broadway



1869

Native Wines

Adler & Landecker 521 Sacramento
Auger, Christiansen & Co. 409 Battery
Bowen Brothers 430 Pine
Buena Vista Vinicultural Society 409 Battery
Dunn, Horace D. & Co. 314 Washington
Eberhart & Lachman Southeast corner First and Market and 534 Market
Fenkhausen & Gerichten 221 California (general depot of the Star of the Star of the Union Stomach Bitters)
Finke, Alois (champagne) Southeast corner Mason and Greenwich
Finley, Thomas E. 113 Leidesdorff
Groezinger, G. Northwest corner Pine and Battery
Haberling, J.C. 213 Kearny
Hendee, Edward B. 650 Market
Jacobs, N.B. & Co. 423 Front
Keller, M. & Co. Northeast corner Battery and Washington
Kohler & Frohling 626 Montgomery
Landsberger, I. & Co. (champagne) 425 Jackson
Lake Vineyard Wine Co. Southwest corner Battery and Broadway
Mercado & Co. 506 Jackson
Massemany, Christian Southeast corner Sutter and Kearny
Pettineli & Co. 511 Sacramento
Prinz, John 49 Second (Andheim Wine Depot)
Sansevain, Peirre Northeast corner Sacramento and Battery
United Anaheim Wine Growers Association 32 Montgomery

1875

Bovo, G. 1300 Dupont
Buena Vista Vinicultural Society 409 Battery
Croskey, R. & Co. 511 Front
Curtis, J.M. 434 Jackson
Derre, A. & Co. 438 Jackson
Finke, Alois (champagne) 819 Montgomery
Gerke, Henry 418 - 420 Market
Giorginna, A. 421 Washington
Graner & Kittelberger Southeast corner Kearny and Commercial
Groezinger, G. Northwest corner Pine and Battery
Gundlach & Dresel 125 Chestnut
Haberling, J.C. 213 Kearny
Hagen, Henry 340 Pine
Keller, M. & Co. Northeast corner Battery and Washington
Kohler & Frohling 626 Montgomery
Lachman, S. & Co. 401 - 411 Market
Landsberger, I. & Co. 10 - 12 Jones Alley
Lang, G. & Co. 8 - 10 Morton
Lyons, E.G. & Co. 508 Jackson
Mausshardt & Hoelscher 541 Market
McMillan & Kester 714 Front (See advertisement page 12A)
Palmer, Henry 302 Davis
Prinz, John 49 Second
Quitzow, H.W. 636 Commercial
Racouillat, H. & Co. 515 - 517 Sacramento
Tardos, Louis 805 Sansome
United Anaheim Wine Growers Association 321 Montgomery
Winkle, Henry & Co. Southeast corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff
Wolters & Fechheimer 221 California
Woodward, W.M. & Co. 415 Front

1879 - 1880
Native Wines & Brandies

Anduran, C.A. & Co. 515 Sacramento
Bach, Meese & Co. 321 Montgomery
Barry, Theodore A. 116 ?
Buena Vista Vinicultural Society 400 Battery
Bureman, H. & Co. 321 Clay
Curtis, J. M. 126 California
Dreyfus, B. & Co. 521 - 523 Market
Fetz, Joseph Southwest corner Geary and Dupont
Finke, Anna (champagne) 800 Montgomery
Frapolli, B.& Co. 710 Sacramento
Groezinger, G. Northwest corner Pine and Battery
Gundlach, J. & Co. Southeast corner Market and Second
Kohler & Frohling 625 Montgomery and Southeast coner Sutter and Dupont
Lachman, S. & Co. 409 - 411 Market
Lachman & Jacobi Southeast corner Market and First
Landsberger, I. & Co. 12 Jones Alley
Lang & Co. 210 Dupont
Lenormand Bros. 40 Clay
Lyons, E.G. & Co. 506 - 508 Jackson
Malatesta, L. 311 Pacific
McMillan & Kester 714 Front
Melczer, William 123 California
Neuman & Putzman 340 Pine
Palmer, H. & Co.(Agent Red Mountain Vineyard) 302 Davis
Renz, John 219 Commercial
Scalmanini, Carlo 712 Front
Searle, James J. 434 Jackson
Wolter Bros. 221 California

MACKENVENDER VICTOR (nursery owner) 50 acres improved
-½ acre vineyard

DIRECTORY OF THE GRAPE GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA
SUPPLEMENT TO S.F. MERCHANT - NOVEMBER 21, 1869

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

D. W. C. MORGAN,
A. L. ECHWARD,
D. M. CARMEN,
W. T. COLEMAN
LOUIS MEL,
M. TURNER,
A. LATHROP,
HELLMAN BROTHERS,
DONALDSON & Co
E. H. RIXFORD,
J. T. DOYLE
M M ESTEE,
CHARLES KOHLER,
H. P. LIVERMORE
S. OSTERHOUT,
C. W. HOWARD
J. J. SOUILLE
L. G. SRESOVICH
J. W. FOYE, M.D
~~A. C. BASSETT~~
~~E. H. MARTIN~~

S. E. BEAVER
H. H SHERWOOD
C. B TURRILL
FRANK COOK
C. H. STREET
A. ROSENTHAL
FRANK COOKE,
A. MONTPELLIER
W. H. WALKER
M. G. MARSILLOT
E. A SCHRECK
PARIDE PANESSA
D. HUGHES
W. H. SNYDER
E. C SANDERWORTH
A. D CARTWRIGHT
E. N. ZERMANN
E. A. RIX
F. R. FABRI
M. FURLEY

* THIS LIST MIGHT BE LARGELY INCREASED BY THE ADDITION OF THE NAMES OF OWNERS OF VINEYARDS IN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES, WHO THEMSELVES LIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO

1885 - 1886

Amelung, Julius C. 159 Sixteenth
Anduran, C.A. & Co. 517 Sacramento
Bach, Meese & Co. 321 Montgomery
Bacigalupo, Domenico 1414 Dupont
Baldwin, E.J. 27 Ellis
Bulotti & Perini 304 1/2 Montgomery
Buneman & Martinoni 401 - 403 Front
Chauche, Adrien G. 615 Front
Dreyfus, B. & Co. 630 - 642 Brannan
Fetz, Joseph 107 Third
Finke, Anna (champagne) 809 Montgomery
Frapolli, Berges & Co. 710 Sansome
Gless, Alois 401 Fourth
Gundlach, J. & Co. Southeast corner Market and Second
Haberling, John C. 110 Dupont
Haraszthy, Arpad & Co. 530 Washington
Hoelscher, William & Co. 504 Market
Kittelberger, Charles Northeast corner Market & Powell
Kohler & Frohling 626 Montgomery and Southeast corner Sutter and Dupont
Kohler & Van Bergen 417 Montgomery and Southeast corner Mission and Sixth
Lachman, S. & Co. 401 - 411 Market
Lachman & Jacobi 19 First and Southeast corner Second and Bryant
Lang & Co. 8 Eddy
Lemormand Bros. 735 Howard
Lyon, E.G. & Co. 508 Jackson
Middleton, Samuel P. (Agent) 116 Montgomery
Putzman & Dunker 340 Pine
Quitzow & Behneman 221 Sansome

Renz, John 315 Commercial
Rottanzi, Glosue 1027 Market and 1012 Valencia
Scalmanini, Carlo 712 Front
Schmidt, Rudolph 304 Battery
Tobin, T. & M.E. & Co. Northwest corner O'Farrell and Stockton
Torassa, G. R. 1409 Dupont
Upham & Gunn 327 Sansome
Walter, Schilling & Co. Northwest corner Pine and Battery

Liquors

Champagne Manufacturers:
Finke, Anna 809 Montgomery
Haraszthy 530 Washington
Lachamn, S. & Co. 409 Market
Quiros, I. & Co. 1012 Market

DIRECTORY

OF THE

GRAPE GROWERS AND WINE MAKERS

OF

CALIFORNIA.

COMPILED BY THE

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF STATE VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS.



SACRAMENTO:
STATE OFFICE : : : : : J. D. YOUNG, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1888.

211a

Name.	P. O. Address.
J. E. Abbott, 1313 Vallejo Street	San Francisco.
A. C. Bassett, Fourth and Townsend Streets, C. P. R. R. Offices	San Francisco.
S. E. Beaver, Bank of California	San Francisco.
Henry Boyle, 32 Fourth Street	San Francisco.
Thos. H. Buckingham, corner Haight and Gough Streets	San Francisco.
F. N. Bellisle, S. P. R. R. Shops	San Francisco.
A. L. Bancroft, 1605 Franklin Street,	San Francisco.
Z. Burns, 202 Market Street	San Francisco.
Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch, Sacramento and Sansome Streets	San Francisco.
J. W. Coleman, No. 1, Stock Exchange Building	San Francisco.
H. L. Coye, 310 Pine Street	San Francisco.
D. M. Carman, 419 California Street,	San Francisco.
Frank Cooke, No. 16 Metcalf Place,	San Francisco.
Paride Canessa, 535 Washington Street	San Francisco.
A. D. Cartwright, C. P. R. R., Fourth and Townsend Sts.	San Francisco.
G. B. Cevasco, 535 Washington St.,	San Francisco.
J. T. Doyle, 432 Montgomery Street,	San Francisco.
Donaldson & Co., 319 California Street	San Francisco.
A. C. Donnell, 318 California Street,	San Francisco.
Thos. Derby, 230 Sansome Street,	San Francisco.
A. L. Edwards, 619 Bush Street,	San Francisco.
M. M. Estee, 419 California Street,	San Francisco.
Fr. Febri, 550 Mission Street	San Francisco.
M. Furley, 156½ Market Street	San Francisco.
B. Frapoli, 708 Sansome Street	San Francisco.

Name.	P. O. Address.
W. T. Galloway, 2203 Devisadero Street	San Francisco.
P. G. Galpin, 432 Montgomery Street,	San Francisco.
Hellman Bros., 525 Front Street	San Francisco.
Chas. Webb Howard, Spring Valley Water Co.	San Francisco.
D. Hughes, C. P. Freight Office	San Francisco.
Dr. Harkness, corner Dupont and California Streets	San Francisco.
Paul Hardy, 195 Hyde Street	San Francisco.
Dr. J. Hastings, 211 Geary Street	San Francisco.
Kohler & Frohling, 626 Montgomery Street	San Francisco.
G. W. Kline, First National Bank	San Francisco.
Korbell Bros., 727 Bryant Street	San Francisco.
A. Lathrop, Room 69, C. P. R. R. Office, Fourth and Townsend Streets	San Francisco.
I. Landsberger, 123 California Street,	San Francisco.
H. P. Livermore, 507 Montgomery Street	San Francisco.
K. Ludloff, 216 Austin Street	San Francisco.
J. M. Lane, 204 Market Street	San Francisco.
G. F. G. Morgan, Union and Cayman Streets	San Francisco.
A. Montpellier, Grangers' Bank	San Francisco.
E. H. Mitchell, care Bancroft & Co.,	San Francisco.
Wm. McAfee, 210 Spear Street	San Francisco.
W. Morgan, 512 California Street	San Francisco.
J. W. Pew, 310 Pine Street	San Francisco.
F. P. Prey, 1708 Geary Street	San Francisco.
Dr. W. J. Paugh, 640 Clay Street	San Francisco.
E. J. Pringle, 522 Montgomery Street,	San Francisco.
E. F. Preston, 310 Pine Street	San Francisco.
F. M. L. Peters, 207 Montgomery Street	San Francisco.
G. P. Rixford, "Bulletin Office,"	San Francisco.
Adolph Rosenthal, 318 Sacramento Street	San Francisco.
F. Ryer, No. 9 Montgomery Street,	San Francisco.
J. J. Scoville, Nevada Block	San Francisco.
H. D. Scripture, 432 Montgomery Street	San Francisco.
L. G. Sresovich, 413 Washington Street	San Francisco.
H. H. Sherwood, 212 Market Street,	San Francisco.
E. A. Schreck, 234 Sutter Street	San Francisco.
E. C. Sandherworth, C. P. Freight Office	San Francisco.
D. G. Scofield, 123 California Street,	San Francisco.
G. P. Snell, 1620 Bush Street	San Francisco.
C. Scalmani, 712 Front Street	San Francisco.
M. Turner, 122 California Street	San Francisco.
Col. John J. Tobin, 220 Sutter Street,	San Francisco.
B. H. Upham, 327 Sansome Street	San Francisco.
W. H. Walker, Clay and Davis Streets	San Francisco.
E. C. Wright, S. P. Company, Fourth and Townsend Streets	San Francisco.
Alfred Wheeler, 511 California Street,	San Francisco.
E. L. Woods, 219 Sansome Street	San Francisco.
F. Wittram, 224 Montgomery Street,	San Francisco.
A. Weihe, 402 Montgomery Street	San Francisco.
W. W. Walker, Wells, Fargo & Co.	San Francisco.
E. N. Zormann, 1918 Taylor Street	San Francisco.

F. E. WAIT, 1889

used, bearing a neat device and the firm monogram upon a handsome stone shield. Five years does not seem long in the life of a business house, but these people have not only lived that long, but have grown and flourished in the midst of a most trying depression in all branches of the industry.

A quiet unpretentious place is that of Mr. Joseph Fetz, on the corner of Third and Mission Streets, but on the assumption that good things come in small packages, it will be well worth while to examine and sample the old stock, tucked away in the underground cellar, running from 101 to 109 Third Street. There may not be more than 100,000 gallons of wine stored here, but such wine! None younger than the vintage of '82 and as smooth and velvety as the best French wines. That this excellence is thoroughly appreciated needs no further proof than the fact that all the Catholic clergy and a majority of their institutions are among Mr. Fetz's most liberal patrous. Every gallon of wine is kept in small packages and then carefully aged in bottle before being offered for sale, and the fact that Mr. Fetz has been 22 years in the business on this coast, enables him to profit largely by experience. He is a native of Switzerland, and owns a vineyard near Selma, in Fresno County, from which some excellent sweet wines and brandies are made.

My book would not be complete without some reference to the excellent quality of cooperage which is universally used in the northern part of the State. This with few exceptions is made by Mr. David Woener, whose shops are on the northeast corner of Main and Harrison streets. This place is 175x137 and gives employment to 100 first-class workmen. It requires 150 carloads of oak planks to supply the demand, and this wood is all shipped from Arkansas and Indiana. Mr. Woener has been in the business 24 years and is a hale, hearty specimen of the Americanized German citizen.

Other trustworthy dealers in San Francisco are Julius C. Amelung, 214 California St.; Back, Meese & Co., 321 Montgomery St.; Domineco Bacigalupo, 1419 Grant Avenue; Orlando Bozio, 149 Fourth Street; Buckner Bros. & Requa, 310 Bush Street; Buneman

S.F. County 1889

PROMINENT WINE-DEALERS

& Martinoni, 401-403 Front Street; A. Finke (Champagne), 809 Montgomery Street; Garibaldi Bros., 1515 Powell Street; Meyer Gradwohl, 401 California Street; Heucken & Shroder, 208 Front St.; William Hoelscher, Corner Turk and Taylor Streets; Ferdinand Holtum, 507 Clay Street; Holtum & Anderson, 409 Sansome and 613 Montgomery Street; J. Ivancovich, Corner Washington and Sansome Streets; Charles Kittleberger, Corner Market & Powell Streets; Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., 102 Grant Avenue; Lang & Co., 100-104 First Street; E. G. Lyons, 508 Jackson Street; Louis Malatesta, 311 Pacific Street; Martin Feusier & Co., 309-313 Clay Street; Conrad Mausshardt, 427 California Street; Modry & Heineman, 761 Mission Street; George Mounier, 1153 Howard Street; Mave, Samuel & Co., 216 California Street; Naber, Alfs & Brune, 413 Front Street; Henry Palmer, 204 Sacramento Street; Jean Peyre, 1601 Market Street; Putzman & Walsh, Corner Pine and Montgomery Streets; Rathjen Bros., 21 Stockton Street, near Market; Gevasio Ratto, 1331 Natoma Street; A. Repsold & Co., 517 California Street; Giosue Rottanzi 1027 Market and 1012 Valencia Streets; Carlo Sealmanini, 712 Front Street; J. P. Schardin, 16–18 Grant Avenue; Schlesinger & Bender, 125 Clay Street; P. & G. Sinni, 429 Green Street; Henry Stoever, corner 16th & Howard streets; T. & M. E. Tobin, Corner O'Farrell & Stockton streets; Upham & Co., 325 Sansome Street; Alfred Vanthier, 1301 Stockton Street; N. Van Bergen, 413 Clay Street; Richard Wegener, 404 Montgomery Street; West Coast Fruit and Wine Association, 19 Battery Street, and J. C. Haberling, 217 Grant Avenue.

END

S.F. COUNTY

1891
Champagne Manufaturers:

American Champagne Co. 839 Folsom
Finke, Anna 809 Montgomery
Haraszthy 530 Washington
Lachamn. S. & Co. 409 Market
Quiros, I. & Co. 1012 Market

Amelung, Julius C. 10 California
American Wine Co. Northwest corner Polk and California
Andersen, J. 427 California
Bach, Meese & Co. 321 Montgomery
Barsac & Lespoune 616 Montgomery
Berges & Domeniconi 708 Sansome
Blumenthal, M. & Co. 658 Mission
Boskowitz, Chas. J. 308 Sacramento
Bozia Orland 149 Fourth
Braunschweiger & Co. Northeast corner Front and Clay
Buneman & Martinoni Northeast corner Front and Clay
California Wine Co. Southwest corner Fifth and Mission
Carpy, C. & Co. 517 Sacramento
Carlan, McCarthy & Co. 312 Sacramento
Chauhe, Adrien G. 615 Front
Chevallier, F. & Co. 530 Washington
Davis, James L. & Co. 308 California
DeTurk, Isaac 212 Sacramento
Dreyfus B. & Co. 630 - 642 Brannan
Eisen Vineyard Co. 12 Stevenson
Fargo, E.A. & Co. 316 Front
Fenkhausen, A. & Co. 414 Front
Fetz, Joseph 107 Third
Finkenstaed & Brinkmann corner Howard and Second
Finke's, A. Widow (champagne) 809 Montgomery
Frapolli, B. & Co. 712 - 714 Battery
Fromen & Antoine 350 Fifth
Gaillard, Joseph 229 Sixth
Gallegos Wine Co. 230 California
Garabaldi Bros. 1815 Powell
Garnier, Lancel & Co. 618 Sacramento
Gianettoni & Mona 29 Sixth
Goldberg, Bowen & Co. 426 Pine
Goodkind, Mayer 204 Sacramento
Goodwin, M. & Co. 407 Battery
Gradwohl, Meyer & Co. 407 Battery
Grange, Nuna 711 Sansome
Greenbaum, ~~Alffad~~ Allied & Co. 51 First
Gundlach, J. & Co. Southeast corner Market and Second
Gundlach & Co. Proprietors "Rhinefarm" Sonoma
and Bacchus Wine Vaults 438 - 442 Bryant
Haber, F.A. 122 Sansome
Haberling, John C. 217 Grant Ave.
Haraszthy, Arpad & Co. 530 Washinton
Harris, Kingston & Reynolds 123 - 129 Eddy
Hencken & Shroder 208 Frone
Hey, Grauerholz & Co. 215 Sacramento
Hoelscher, William & Co. Norhtwest corner Turk and Taylor
Holtum, C. & Co. 409 Sansome and 100 First
Hotaling, A.P. & Co. 429 Jackson

Husson, Paul 629 Sacramento
Imperial Vineyard Co. of California 310 Sacramento
Ivancovich, J. & Co. Northwest corner Washington and Sansome
Jones, Orin 103 Battery
Kittelberger, Charles Northeast corner Market and Powell
Kefod and Larsen 202 Fifth
Kohler & Frohling Southwest corner Folsom and Second
Kohler & Van Berge 671 Third
Kolb & Denhard 422 Montgomery
Kuhls, Schwarke & Co. 123 - 29 Sutter
Lachman, S. & Co 453 - 465 Brannan
Lang, George Callastoga Winery and Distilling Co. 12 First
Lebenbaum Bros. 215 Sutter
Lenormand Bros. 735 Howard
Livingston & Co. 25 Freemont
Lyons, E.G. & Co. 508 Jackson
Martin, Feusier & Co. (Sebastopol Clarets and brandies) 309 - 313 Clay
Melczer, Joseph & Co. 504 Market
Meyer, E. & Co. 413 Pine
Modry, Heineman & Co. 791 - 95 Mission
Monnier, George 1158 Howard
More, Samuel & Co. 406 Sansome
Mueh & Lynch 1411 Stockton
Nabor, Alfs & Brune 323 - 325 Market
Napa Valley Wie Co. 11 Frist
Palmer, Henry & Co. 224 Clay
Peltzer, Gustave & Co. 525 Front
Peyre, Jean 1601 Market
Polidori, D. 1128 Folsom
Postel, Henry & Co. Fourth and Market
Repsoch, A. & Co. 517 California

Rosenblatt Co. The 315 Sacramento
Rottanzi, Giosue 1027 Market and 1012 Valencia
Sabatie, P.G. & Co. 330 Bush
San Gregorio Vineyard Co. 308 Sacramento
Schardin, J.P. & Co. 16 - 18 ? Grant Ave.
Scheggia, Charles 537 Broadway
Schlesinger & Bender 104 - 106 Clay
Schilling, C. & Co. 230 - 240 Brannan
Scott, E.W. 39 Merchant Exchange
Shea, Bocqueras & Co. Southwest corner Jackson and Front
Sherwood & Sherwood (Schramsberger Red and White Wines) 212 - 214 Market and 15 - 17 Pine
Simi, P. & Co. 429 Green
Smith, Julius P. 215 California
St. Helena Wine Co. 26 Taylor
Stags Leap Vineyard Co. Edgar A. Mizner 109 O'Farrell
Stoever, Henry Northeast corner Sixteenth and Howard
Van Bergen, N. & Co. 413 - 15 Clay
Vauthier, Alfred 1301 Stockton
Vignier, Ami 429 Battery
West Coast Fruit and Winegrowers Association 19 Battery
Wetmore, C.A. 317 Pine

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS, FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Name. Location.

Anderson, John.....427 California, San Francisco
Amelung, J C ...10 California, San Francisco
Adams, C L.....137 First, San Francisco
Ahrens, Pein & Bullwinkle.....620 Post, San Francisco
Adkins & Co.....Stockton
Akesson, A & Co.....Alameda
Affell, Louis.....Los Angeles
Adloff & Hauerwass.....San Bernardino
Bieber, Paul.....San Jose ave, San Francisco
Burns, Paul O Wine Co.....San Jose
Boettcher, Herman.....Los Angeles
Burke, J Naglee.....San Jose
Barrello & Poeter.....Madera
Barsilles, John.....Los Banos
Bert, Jacob & Bro.....San Diego
Bunemann, A J.....401 Front, San Francisco
Berges & Domenconi.....710 Sansome, San Francisco
Barner & Kohlenbeck.....Eighth and Mission, San Francisco
Braunschweiger & Co.....5 Drumm, San Francisco
Ben Lomond Wine Co.....114½ McAllister, San Francisco
Bach, Meese & Co.....321 Montgomery, San Francisco
Bozio, O.....149 Fourth, San Francisco
Bertin & Lepori.....518 Washington, San Francisco
Bremer, Joseph & Co.....310 Sacramento, San Francisco
Blumenthal, M & Co.....658 Mission, San Francisco
Butler, John.....7 Sutter, San Francisco
Boskowitz, C J.....308 Sacramento, San Francisco
Berta, Peter..829 Montgomery, San Francisco
Bibo, Newman & Ikenberg.....Polk & California, San Francisco
Baer, H S.....Los Angeles
Brassy & Co.....San Jose
Beam, George A.....San Bernardino
Berret & Oetken.....San Jose
Braun, F W & Co.....Los Angeles
Berges, J B.....Bakersfield
Berges & Garriesre.....Salinas
Breidenbach Bros.....Stockton
Carroll & Carroll..306 Market, San Francisco
Chaix & Bernard.....756 Brannan, San Francisco
Craig, C W & Co.....316 Sacramento, San Francisco
Campbell, W H.....402 Front, San Francisco
Cartan, McCarthy & Co.....312 Sacramento, San Francisco
Cavagnaro, F.....626 Montgomery, San Francisco
Chevalier, G F.....9 Beale, San Francisco
Cahen, Louis & Son.....418 Sacramento, San Francisco
Christen, E L.....313 Hayes, San Francisco
Commins, E & Co.....7 Pine, San Francisco
Coblentz, Felix & Co.....411 Battery, San Francisco
Cluff, William Co....16 Front, San Francisco
Campe, Henry M....221 Front, San Francisco
Crown Distilleries Co.....100 Front, San Francisco
Castle Bros.....200 Davis, San Francisco
Cal Wine Association.....513 Sacramento, San Francisco
Cal Wine Association.....661 Third, San Francisco
Cal Wine Association.....Folsom & Second, San Francisco
Christy & Wise..212 Sansome, San Francisco
Carroll, Ed D & Co.....407 Battery, San Francisco
Collins & Wheeland.....329 Montgomery, San Francisco
Cohn, G & Co.....208 Battery, San Francisco
Coburn, Tevis & Co.107 Front, San Francisco
Coustette, L....850 McAlister, San Francisco
Coghill & Kohn....300 Front, San Francisco
Cal Wine Makers.....3 California, San Francisco
Cook & Bernheimer Co.....49 First, San Francisco
Cerf, L & Co.....Ventura
Cavagnaro, F.....Stockton
Dallemand & Co.212 Sansome, San Francisco
Dellepiane & Co..425 Battery, San Francisco
De Fremery, J & Co.....410 Battery, San Francisco
Donnelly & Brannan.....1071 Mission, San Francisco
Delsol Bros.....647 Broadway, San Francisco
De Bang, Fred & Co.....Front and Vallejo, San Francisco
Davison, William.....Fresno
Demartini & Cereghino.....Oakland
Dannenbaum, I & Co..214 Pine, San Francisco
Duval, Alex.....Livermore
Demateis & Pellissier.....Los Angeles
Distel, Bernard.....Mountain View
Egan, John & Co.623 Sansome, San Francisco
Elmwood Distilling Co.....714 Montgomery, San Francisco
Eisen Vineyard Co.....12 Stevenson, San Francisco
Erlenbach Martin.....209 Battery, San Francisco
Etchevery, P & Co.....San Diego
Eyraud, A P & Co.....Bakersfield
Escallier, Leon.....Los Angeles
Fuller, W P & Co.....Pine and Front, San Francisco
Friedman, Paul.....412 Sacramento, San Francisco
Forbes Bros.....307 Sansome, San Francisco
Fargo, E A & Co....316 Front, San Francisco
Foster, S & Co...26 California, San Francisco
Ferguson, T M....719 Market, San Francisco
Finkes, A Widow.....809 Montgomery, San Francisco
Fetz, Joseph.....101 Third, San Francisco
Frapolli, B & Co..712 Battery, San Francisco
Fleur, Ernest.....Los Angeles
Gadinni, Lorenzini & Ciocca.....604 Broadway, San Francisco
Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.....Second and Market, San Francisco
Gliebe, Frank.....447 Third, San Francisco
Gundlach, P & Co.....13 New City Hall Ave, San Francisco
Goldberg, Bowen & Co.....215 Sutter and 426 Pine, San Francisco
Gianettoni, M.....29 Sixth, San Francisco
Gless, A.....401 Fourth, San Francisco
Golden Gate Champagne Co.....502 Market, San Francisco
Graef, Charles & Co.21 Sutter, San Francisco
Grau & Werner.....Irvington
Gubiotti & Menn.....San Jose
Gier, Theo.....Oakland
Goldschmidt Bros.....Los Angeles
Goux, T & A.....Santa Barbara
Gianetti Bros.....Stockton
Graves, Joseph H.....San Jose
Germain Wine Co.....Los Angeles
Guasti, Secondo.....Los Angeles
Heim, Geo M.....Santa Monica
Haber, F A....The Emporium, San Francisco
Hellman Bros & Co.525 Front, San Francisco
Hencken & Meyer.....313 Sacramento, San Francisco
Hey, Grauerholz & Co.....224 Front, San Francisco
Holtum Bros.....565 Market, San Francisco
Hotaling, A P & Co.....429 Jackson, San Francisco
Hoelscher, Wm & Co.....Turk and Taylor, San Francisco
Hilderbrandt, Posner & Co.....610 Front, San Francisco
Hilbert Bros.....103 Powell, San Francisco
Heein, F A.....Santa Monica
Haas, Abraham.....Los Angeles
Huber, Joseph.....Fresno
Hannifin, J J & Co.....Oakland
Ingersol & Esler.....San Bernardino
Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony.....109 Battery, San Francisco
Jaujou, E A & Co.....430 Jackson, San Francisco
Jullien, J & Co.....617 Pacific, San Francisco
Jones, Mundy & Co...16 Front, San Francisco
Juri, L & Co....1388 Stockton, San Francisco
Jevne, H.....Los Angeles
Kuhls, Schwarke & Co.....123 Sutter, San Francisco
Kwong Fong Tai & Co.....714 Sacramento, San Francisco
Krellsheimer Bros.....216 California, San Francisco
Kolb & Denhard.....420 Montgomery, San Francisco
Kellogg, C W & Co.....406 Sansome, San Francisco
Koehler, R.....Oakland
Kiefer & Co.....Los Angeles
Klauber-Wangenheimer Co.....San Diego
Kordt, F S.....12 Oregon, San Francisco
Kutner-Goldstein Co.....Fresno
Kohlberg, Ben F.....Stockton
Levaggi, Geo B.....543 Washington, San Francisco
Levy, Julius.....251 Third, San Francisco
Lacour, Geo.....Los Angeles
Livingston & Co....206 Davis, San Francisco
Lyons, The E G Co.....610 Jackson, San Francisco
Lehrke, Henry & Son.....Mariposa and Minnesota, San Francisco
Liebman & Waters.....214 Sansome, San Francisco
Lachman & Jacobi.....Second and Bryant, San Francisco
Langley & Michaels Co.....34 First, San Francisco
Lancel, E H.....407 Front, San Francisco
Lenormand Bros..737 Howard, San Francisco
Lounibos, John..220 O'Farrell, San Francisco
Lennan, John A.....315 Clay, San Francisco
Lemle-Levy Co.....265 Third, San Francisco
Levi, H & Co.....117 Market, San Francisco
Levy, Simon & Co.211 Battery, San Francisco
Leisen & Co.....222 Clay, San Francisco
Lenormand Bros.....Dupont and Pine, San Francisco
Levingston, M A.....698 McAllister,, San Francisco
Levy, Jesse M.....506 Market, San Francisco
Lebenbaum & Co.....222-224 Sutter, San Francisco
Ladd, J M & G S.....Stockton
Levy, Leon.....Santa Barbara
Levy, M & Co.....Los Angeles
Laventhal, E & Sons.....Los Angeles
Last, C F A.....Los Angeles
Lagomarsino, John.....Ventura
Moore, Hunt & Co..404 Front, San Francisco
Mack & Co.....11 Front, San Francisco
Martin, E & Co.....411 Market, San Francisco
Meyerfeld, Mitchell & Co.....116 Front, San Francisco
Mee Fong & C..724½ Jackson, San Francisco
Mow Fong, Lung Kee & Co.....843 Washington, San Francisco
Michel & Novlier.....633 Broadway, San Francisco
Meinecke, Chas & Co.....314 Sacramento, San Francisco
Metzger, Leo.....116 Battery, San Francisco
Mueh & Lynch..1411 Stockton, San Francisco
Meyer, E & Co.....303 Sutter, San Francisco
Murphy, J W.....3346 Twenty-fourth, San Francisco
Mohns & Kaltenbach.....29 Market, San Francisco
Mann, C M....220 Sacramento, San Francisco
Martinoni, E.....714 Front, San Francisco
McCondray & Co.....116 California, San Francisco
McLeod & Hatje...515 Market, San Francisco
Macondray Bros & Lockard.....124 Sansome, San Francisco
Michels, Ed H.....423 Market, San Francisco
Mau, Sadler & Co..122 Market, San Francisco
McDonald, A.....23 Davis, San Francisco
Marisch, Luke & Co.230 Third, San Francisco
Medau, Julius H.....224 Sixth, San Francisco
Melczer, Joseph & Co.....Los Angeles
McFadden, J.....Los Angeles
Morris, S & Co.....Oakland
Mey Wah & Co.....San Jose
Merandett & Sene.....San Jose
Merithew, J C.....Santa Clara
May, E & Co.....Stockton
Masson, Paul.....San Jose
McCaffrey Bros.....San Luis Obispo
Meyer, H S.....Tulare
Marcus, Geo & Co..628 Market, San Francisco
Meyer, Henry E.....Los Angeles
Mt Diablo Wine Co..132 First, San Francisco
Murphy, Briggs & Co.....Needles
Nobmann, John C.....California and Fillmore, San Francisco
Naber, Alfs & Brune.....323 Market, San Francisco
Neller & Schirmer.....409 Sansome, San Francisco
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....314 Post, San Francisco
Naher & Kohlberg.....Stockton
Oragnen, Ben.....Los Banos
Oppenheimer, T...525 Kearny, San Francisco
Pike, B D & Co....215 Battery, San Francisco

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Clark & Co.....Los Angeles
...ai, Dudebat & Co.....
.....428 Jackson, San Francisco
Pimmel, J W T....18 Stockton, San Francisco
Politzer, Adolph.....335 Pine, San Francisco
Perscheid, G A.....122 Fulton, San Francisco
Putzmann & Schurmann.....
.....341 Pine, San Francisco
Pacific Malt and Liquor Co, The.....
.....150 Second, San Francisco
Postel Bros.....Alameda
Pacific Coast Beer, Malt, W and L Co....
.....Los Angeles
Paradis, A.....Los Angeles
Palmtag & O'Connor.....Hollister
Quong Ming Sing & Co.....
.....819 Dupont, San Francisco
Roth & Co.....319 Market, San Francisco
Rosenblatt, The Co..113 Pine, San Francisco
Redington & Co.....
.....Stevenson and Second, San Francisco
Reposold, A & Co....416 Pine, San Francisco
Rothjen Bros.....21 Stockton, San Francisco
...ail & Co.....
.....318 Montgomery Ave, San Francisco
...al Eagle Dist Co.....
.....112 Taylor, San Francisco
...idovich Bros.....29 Geary, San Francisco
...thenberg, M & Co.....
.....423 Kearny, San Francisco
...all Grocers' Assn.115 Clay, San Francisco
...instrom Bros.....
.....231 California, San Francisco
Rothenberg, A.....Stockton
Rothenberg, S B & Co.....Oakland
Ruben, R & Son.....Fresno
Rea, John.....Gilroy
Raether, E P.....San Diego
Riehr, A.....Mission San Jose
Richard, Charles.....San Bernardino
Roberts, C O.....Los Angeles
Rayean & Viotto.....Los Angeles
Schultz, W A & Sons.....
.....523 Front, San Francisco
Schilling, C & Co.230 Brannan, San Francisco
Spreance, Stanley & Co.....
.....410 Front, San Francisco
Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.....
.....527 Front, San Francisco
Sherwood & Sherwood.....
.....212 Market, San Francisco
Sang Lung & Co...826 Dupont, San Francisco
Seegelken & Buckner.....
.....423 Jackson, San Francisco
Scully, T E...420 Sacramento, San Francisco
Siebe Bros & Plageman.....
.....322 Sansome, San Francisco
Samuel Bros & Co...132 First, San Francisco
Groufe, John & Co.208 Market, San Francisco
Streiff, Peter....20 Lafayette, San Francisco
Stelling, H & Co.....
.....630 Commercial, San Francisco
Schlesinger & Bender.....
.....125 Mission, San Francisco
Stevers, Fosons....1401 Scott, San Francisco
Sattin, V..722 Montgomery av, San Francisco
St George Vineyard.123 Market, San Francisc
Standard Liquor Co.....
.....628 Market, San Francisco
St George Vineyard.....Fresno
Snider, E D.....San Jose
Sonoma Wine and Brandy Co.....Stockton
St Hubert Tonic Port Co.....
.....224 Bush, San Francisco
...ephens, Arnold & Co.....
...., Townsend and Stanford, San Francisco
Southern Cal Wine Co.....Los Angeles, Cal
...rwood & Sherwood.....Los Angeles, Cal
...ll, Samuel.....Los Angeles, Cal
...llart, Jno R.....San Diego
...ussig, L & Co.....26 Main, San Francisco
...al Yon & Co.....
.....129 Waverly place, San Francisco
...ai Fung & Co.....
.....105 Waverly place, San Francisco
...aylor, Thomas & Co.307 Clay, San Francisco
...ong Woo Co.722 Sacramento, San Francisco
...o Kalon Wine Co.....
.....1372 Market, San Francisco
...ai Woh & Co.805 Sacramento, San Francisco
Taylor, G W.....San Diego
True Christiana.....Livermore
...ngalia, E & Co.....
.....625 Washington, San Francisco
Van Bergen, N & Co..418 Clay, San Francisco
Vina Distillery....819 Market, San Francisco
Veuve, H H.....124 Sansome, San Francisco
Vigner, A.....429 Battery, San Francisco
Vache & Co.....Los Angeles
Vandercook, W A Co.....Alameda
Weil Bros & Sons...13 Front, San Francisco
Wilberforce, A B.....
.....123 California, San Francisco
Wright & Taylor.24 California, San Francisco
Wertheimer Co, The.....
.....115 Battery, San Francisco
Woolacott, H J.....Los Angeles
Waldeck Germain Wine Co.....Los Angeles
Wing Chung & Co.....
.....716 Sacramento, San Francisco
Wing Fung Hi & Co.....
.....709 Jackson, San Francisco
Wolf, Wreden & Co.412 Front, San Francisco
Wilmerding, Loewe & Co.....
.....216 California, San Francisco
Wichman, Lutgen & Co.....
.....318 Clay, San Francisco
Wo Kee & Co.....939 Dupont, San Francisco
Wolff, Wm & Co..329 Market, San Francisco
Walter, M & Co.....
.....811 Montgomery, San Francisco
Wetmore, Bowen & Co.....
.....140 Montgomery, San Francisco
Watson, W M & Co.....Oakland
West, Geo & Son.....Stockton
Woods, Maillard & Schmiedell.....
.....307 Sansome, San Francisco
Weil & Co.....827 Sansome, San Francisco
Yoakum, Jesse.....Santa Monica
Yuen Fong & Co...9 Waverly, San Francisco
Yick Fong & Co..736 Jackson, San Francisco
Zwick, Anton..2126½ Mission, San Francisco

SWEET WINE PRODUCERS.

First District of California.

No.	Name.	Place.
26	Anderson, C G	Fresno
51	Armburst, H	Stockton
61	Baker, J S	Anaheim
76	Buhach P & M Co	Stockton
9	Baldwin Distilling Co	Santa Anita
39	Barton Estate Co	Fresno
78	Bayha, G	Yorba
105	Bender, John	Morgan Hill
90	Boettcher, H	Los Angeles
36	Boegge, T J F	Anaheim
29	Cucamonga Vineyard Co	Cucamonga
121	Casa, Delmas	San Jose
86	Dangers, Carl	Stockton
72	Daneri, E	Otay, San Diego Co
114	Delpech, E	Alma
34	Demartini & Cereghino	Clayton
1	Distel, B	Mountain View
23	Downey Vintage Co	Downey
4	Eggers Vineyard Co	Fresno
8	Eisen Vineyard Co	Fresno
94	El Cajon Distilling Co	El Cajon, San Diego Co
82	Ellsworth, J H S	Saratoga
60	Etienne, P	Pasadena
5	Fancher Creek Distillery	Fresno
7	Fresno Vineyard Co	Fresno
115	Gai, G	Los Angeles
85	Glen Terry Wine Co	Clayton
30	Grant, H	Fresno
2	Guasti, S	Los Angeles
48	Haines, N J	San Jose
112	Kaus, J	San Bernardino
19	Kirby, C K	Fowler
21	Lind Vineyard Co	Fresno
52	Lint, P F	Los Gatos
22	Los Gatos Co-operative Winery	Los Gatos
31	Los Gatos & Saratoga W & F Co	Los Gatos
16	Lachman S Co	Fresno
109	Madera Vineyard Co	Madera
67	Mattai, A	Malaga
71	McClure, J	Ramona
13	Merithew, J C	Cupertino
77	Merriam, G F	Twin Oaks
104	Meyer, Ernest H	Verdemond
49	Meyer, H E	Los Angeles
93	Monteleone, G	Downey
55	Mountain Wine Co	Lamanda Park
27	Mt Diablo Wine Co	Clayton
108	Olsen, C	Fresno
16	Palmdale Co	Irvington
56	Palmtag, Wm	Hollister
11	Pironi, C B	Glendale
123	Paris, Eugene	Livermore
80	Prudhomme, P	San Jose
81	Rambaud, A	Los Angeles
33	Reinert, E	San Bernardino
12	Rose Co, L J, Ltd	San Gabriel
12	Rose Co, L J, Ltd	San Gabriel
42	Rossez, P	Fresno
116	Ruckstuhl, Jos	Antioch
43	Rudel, J	San Gabriel
100	Rust, C O	Anaheim
24	San Gabriel Wine Co	Shorb
113	Schwenkert, Wof	Anaheim
28	Sierra Madre Vineyard Co	Lamanda Park
15	Sierra Vista Vineyard Co	Minturn
106	Sormano, G	Los Angeles
18	Smith, J P	Livermore
37	St George Vineyard Co	Fresno
64	Stern, C	Los Angeles
91	Sunset Wineries and Distilleries	Los Angeles
123	Swett, John & Son	Martinez
78	Tisnerat, E	Chino
45	Upham, B H	Martinez
44	Vache, E & Co	Brookside
17	Wagoner, H B	Livermore
69	Webster & Sargent	Minturn
14	Weis, F B	San Bernardino
3	West, G & Son	Stockton
75	Young, Jos	Orange

BREWERS IN FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Location.
Adams & Rohrer	19th and Treat av, San Francisco
Burnell & Co.	19th av and G st, San Francisco
Bavaria Brewing Co	San Francisco
Behlmer, H	1526 Pacific, San Francisco
Baruth & Schinkel	1431 Pacific, San Francisco
Bose & Jurgens	512 Grove, San Francisco
Breckle, F	SW cor Point Lobos av and Boyce, San Francisco
Burten, Nic	Watsonville
Bausch & Co	Santa Cruz
Beck, Carl	Santa Cruz
Berschickern, Wm	Monterey
Bauman, John	Sonora
Brooklyn Brewery	Oakland
Becker, William	Altaville
Booken, John	Haywards
California Brewing Co	San Francisco
Carlon, Nicholas	Bodie
Conrad, Fred'k	Anaheim
Columbia Brewing Co	326 Clementina, San Francisco
Chicago Brewing Co	Pine and Polk, San Francisco
Casey, J P	Port Costa
Casey, M	Gilroy
Deiner & Werner	Jamestown
Ducker, Chris	Mayfield
Enterprise Brewing Co	2019 Folsom, San Francisco
El Dorado Brewing Co	Stockton
Fuernstahl & Walter	Redwood City
Fredericksburg Brewery	San Jose
Geoffrey Bros	San Jose
Goling, Philip	Independence
Hofburg Brewery	West Berkeley
Hollister Brewing Co	Hollister
Hagemann Brewery Co	271 Natoma, San Francisco
Helmke, Chas & Co	Oakland
Hubler, E F	Angels
Himminghofer & Suessdorf	Mokelumne Hill
Jordan, W	Livermore
Jackson Brewing Co	1428 Mission, San Francisco
Kirby, Thos J	528 Noe, San Francisco
Kroenke, M H.	725-727 Green, San Francisco
Kramm, Chas H	Temescal
Los Angeles Brewing Co	Los Angeles
Luttinger & Zimmerman	San Francisco
Lauck, Geo	Santa Clara
Menke, J H	Salinas
Muller, E	Groveland
Maier & Zobelein	Los Angeles
Munzinger & Co	Bishop
Muller, Rudolph	Santa Barbara
Milwaukee Brewery	432 Tenth, San Francisco
Mission Brewing Co	San Bruno road and Vis'n av, San Francisco
Nelson, A C	Columbia
National Brewing Co	Fulton and Webster, San Francisco
Nunan, Matt	1225 Howard, San Francisco
North Star Brewing Co	3310 Army, San Francisco
Palmtag & Heyer	Haywards
Palmtag, Fred'k	Watsonville

1900

Ahrens, Pein & Bullwinkel 620 Post
Amelung, Julius C. 10 California
Anderson, John H. 427 California
Arachnida, Valley Wine Co. 410 McAllister
Barner & Kehlen Beck 324 Clay
Berges & Domeniconi 708 - 710 Sansome
Bianchi, Virgilio 1520 Stockton
Boragni, Peter 1846 Union
Bovo, Gabriel 45 Van Ness Ave.
Bozio, Orlando 149 Fourth
Braunschweiger & Co. 5 - 7 Drumm
Buneman, Henry (Estate of) 317 - 319 Front
California Wine Association 661 - 671 Third
California Wine Makers' Corp Crocker Bldg.
Campe, Henry & Co. 221 - 225 Front
Capurro, Guiseppe 525 Green
Casagnetto, Pietro 503 Green
Cavagnaro, Florenzo 608 Montgomery
Chauche & Bon 17 First
Chevelier F. & Co. 9 - 15 Beale
Christin, Edward L. 337 Hayes
Ciocca, E. & Co. 604 Broadway
Coleman & Goodman 110 Second
Copertini, Gaetano 730 Valley
Cresta Blanca Wine Co. 410 Post
Crown Distilleries Co. 100 - 102 Front
Cuneo, Bertola 2023 1/2 Powell
Cupertino Wine Co. Mills Bldg.
Cuyala, Romain 129 Sixth
D'Andrea, Dominico 35 Hinckley
Depagli, John 468 Walter
Dietrich Bros. 6 Washington
Donnelly & Brannan 1069 - 1071 Mission
Doyle, John J. Mills Bldg.
Dreyfus, B. & Co. (See Cal. Wine Association)
Eggers Vineyard Co., The 214 California
Eisen Vineyard Co. 12 Stevenson
Esmeralda Vineyard Co. 206 Kearny
Fargo, E. & A. & Co. 316 Front
Fetz, Joseph Southeast Corner Third and Mission
Figone, Guiseppi 1111 Kearny
Franceschini, Lorenzini & Co. 621 Broadway
Frapolli, B. & Co. 712 Battery
Fromelt, Antoine 398 Fifth
Gaddini, G. & Co. 923 Montgomery
Garibaldi Bros. 1515 Powell
Gianettoni & Co. 29 Sixth
Gless, Aloise Southeast corner Harrison and Fourth
Grimm, A. & Co. 36 McAllister
Grimm's Vineyard and Wine Vaults (Calistoga, Napa Cal) Office 111 Leidesdorff
Guerro & Baciagalupi 505 Davis

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co. Southeast corner Market and Second
Proprietors "Bacchus Vineyards" Rinefarm. Sonoma Wine
Vaults 434 - 442 Bryant Street
Gundlach, P.H. 13 City Hall Square
Haraszthy, Arpad 528 Washington
Hencken & Meyer 313 Sacramento
Hey, Grauerholz & Co. 224 Front
Hilbert Bros. 223 California
Hildebrandt, Posner & Co. 610 Front
Hoelscher, Wm. & Co. Northwest corne Turk & Taylor
Holtum Bros. 551 - 553 Market
Holtum, Ferdinand 517 California
Hotaling, A.P. & Co. 429 - 437 Jackson
Imperial Wine Co. 519 Market
Inglenook Vineyard Northwest corner Townsend and Stanford
Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony 717 - 721 Battery
Joulin, Etienne 40 Sixth
Juillien, J. & Co. 617 Pacific
Juri, Louis & Co. 1338 Stockton
Kaiser, C.P. 1100 Folsom
Kellogg, C.W. & Co. 404 Sansome
Klein, Pierre 612 Geary
Kohler & Frohling (See California Wine Associationn)
Kohler & Van Bergen ?
Kolb & Denhard 417 - 419 Montgomery
Koster, John L. 327 Market
Kuhls, Schwarke & Co. 123 - 129 Sutter
Lachman, S. & Co. (See Calif Wine Assn)
Lachman & Jacobi Southeast corner Second and Bryant
La Coste, John T. 901 Montgomery Ave.

Lancel, E.H. & Co. 305 Clay
Landsberger & Son 123 California
Leisen & Co. 222 Clay
Lemle, Levy Co. 261 Third
Lenormand Bros. 735 - 739 Howard
Lespoune, Frank 36 Fourth
Leuenberger, Emil 1417 1/1 Folsom
Lichtenstein, Max 412 Sansome
Lind Vineyard Wine Cellar 212 Eddy
Livingston & Co. 206 Davis
Lounibos, John 242 O'Farrell
Lyon, E.G. & Co. 506 Jackson
Mann, C.M. 216 - 220 Sacramento
Martin, E. & Co. 54 - 56 First
Martinoni, Emilio 714 - 718 Taylor
Massoletti, Giacomo 2312 Tayor
McLeod & Hatje 515 Market
Medal Wine Co. 230 Clay
Metropolitan Liquor Co. 714 Folsom
Metzger, Leo & Co. 118 Battery
Meyer, Em. & Co. 303 Sutter
Meyer, H.M. & Co. Northwest corner Ninth and Mission
Mitchell, William 515 Market
Mohns & Kaltenbach 29 Market
Monnier, George 1153 Howard
Mount Diablo Wine Co. 134 First

1900 – S.F.

Naber, Alfs & Brune 323 - 325 Market
Nablee Brandy Ageing Crocker Bldg.
Napa and Sonoma Wine Co. Fine Wines 107 - 115 Ellis
Natoma Vineyard Co. 126 Stockton
Neller & Schirmer 509 Sansome
Oakville Wine Co. Southwest corner Folsom and Army
Pacific Wine and Liquor Co. 156 Second
Palmdale Co. Office 230 California
Pedrazzi, Stephen 123 Third
Pike, B.D. & Co. 213 Battery
Plumel, John F. 18 Stockton
Polidori, D. 1130 Folsom
Putzman & Schurmann 341 Pine
Radovich Bros. 29 Geary
Rathjin Bros. 39 Stockton
Repsgla, A. & Co. 416 Pine
Rio Bravo Vineyard and Raisin Co. Mills Bldg
Rosenblatt Co., The 113 - 119 Pine
Rosenblum, D. & Co. 421 - 423 Market
Rottanzi, M.G. Mrs. 1026 Valencia and 1027 Market
Royal Eagle Distilleries Co. 501 - 505 Market
Ruby Hill Vineyard Co. 614 Third
Samuel Bros. & Co. 132 First
Savia, Vihorio 534 Green
Scatela & Co. 412 Montgomery
Schiaffino, Giobatti 1524 Powell
Schilling, C. & Co. 230 - 240 Brannan
Schlesinger & Bender 125 Mission

Schultz, William A. & Sons 523 Front
Seececken & Buckner 423 Jackson
Shaben, Sylvester 104 Clay
Shea, Rocqueraz & Co. 525 Market
Sherwood & Sherwood Agents, Schram & Berger Vineyard, Napa, Cal
212 - 214 Market
Siebe Bros. & Plagemann 322 - 330 Sansome
Sierra Vista Vineyard Co. 423 California
Sievers, F. & Sons 410 McAllister
Simi P. & G. 491 Green
St. George Vineyard 330 Market
St. Helena Wine Depot 2140 Mission
St. Huren Tonic Port Co. 161 New Montgomery
Stelling, H. & Co. Northwest corner Sacramento and Battery
Stevens, Arnohold & Co. Northwest corner Townsend and Stanford
Stoever, Henry Northeast corner Sixteenth and Howard
Streiff, Peter Southwest corner Minna and Lafayette
Taussig, Louis & Co. 26 - 28 Main
Taylor, Thos. & Co. 307 Clay
Torassa, Giovanni B. 1745 Stockton
Toscanni, Giuseppi 1817 Lombard
Van Bergen & Co. 418 - 420 Clay
Vignier, Ami 429 - 431 Battery
Vina Distillery 819 Market
Wetmore-Bowen Co. 410 Post
Wechman , Lutren & Co. 318 - 322 Clay
Wilberforce, Alec B. 123 California
Wilmerding-Loewe Co. 48 - 50 First
Wreden-Kohloos Co. 412 Front
Zwimer's Wine and Liquor House 1400 Ellis
Zwick, A. & Co. 2140 Mission

1910
NATIVE WINES & BRANDIES
Ahrens-Bullwinkle Co. First and Harrison
Alta Vista Wines Co. 112 Tenth
American Wine Syndicate 734 Front
Anglo-Califomia Wine Co. 513 Sansome
Arnhold, B. & Co. 116 Townsend
Bartle, H. & Requa 1273 Eddy
Beban, Antonio 655A Green
Berges Wine Co. 2199 Market
Bertin & Lepori 520 Washington
Berkman, Isaac 3049 Twenty-fourth
Boragni, Peter 1840 Union
Buena Vista Wine Vaults 468 Waller
California-French Wine Co. 1797-1799 Union
California Wine Association 180 Townsend, corner of Third
California Wine Co. 180 Townsend
Calwa Products Co. 180 Townsend
Capurro Bros. 445 Green
Cerruti Mercantile Co. 537-543 Front
Chauche & Bon 321 Battery
Ciocca, Lombardi & Co. 547-549 Chestnut
City Hall Wine Vaults 505 Hayes
Cordelia Winery 180 Townsend
Cresta Blanca Wines 42 Davis
Cucamonga Wine Co. 180 Townsend
Cupertino Wine Co. Pacific Bldg.
Cuyala, Romain 370 Hayes
Denevi, F. & Co. 533 Filbert
DeTurk, I. - Wm. Hoelscher & Co. successors 1872-1887 Mission
DeTurk Winery 180 Townsend
Draz, Francis & Co. 57 Post
Dreyfus, B. & Co. 180 Townsend
Enkle, Charles C. 1526 Fulton
Figone, August 739 Filbert
Finke's, A. Widow 809 Montgomery
Frapolli, B. & Co. 724 Front
Frassinello, G. & Co. 956 Pacific
French-American Wine Co. 1821 Harrison
French-California Wine Co. 771 Broadway
Fresno Wine 2066A Market
Gairati & Cuneo 925 Montgomery
Ghiggeri, G.R. 925 Montgomery
Gibb, James 1844 Geary
Grauerholz, H.J. 2450 Mission
Greenway, Edward M. Kohl Bldg.
Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co. "Growers and shippers of California vintages, brandies and selected Bacchus table wines" 18-20-22 California.
Also Rhinefarm, Sonoma, and SE corner Watts / Washington, New York
Hoelscher, Wm. & Co. 1873-1883 Mission
Inglenook Vineyard Co. NW corner Townsend / Stanford
International Wine & Brandy Co. 607 Folsom
Italian-Swiss Colony Battery and Greenwich
Johannesberg Wine Co. 39 Fourth

S.F. – 1910

Kessler, George A. & Co. Phelan Bldg.
Kuhls, Schwarke & Co. 5-9 Spear
Lachman, Arthur 445 Second
Lachman & Jacobi 706 Sansome
Lancel, E.H. & Co. 549 Washington
Lerda, L. & Co. 814 Montgomery
Livingston & Co. 3445 Seventeenth
Lyons, E.G. & Raas Co. 535 Folsom
Mancuso F. & J. 714 Montgomery
Martinoni, E. 714 Montgomery
McLeod-Hatje Co. 2755 Folsom
Merle & Sarno 2755 Folsom
Monte Rio Wine Co. 479 Hayes
Mount Hamilton Vineyard Co. Monabock Bldg.
Naber, Alfs & Brune 825 Mission
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co. 112-116 Tenth
Napa & St. Helena Wine Co. 2399 Mission
Napa Winery (Inc) 252 Market
Napa Yountville Wine Co. 4040½ Twenth-fourth
Oakville Wine Co. SW corner Folsom / Army
Oliveto Wine Co. 79-81 Jackson
Pascal Dubedat & Co. 36-38 California
Piedmont Winery 720 Pacific
Plumel, J.F. Co. 63-65 Ellis
Pottet, A. Corner Twentieth and Folsom
Repsold, A. & Co. 22 Davis
Rosenblatt Co. 300-316 Davis
Ruby Hill Vineyard Co. 614 Third
Rusconi, Fisher & Co. 326 Jackson
Samuel Bros. & Co (NY) 500 Washington
Santa Cruz Wine Depot 36 Lafayette
Sattui, Vittorio 2507 Bryant
Schilling, C. & Co. Minnesota between Twentieth / Twenty-first
Schlesinger & Bender Harrison and Market
Shaw, Alex D. & Co. 214 Front
Sicilian Wine Co. 2362 Pine
Siebe Bros. & Plagemann 430 Battery
Sierra Campo Wine & Brandy Co. 601 Folsom
Simi Land Co. 471 Green
Sonoma Valley Wine Co. Corner Hyde and Pacific
South Montbello Vineyard & Wine Co. 150 Montgomery Ave.
Sunnyslope Vineyards & Wine Co. 1517 Stockton
Sutter Home Wine & Distilling Co. 319 Front
Swiss-American Wine Co. Front and Vallejo
Tchobanoglou & Posey 450 Sixth
United California Vineyards Co. 3401-3411 Mission
Vernengo, G. & Co. 1502 Powell
Weintraub Wine Co. 1554 Market
Werle and Willoh 69 Market
Wetmore-Bowen Co. 42 Davis
Weyrather, Ferdinand 2867 Sixteenth
White Seal Champagne Agency Phelan Bldg.
Wichman, Lutgen & Co. 431-439 Clay
Windsor & Trenton Wine Co. 180 Townsend

Zwick, A. Co. 2170 Mission

CHAMPAGNE MANUFACTURERS
Finke's, A. Widow 809 Montgomery
Perscheid, Gustav 2344 Market

1917
NATIVE WINES & BRANDIES
Ahrens-Bullwinkle Co. First and Harrison
Alta Vista Wines Co. 200 O'Farrell
Arnhold, B. & Co. 180 Townsend
Berges Wine Co. 2198 Market
Bertin & Lepori 520 Washington
Brun & Chaix J.A.O. Covick, Mgr (Altar Wines) Grape Growers Bldg., Corner Pine and Battery
Buck, H.E. 397 Hayes
California Wine Association Grape Growers Bldg., Corner Pine and Battery
Califoria French Wine Co. 1797 Union
Ciocca Lombardi Wine Co. SW corner Battery / Green
Columbus Vineyard & Wine Co. 2776 Folsom
Cresta Blanca Wine Co. 166 Eddy
Cuyala, Romain 370 Hayes
De Martini Bros. 2035 Powell
DeTurk, I. - Wm. Hoelscher & Co. successors 1873-1883 Mission
Figone, August 755 Filbert
Finke's, A. Widow 809 Montgomery
Fontana, G. & Co. 1018 Valencia
Frapolli, B. & Co. 724 Front
French-American Wine Co. 1821 Harrison
French-California Wine Co. 680 Commerical
Fresno Wine & Liquor Co. 3049 Twenty-fourth
Gibb, Jas. 1844 Geary
Gladius, Theodore 84 Richland Ave.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co. 252 Sutter
Golden West Wine Co. 1644 Haight
Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co. (Inc) Mrs. Chas. Bundschu Pres, Henry R. Gundlach V-Pres. and Sec., C.E. Bundschu Treas. " Growers and shippers California Wines and Brandies." Proprietors Bacchus Vineyards Rhinefarm, Sonoma; City offices and sales room 18-20-22 California
Harris, Morris 1549 Filmore
Herrscher, Jos. & Co. 429 Front
Hoelscher, Wm. & Co. 1873-1883 Mision
Italian-Swiss Colony 216 Pine
Juri, H.J. & Co. 30 Liberty
Lachman & Jacobi 266 Pine
La Questa Wine Co. 105 Montgomery
Lyons, E.G. & Raas Co. 535-557 Folsom
Maucoronel & Reymond 470 Pine
Meinecke, Chas. & Co. 314 Sacramento
Modesto Wine Co. 308 Precita Ave.
Montebello Wine Co. 2779 Folsom
Mosca, Zanzi & Cuneo 1517 Stockton
Naber, Alfs & Brune 635 Howard
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co. 52 Beale

New Piemonte Wine Co. 1827 Powell
Oakville Wine Co. 3406-3408 Army
Old Asti Wine Co. 1519 Stockton
Oliveto Wine Co. 501 Davis
Ora Blanca Wines Syndicate 160 Beal
Pacific French Wine Co. 470 Pine
Pascal Dubedat & Co. 36-38 California
Petri, R. Wine Co. 550 Green
Piemont Winery 767 Beach
Promotion Wine Co. 760 Lombard
Repsold, A. & Co. 104 Pine
Roma Wine Co. 1381 Pacific
Rosenblatt Co. 300 Second
Samuel, P. & W. 706 Sansome
Santa Cruz Wine Depot 36 Lafayette
Sattui, V. Wine Co. 2507 Bryant
Scatena Bros. Wine Co. 632 Washington
Schilling, C. & Co. Pine, corner of Battery
Schlesinger & Bender Sixteenth and Kansas
Shaw, Alex D. & Co. 214 Front
Sierra Campo Wine & Brandy Co. 601 Folsom
Sierra Vista Vineyard Co. 366 Pine
St. Helena Wine Depot 2172 Mission
Streiff, Peter 36 Lafayette
United California & Montebello Vineyards 2775 Folsom
Vaccari, John 2143 Greenwich
Yerba Buena Wine Co. 601 Folsom

CHAMPAGNE MANUFACTURERS
Finke's, A. Widow 809 Montgomery
Garneau, Jos. Co. (Clicquot) 1106-1107 Hobart Bldg.

SAN MATEO COUNTY
DIRECTORIES

1860

San Mateo County

Wine Produced in 1860: 1,000 Gallons

FLYNN, PATRICK — *Belmont*

Acreage improved: 4 Wine on hand: 1,000 gals.

¶ It is possible that Flynn was utilizing the grapes from the vines planted in 1853 (and a few years later abandoned) by Agoston Haraszthy (*q.v.*, *Sonoma*) on the banks of Crystal Springs Lake, just west of Belmont.

1870 CENSUS

Redwood City

Herman Finger: 64A improved; 500 gals wine

1884 · S.F. Merchant

Pescadero

J.B. Thompson

Searsville

S.L. Jones

Woodside

Henry Monath

San Mateo County 1880

Township No. 1

John Gardner: 105 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard;

San Mateo

French Bank: 80 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 110,000 lbs. of grapes; made 8,000 gallons of wine

Township No. 3

Antonio Bruns (?): 8 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 90 gallons of wine

S.L. Jones: 350 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

SAN MATEO COUNTY. 1888

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
S. M. Mezes (Estate of)	Belmont.	T. G. Phelps	San Mateo.
Gov. Leland Stanford	Menlo Park.	Morris Doyle	Searsville.
Chas. Frank Street	Menlo Park.	Hugh Kelly	Searsville.
J. B. Thompson	Pescadero.	Davis Lawler	Searsville.
John Caffey	Redwood City.	G. C. Nahmens	Searsville.
Michael Carroll	Redwood City.	L. P. Blanchard	Woodside.
E. F. Preston	Redwood City.	Wm. Haker	Woodside.
E. A. Rix	Redwood City.	John Jepson	Woodside.
W. Sickert	Redwood City.	Henry Monath	Woodside.
A. Smith	Redwood City.	Andrew Newman	Woodside.
John Titus	Redwood City.	E. H. Rixford	Woodside.
Gustave Mahé (Est. of)	San Mateo.	R. O. Tripp	Woodside.

CBSVC DIRECTORY OF WINE GROWERS...

SAN MATEO COUNTY 1891

Name of Owner.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Bruno, Owen	Belmont	20	20	20			No.		Zinfandel.
Cerasco, B.	Belmont (San Fran.)	35	35	35			No.		Zinfandel.
Frapoli, B., estate of	Belmont (San Fran.)	30	30	30			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Mezes, S. M., estate of	Belmont	4	4		4		No.		Mixed.
Scalmanini, C., est. of	Belmont (San Fran.)	82	82	82			Yes.		Zinfandel, Burgundy, Malvoisie.
Kibler, John	Coast Range	1½			1½				Mixed, mostly Muscat.
Munro & Peters	Buckhorn Farm, Coast Range.	6		5	1				Zinfandel, Sweetwater, Muscat.
Nahmens, N. C.	Coast Range	2	2	2			No.		Zinfandel, Pinot.
Doyle, John T.	Menlo Park	36	36	36			Yes.		
Finger, A., estate of	Redwood City	½	½	½			No.		Mission.
Hargan, ——	Redwood City	2	2	2					Mixed, mostly Mission.
Smith, Andrew	Redwood City	12		12			No.		California stock grafted.
Titus, John	Redwood City	16	16	15	1		No.		Zinfandel, Sultana, Black Hamburg, Muscat.
Barroilhet, H., estate of	San Mateo	4	4	3	1		No.		Mission.
Mahe, Gustave, est. of	San Mateo	55	55	55			No.		Mission.
Alexander, John K.	Searsville	4	4	4			No.		Mixed varieties.
Allen, J. M.	Searsville (San Fran.)	7	7	7			No.		Mataro.
Doyle, Morris	Searsville	6	6	6			No.		Mixed varieties.
Hooper, J. A.	Searsville (San Fran.)	80	80	20	10		Yes.		Zinfandel and mixed wine and table varieties
Jones, S. L., estate of	Searsville (San Fran.)	100	100	85		15	No.		Muscat and mixed varieties.
Kelley, Hugh	Searsville	8	8	8			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Lawler, Davis	Searsville	19	19	19			No.		Burgundy, Mataro, Zinfandel.
Martinez, Antonio	Searsville	13	13	13			No.		Malvoisie, Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Preston, E. F.	Searsville (San Fran.)	80	80	80			Yes.		Mataro, Riesling, Zinfandel, and others.
Rix, E. A.	Searsville (San Fran.)	20	20	17	3		No.		Seventeen acres in resistant stock and graft three in mixed.
Spring V. Water Co.	Searsville	5		3	2		No.		Mixed wine and table varieties.
Lane, ——	Woodside	20	20	18	2		Yes.		Zinfandel, Chasselas, Muscat, Malvoisie.
Rixford, E. H.	La Questa Vineyard, Woodside.	5	5	5					Zinfandel.
Sickert & Billings	Woodside	160	Few.	160					Resistant grafted varieties.
Tripp, R. O.	Woodside	5½	5½	5	½		Yes.		Chauche Noir, Muscat.
Totals for county		788½	604	184½	26	15			

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
DIRECTORIES

1860 - PENINOU & GREENLEAF

Joseph Aram, San Jose, 70 acres improved, 100 gallons of wine
E.D. Bivins, Santa Clara, 3 acres improved, 300 gallons of wine
Oliver Bonlieu, San Jose, 3 acres improved, 400 gallon of wine
Antoine Delmas, San Jose
John S. Dooly, Milpitas, 140 acres improved, 60 gallons of wine
A.C. Erkson, Santa Clara, 275 acres improved, 15 gallons of wine
D. Geary, Santa Clara, 160 acres improved, 300 gallons of wine
Benjamin F. Headen, Santa Clara
Charles Lefranc, Almaden
William M. Lent, Santa Clara
James Lick, Santa Clara, 75 acres improved, 150 gallons of wine
James R. Lowe, San Jose, 4 acres improved, 66 gallons of wine
Charles McClay, Saratoga, 40 acres improved, 40 gallons of wine
Jacob Myers, San Jose, 50 acres improved, 100 gallons of wine
henry M. Naglee, San Jose
Cary Peebles, Santa Clara, 300 ares improved, 40 gallons of wine
Louis Pellier, San Jose
Peter Quivey, San Jose, 8 acres improved, 600 gallons of wine
Michael Sanor, Santa Clara, 16 acres improved, 260 gallons of wine
Stefano Splivalo, San Jose, 18 acres improved, 60 gallons of wine
James P. Springer, Saratoga, 35 acres improved, 100 gallons of wine
Frank Stock, San Jose
William B. Thomburg, Santa Clara, 600 acres improved, 1,200 gallons of wine
Asa Vestal, San Jose, 16 acres improved, 90 gallons of wine
Benjamin Watkins, Santa Clara, 100 acres improved, 100 gallons of wine
Coleman, Younger, San Jose, 180 acres improved, 60 gallons of wine

[Peninou & Greenleaf] 1860

Santa Clara County

Wine Produced in 1860: 3,721 Galons

ARAM, JOSEPH — *San Jose*

Acreage improved: 70 Wine on hand: 100 gals.

¶ Born in 1810 in Oneida County, New York, Aram came to California in 1846, met Fremont at Sacramento and acquired the title of captain after serving under him. In 1849 he settled two miles north of San Jose on the Milpitas Road and there established the pioneer nursery of Santa Clara County. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention and the first Legislature, which convened at San Jose in December, 1849. By 1851 he had planted about 1,000 vines, but he devoted more attention to his nursery and orchard and had discontinued wine making about the year 1870.

BIVINS, E. D. — *Santa Clara*

Acreage improved: 3 Wine on hand: 300 gals.

BONLIEU, OLIVER — *San Jose*

Acreage improved: 3 Wine on hand: 400 gals.

¶ The adventurous Bonlieu, a French-Canadian from Quebec, joined the expedition of John Charles Fremont in St. Louis in 1843, making the difficult way across the plains and over Carson Pass into California. The party reached Sutter's Fort in March of the next year. Here Bonlieu left the others and, staying on at Sutter's Fort, established a tannery. In 1856 he moved to San Jose and settled two miles south of the pueblo, at what is now Pine and Lincoln Streets in the Willow Glen district. Here he became a farmer.

DELMAS, ANTOINE — *San Jose*

¶ Delmas, a Frenchman, was one of a number of San Jose nurserymen who promoted choice varieties of wine grapes. In 1854 Delmas imported from France about 10,000 cuttings and set them out in his nursery, the French Gardens,

SANTA CLARA CO. — 1860

which extended along the west side of Delmas Avenue, just south of Santa Clara Street, and sloped down to Los Gatos Creek. A son, Delphine Delmas, a prominent attorney, became one of the notable wine growers of the county. In the 1880's and '90's Casa Delmas, his winery on the south side of El Camino Real, to the west of Hollenbeck Road, was set in the midst of 350 acres of bearing vines.

DOOLY, JOHN S. — *Milpitas*

Acreage improved: 140 Wine on hand: 60 gals.

¶ Dooly, a Kentuckian, acquired in the 1850's about 1,500 acres near Milpitas, most of which he planted to grain.

ERKSON, A. C. — *Santa Clara*

Acreage improved: 275 Wine on hand: 15 gals.

¶ A native of Delaware County, New York, Erkson had come to Santa Clara County in 1851. He acquired about a half-section of land four miles north of Santa Clara on the Alviso Road. In 1857 he was joined by his nephew, William Erkson, a young man who, after graduation from Hobart College, had taught school and then, coming to California, had worked several years in the mines. In addition to general farming, the Erksons were successful in growing strawberries. They planted also some fruit trees and vines but made wine for only a few years.

GEARY, D. — *Santa Clara*

Acreage improved: 160 Wine on hand: 300 gals.

HEADEN, BENJAMIN F. — *Santa Clara*

¶ A Virginian by birth but reared in Kentucky and educated at Worthington Medical College in Ohio, Headen in 1852 bought 60 acres along the east side of Scott Lane just north of the town of Santa Clara. 'A conscientious Christian gentleman' according to an early historian, the Doctor not only practiced medicine but served as a trustee of the new College of the Pacific nearby, became a successful grower of strawberries and planted both an orchard and a vineyard. The original vineyard died out but Headen's son-

SANTA CLARA CO. – 1860

in-law, L. H. Albertson, replanted the land in part to vines. They in turn have been replaced by orchards and a residential subdivision. Only a line of tall redwoods bordering the estate remains of the worthy Doctor's plantings.

LEFRANC, CHARLES — *Almaden*

¶ Eight miles south of San Jose, on land to the south of Kooser Road and sloping gently down to the Guadalupe River, Charles Lefranc, a native of the Parisian suburb of Passy, began planting wine grapes in 1857. He named this property the Almaden Vineyards for the town of New Almaden, with its rich quicksilver mines, some miles distant. Lefranc's near-neighbor was another Frenchman, Etienne Thee, a native of Bordeaux, who in 1852 had planted some Mission vines. Thee's daughter married Lefranc, who eventually bought all of his father-in-law's land. From the start Lefranc had the wisdom to plant good varieties of grapes. His first considerable vintage was that of 1862, and by the mid-1880's he had 150 acres in vines and was making about 100,000 gallons of wine annually. His career came to a tragic and untimely end in 1887 when, in an attempt to stop a runaway team of horses, he was killed.

The heirs were Lefranc's widow, his son Henry and his daughter Marie, who married Paul Masson, a handsome and rather elegant young Frenchman from Beaune in the Cote d'Or. Masson, members of whose family had been vineyardists, became his brother-in-law's partner. While continuing to make still wines, the two began experimenting in the manufacture of champagne and secured from France the services of an experienced champagne maker. By 1892 they had begun the marketing of this product, and it is reported that at the annual banquet of the College of Pharmacy of the University of California the new brand was highly praised. It perhaps gained also a certain *cachet* by being made in the basement of a big and fashionable hotel, the Vendome, which stood in the midst of a private park on North First Street in San Jose.

In the mid-1890's Masson bought independently an old

SANTA CLARA CO. – 1860

vineyard and winery on Pierce Road two miles west of Saratoga, and on this hilly site established the Paul Masson Winery and Vineyards. Here, in the years preceding Prohibition, some excellent white wines and champagnes were produced.

The Almaden Winery, with its adjacent vineyards, was operated by Henry Lefranc until his death in 1909. It was closed during Prohibition, but the vines were cared for and shortly after Repeal the Lefranc estate sold the property to Charles Jones. Since 1941 it has been owned and operated by Louis A. Benoist, a San Francisco business man. Several old stone buildings dating from Charles Lefranc's time are still in use.

LENT, WILLIAM M. — *Santa Clara*

¶ In Santa Clara, on the west side of Lincoln Street facing Franklin Street, a Carmelite monastery with its gardens occupies a considerable part of the former estate of William Lent, a San Francisco capitalist. Lent acquired the property in the early 1850's, built a fine country house and planted vines and fruit trees. In 1866 James P. Pierce, a Pennsylvania man who had become wealthy in the Yuba County mines, bought the place from Lent and renamed it New Park after the estate of his grandfather in Devonshire. To Lent's original plantings he added Cabernet, Semillon and other choice varieties and produced some excellent wines. One of his sons, Richard T. Pierce, made wine here until Prohibition.

LICK, JAMES — *Santa Clara*

Acreage improved: 75 Wine on hand: 150 gals.

¶ The varied career of James Lick had included piano making and trading on the west coast of South America before he came to California in 1848. His large fortune was derived mainly from real estate transactions in San Francisco, but he was also successful in Santa Clara County. He owned over 500 acres of choice land on the Santa Clara-Alviso Road, about four miles north of San Jose, where he

SANTA CLARA CO. — 1860

engaged in general farming and built a flour mill. He is most often remembered for the great telescope built on Mount Hamilton from funds he bequeathed to the University of California.

LOWE, JAMES R. — *San Jose*

Acreage improved: 4 Wine on hand: 66 gals.

¶ Lowe, an Englishman from Derbyshire who had been trained in his native town of Chesterfield as a landscape gardener, came to California by way of Panama in 1852. It is interesting to note that at this early date in San Jose he at once found employment in the laying out of parks and private gardens. At his four-acre nursery on North First Street, he had fruit trees and foreign (*i.e.*, other than Mission) grapes along with ornamental trees and shrubs. He had only small vintages.

MCCLAY, CHARLES — *Saratoga*

Acreage improved: 40 Wine on hand: 40 gals.

¶ In addition to his vineyard McClay, a native of Pennsylvania, had established a general merchandise store in Saratoga and was agent there for Wells Fargo & Company.

MYERS, JACOB — *San Jose*

Acreage improved: 50 Wine on hand: 100 gals.

¶ Myers had learned the carpenter's trade in his native Ohio before settling in the Santa Clara Valley. He made wine for a few years only.

NAGLEE, HENRY M. — *San Jose*

¶ The handsome and distinguished Henry Naglee, a native of Pennsylvania and a West Point graduate, had first come to California in 1847 as an Army officer, but two years later had resigned his commission and augmented a substantial inherited fortune by becoming a banker in San Francisco. In 1848 having bought 140 acres in San Jose, which extended from Eleventh Street east to Coyote Creek and south from Santa Clara Street to William Street, he began to set out fruit trees and vines. This activity was interrup-

SANTA CLARA CO. — 1860

ted by the Civil War, in which Naglee served as a lieutenant colonel, but in 1865 he returned to San Jose and renewed his viticultural efforts by planting over 50 acres to a large variety of grapes. He soon became interested primarily in the production of brandy, and planted chiefly Chardonnay, Riesling and Folle Blanche grapes with the hope of achieving something comparable to fine French cognac. He built a brick winery and a distillery in 1868, and his best brandy, made from grapes pressed without crushing stems or seeds, won a number of California State Fair awards and a gold medal at the Bordeaux Exposition of 1882. The distilling of brandy seems to have always been more a fad than a business with Naglee, and he had the curious belief (not widely shared) that the product should be pure white.

The Naglee home, at the corner of the present Fourteenth and San Fernando Streets, was greatly admired, and in the surrounding gardens, according to the local historian Frederick Hall, 'you can almost fancy that at twilight the goddesses come stealing to deck themselves for the festal eve.' The Colonel stopped making brandy two years before his death in 1890; the handsome old house burned down six years later; the vineyards and the gardens with their plaster statuary were dug up; and the entire acreage was subdivided into town lots. The goddesses must perforce have sought other abodes.

PEEBLES, CARY — *Santa Clara*

Acreage improved: 300 Wine on hand: 40 gals.

¶ Born in 1808 near Lexington, Kentucky, Peebles, while still a small boy, had moved with his family to St. Louis, where his father became a storekeeper. As a young man he began shipping goods and produce between Missouri and New Orleans and continued this profitable trading for some 20 years. In 1849 he crossed the plains with a merchandise train of 43 wagons and 560 head of cattle, all of which he disposed of at a handsome profit in Salt Lake City. Two years later, while engaged in the produce business in San Francisco, he bought a 300-acre farm on the west side of

SANTA CLARA CO. — 1860

the Alviso Road about four miles north of Santa Clara. Here, in addition to his vineyard, he set out fruit trees and grew strawberries. He became the first president of the Bank of San Jose in 1853.

PELLIER, LOUIS — *San Jose*

¶ Pellier, a Frenchman from La Rochelle, came to San Jose in 1850. Two years later he was joined by his brother, Pierre, who brought with him from France some desirable varieties of grape cuttings. These Louis set out in his vineyard and nursery, which faced the west side of San Pedro Street, north of San Augustin Street, at the corner of Chaboya Alley. He made small amounts of wine which a committee, appointed in 1859 by the California State Agricultural Society, sampled and found very good.

Pierre Pellier in 1863 began planting 50 acres to carefully selected vines in the foothills six miles east of San Jose, a section which came to be known as Evergreen. Off Quimby Road, two miles east of the intersection of Quimby and San Felipe Roads, he built a winery and operated it until his death in 1894. A number of his descendants have continued in this vicinity as wine growers.

QUIVEY, PETER — *San Jose*

Acreage improved: 8 Wine on hand: 600 gals.

¶ A native of Syracuse, New York, Quivey came west with Fremont in 1846. In the following year he was in San Jose building the pueblo's first frame house. After a brief time in the mines, he returned to San Jose, where he opened the Miners' Home, the first hotel in San Jose. He had a vineyard facing Fourth Street and a winery on the property.

SANOR, MICHAEL — *Santa Clara*

Acreage improved: 16 Wine on hand: 260 gals.

¶ Sanor, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, a cabinet maker by trade, came to California by ox-team in 1849. Like so many others, he did not quickly become rich in the mines, but in the following year he had enough money to

SANTA CLARA CO. - 1860

secure 148 acres about two miles southwest of Santa Clara, at the intersection of Stevens Creek Road and Saratoga Avenue. He soon planted a vineyard, but his output was never large and he eventually devoted more attention to other crops.

SPLIVALO, STEFANO — *San Jose*

Acreage improved: 18 Wine on hand: 60 gals.

¶ Splivalo, a retired Italian sea captain, first came to California in 1849, when he was in command of the ship which brought the first natives of China to the United States. Two years later he settled permanently in California and in the late 1850's bought from Pierre Sainsevain property along the east side of the present Lincoln Avenue, just south of Moorpark Avenue (formerly Splivalo Street). Here Sainsevain, who with his brother, Jean-Louis, was a successful wine grower in Los Angeles (*q.v.*), had in 1853 set out about 40,000 vines and built a winery. Both of these Splivalo took over. The site of the vineyard has long since been subdivided, but the old adobe house on Lincoln Avenue, built by Sainsevain and occupied by Splivalo until his death, remains intact.

SPRINGER, JAMES P. — *Saratoga*

Acreage improved: 35 Wine on hand: 100 gals.

¶ Springer, who was born in Washington County, Kentucky, in 1812, first came to California with the Bartleson Party in 1841. He was in San Jose for a part of that year, but crossed the plains back to Missouri. In 1852 he settled permanently in Saratoga, which was then known as McCarthysville. Springer was elected to the State Legislature in 1859, but spent most of his time on his farm, on which he had planted vines, until his death in 1861. His son, Elias F. Springer, continued as a vineyardist for some 30 years but did not crush his own grapes.

STOCK, FRANK — *San Jose*

¶ Stock, a German, came to San Jose in 1851 and established, at the corner of Santa Clara and Market Streets, a

SANTA CLARA CO. - 1860

small stove and household furnishing store. In 1858 he planted a vineyard at Eighth and Williams Streets, which, although small, included some good German varieties: White Riesling, Sylvaner and Traminer. Some ten years later, when his business interests made it difficult to be both merchant and *Weinbauer*, he disposed of his vines — chiefly to Charles Lefranc (*q.v.*).

THOMBURG, WILLIAM B. — *Santa Clara*

Acreage improved: 600 Wine on hand: 1,200 gals.

¶ Thomburg's 600-acre estate, Laurelwood Farm, was located three miles north of Santa Clara and extended from Alviso Road east to the Guadalupe River. The original owner, Stephen A. Franklin, had settled here in 1853, sown a considerable acreage to wheat and begun the planting of an orchard, a vineyard and, around his dwelling, some handsome ornamental trees. Thomburg bought the property in 1856. By 1859 about 20,000 grape vines of 16 well-chosen varieties had been set out.

VESTAL, ASA — *San Jose*

Acreage improved: 16 Wine on hand: 90 gals.

¶ Born in 1800 in Guilford County, North Carolina, a carriage maker by trade, Vestal had come to California in 1849 by Lassen's Trail. The following year he bought land in San Jose along North Tenth Street, near the northern city limits. In addition to growing grapes and making a small amount of wine, he also planted fruit trees and raised stock.

WATKINS, BENJAMIN — *Santa Clara*

Acreage improved: 100 Wine on hand: 100 gals.

¶ Watkins, a New Yorker by birth, came to California in 1847. His 100-acre ranch was located about a mile west of downtown Santa Clara. Besides his vineyard, he had an orchard and some land in grain.

YOUNGER, COLEMAN — *San Jose*

Acreage improved: 180 Wine on hand: 60 gals.

¶ Younger, who was born in St. Charles, Missouri, in 1809, was a descendant of a family prominent in the Revolutionary War, and he himself had served in the army with the rank of colonel. Coming to California in 1851, he had acquired 200 acres along the east side of North First Street and just north of the city limits of San Jose. He had a vineyard and made some wine, but his major activity was general farming and stock raising.

Santa Clara County 1870

Alviso Township

Jean Deray: 11 acres improved; 8,000 gallons of wine

Louis Perret: 21 acres improved; 450 gallons of wine

Burnito Twonship

Michael Welsh: 120 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine

Fremont Twonship

United States Census: 1870

Marin Murphy: 1,000 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine

Gilroy Township

W. ?. Augney: 370 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine

Chas. Francois: 200 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine

Note: pp 5 to 9 missing. Page 10 there, four listed, but can't get names from p. 9

Melpitas Township

Valentine Higera: 295 acres improved; 250 gallons of wine

Charles Clark: 100 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine

J.R. Weller: 330 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine

Jnana (Juana?) Uridias: 30 acres improved; 4,000 gallons of wine

Santa Clara and Redwood Townships

William F. Hester: 300 acres improved; 150 gallons of wine

Obadiah Austin: 53 acres improved; 120 gallons of wine

John Knowles: 94 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine

James H. Braley (Bratey? Bradey?): 121 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine

John Conner: 114 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine

David Williams: 350 acres improved; 1,800 gallons of wine

San Jose Township

Henry M. Nagley: 140 acres improved; 20,000 gallons of wine

S. Splivalo: 45 acres improved; 5,000 galllons of wine

P. Sansavain: 100 acres improved; 10,000 gallons of wine

Zeri (? Euri?) Hamilton: 150 acres improved; 50 gallons

Wa. A. E. (?) Edwards: 40 acres improved; 20 gallons of wine

Isaac Branham: 350 acres improved; 3,000 gallons of wine

N. Stockton: 79 acres improved; 4,000 gallons of wine

L.P. Stockton: 70 acres improved; 2,000 gallons of wine

Peter Bonnere (Bonnare?): 27 acres improved; 160 gallons of wine

James Nawman: 24 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine

Martin Cradley: 16 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine

Victor Speckens: 135 acres improved; 11,000 gallons of wine

Robert Nelson: 24 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine

United States Census: 1880

SAN JOSE

ROBERT LEE: 3 ACRES IMPROVE; ¼ ACRE VINEYARD

Antonio Roggio: 4 acres improved; made 800 gallons of wine

Jonathan Sweigert: 12 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Adam Sweigert: 1 acre vineyard; sold 3,000 lbs. of grapes

Estate of Michael Rihen: 8 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; made 600 gallons of wine

Manuel E. Ricbeling (Riebeling?): 12 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; made 400 gallons of wine

Henry M. Nagle: 130 acres improved; 27 acres vineyard

Joseph E. Brown: 9 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard (crop a failure)

Joseph H. Flickiman: 9 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard (crop a failure)

Ezra E. Hutchinson: 13 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Lawrence Archer: 115 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

San Jose Township

David Hobson: 165 acres improved; 5 acre vineyard; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes

Carlos Berreyessa: 100 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; sold 4,000 lbs. of grapes

George Bloomfield: 75 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; made 50 gallons of wine

Peter O'Niel: 12 acres improved; 4 acres vineayrd

Moses Schallenberger: 44 acres improved; 5 acres vineayrd; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes

Wm. C. Geiger: 14 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard

Geo. E. Hines: 10 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; sold 150 lbs. of grapes

G.J. Lupton: 5 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

M. Hagerty: 10 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; made 45 gallons of wine

W.H. Adams: 20 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

John Madden: 17 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 100 lbs. of grapes

E. Maynard: 7 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Henry Van Dycke: 20 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

H.P. Patterson: 9 3/4 acres improved; 1 1/2 acre vineyard

J. Peckham: 60 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

L.D. Coombe: 27 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; sold 400 lbs. of grapes; made 1,800 gallons of wine

D. (?) Branham: 125 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; sold 6,000 lbs. of grapes

Chas. Burgat: 10 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; sold 3,000 lbs. of grapes

S.P. Stockton: 75 acres improved; 60 acres vineyard; sold 10,000 lbs. of grapes

A. Rucker: 107 acres improved; 28 acres vineyard; sold 5,000 lbs. of grapes; made 500 gallons of wine

J. C.(?) Russ (Ross?): 200 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

C. Lefranc: 350 acres improved; 150 acres vineyard; made 18,000 gallons of wine

Caspar Gessiman (Gissiman?): 34 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; made 200 gallons of wine

Catherine Stocktin: 25 acres improved; 3 1/2 acres vineyard; sold 150 lbs. of grapes

Peter Edward: 15 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Morris Sadd: 41 acres improved; 4 (?) acre vineyard

Edward Godfrey: 85 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Michael Madden: 117 acres improved: 1 acre vineayrd

Martha Laird: 4 acres improved; 1/2 acre grapes

Clinsham (?) Fieldstead: 83 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; sold 4,000 lbs. of grapes

John M. Fleming: 300 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; sold 1,000 lbs. of grapes

United States Census: 1880

Henry Stevens: 93 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 7.000 lbs. of grapes
Gilbert Cain: 123 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; sold 500 lbs. of grapes
James McMurry: 71 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; sold 1,500 lbs. of grapes
Charles C. Smith: 141 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; made 125 gallons of wine
Andrew J. Fowler: 191 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; sold 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Wilson Edwards: 400 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Patrick Keleker: 110 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Manuel Shaklo: 170 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; sold 2,500 lbs. of grapes
Peter Pelier: 350 acres improved; 60 acres vineyard; sold 160,000 lbs. of grapes; made 800 gallons of wine
Henry S. McClay: 176 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Charles E. Stevens: 500 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Clement E. Bubb (Babb?): 285 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
John P. Babb: 60 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Lucy Blackwell: 94 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 300 lbs. of grapes
Simeon Nevlland (?): 158 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
William B. McCarley (?): 200 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
John McCarthy: 716 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
John J. Moody: 300 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Mary C. Knapp: 104 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Herbert S. Babcock: 617 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Isaac Dixon: 400 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; sold 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry J. Robinson: 258 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Timothy Rouse: 75 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Santa Clara Township

Albert Harris: 7 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
William Abel: 104 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; sold 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Abram Black: 96 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; sold 50,000 lbs. of grapes
Francis Bray: 80 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Hannuttas (?) Headin(?): 60 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; sold 5,000 lbs. of grapes
James P. Penee (?): 94 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; sold 44,500 lbs. of grapes; made 8,000 gallons of wine
Minor (?) King: 8 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 3,800 lbs. of grapes
John Kane: 600 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard
W.W. Montaque (Montasque?): 375 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
L.W. Bascom: 135 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 8,000 lbs. of grapes
C.E. Parks: 40 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
J.W. Kelly: 60 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard; sold 24,000 lbs. of grapes
Mrs. D.H. Leigh: 160 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
J.L. Shepherd: 181 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
J.M. Raney: 118 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Mrs. L. Laederich: 174 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; sold 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Asa Grewell (?): 40 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 3,000 lbs. of grapes
J. Knowles: 24 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; sold 800 lbs. of grapes
E.L. Brady: 215 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
O.U. Austin: 53 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; sold 1,700 lbs. of grapes
Maurice Farrell: 50 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
George Partee (?): 68 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

United States Census: 1880

Henry Rhinehardt: 158 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 4,000 lbs. of grapes
P.G. Keith: 180 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
William W. Cole: 50 acres improved; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes; made 10 gallons of wine
Benj. Campbell: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John A. Staller; 286 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
J.G. Messersmith (?): 215 acres improved; 24 acres vineyard; sold 6,000 lbs. of grapes; made 1,000 gallons of wine
W. F.(?) Hargiss: 240 acres improved; made 5 gallons of wine
Sylvester Graves: 218 acres improved; sold 1,200 lbs. of grapes
Michael Wolfe: 163 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; sold 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Jacob Graves: 220 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Frank Silva: 157 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; sold 4,000 lbs. of grapes; made 80 gallons of wine
W.L.Blabon (Blabow?): 130 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Stinson (?) Grunwell: 170 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
James Judson: 160 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Henry Hillebrant: 305 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Saul Milliken: 157 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
J.W. Johnson: 80 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; sold 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Thas. B. Shore: 343 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Joel Plater: 46 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; sold 2,000 lbs. grapes
Timothy Cooney: 123 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; made 100 gallons of wine
Thomas Boyter: 163 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Frank Dunn: 88 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Patrick Farrell: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 4,000 lbs. of grapes
John Mathews: 158 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
J.N. Senter (?): 200 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
A.C. Lawrence: 80 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
James Enright: 775 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; sold 9,000 lbs. of grapes
William D. Aucker: 77 acres improved; sold 1,500 lbs. of grapes

Fremont Township

Seligman Wilheimer: 326 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; made 300 gallons of wine
Edward Dale: 172 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; sold 14,000 lbs. of grapes
Andrew N. Johnson: 65 acres improved; 60 acres vineyard; sold 140,000 lbs. of grapes
George Sounenberg: 131 acres improved; sold 1,000 lbs. of grapes
R.W.(?) Hadley: 281 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes
George Buckman: 80 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Anthony Walter: 321 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard
James Robinson: 67 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard
J.W. Bryan: 131 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
S.B. Emerson: 1,120 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
John Snyder: 911 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; sold 16,000 lbs. of grapes
Martin Murphy: 4,826 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; sold 40,000 lbs. of grapes

Melpetas Township

Joanna Undias (?): 585 acres improved; 13 acres vineyard; sold 6,000 lbs. of grapes; made 2,000 gallons of wine

United States Census: 1880

Samil (B.?) Lyman: 335 acres improved; 12 acres vineard; sold 70.000 lbs. of grapes

Alviso Township

Nathaniel Bracket: 67 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

A. Molovis: 393 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; sold 7,500 lbs. of grapes

Redwood Township

James Taylor: 50 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; sold 14,000 lbs. of grapes

Samuel W. Reed: 5 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Frank Hinton: 8 acres improved; 4 1/2 acres vineyard; sold 7,200 lbs. of grapes

Henry T. Hite: 5 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes

Josiah S. Fowler: 12 acres improved; 3 1/2 acres vineyard; sold 20,000 lbs. of grapes

Arthur E. Sears: 34 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; sold 16,000 lbs. of grapes

Hiram C. Morrell: 170 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; sold 80,000 lbs. of grapes; made 4,000 gallons of wine

Dennis C. Freeley: 45 acres impoved; 13 acres vineyard; sold 80,000 lbs. of grapes; made 1,000 gallons of wine

James Shepherd: 6 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Eli H. Evans: 45 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Alex S. Logan: 80 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres improved

Gabriel Plyler: 5 acres improved; 1/8 (?) acre vineyard

Peter Columbet: 55 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; made 1,200 gallons of wine

Lysander Collins: 150 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Lewis Hebbard: 33 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard

Joseph MacAber: 320 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

John F. Mason: 150 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; sold 40,000 lbs. of grapes

William D. Hydson: 65 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Davis and Corvell: 70 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

Benj. H. Gordon: 46 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

A.E. Pomeroy: 100 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard

Serena Kenedy: 225 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

John J. Roberts: 132 acres improved; 11 acres vineyard; sold 150,000 lbs. of grapes; made 1,000 gallons of wine

Grazino Nino: 65 acres improved; 21 acres vineyard; sold 50,000 lbs. of grapes; made 400 gallons of wine

William Griffith: 237 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

John Cilker: 195 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes

Robert Walker: 415 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

Owen Gaffrey: 85 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

Edward N Parr: 584 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

Reuben McÇoy: 235 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Edmund McClintock: 211 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

Gaddi and Lazarene: 105 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 500 gallons of wine

Mary Scott: 105 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Pleasant S. Langford: 148 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Henry Hutton: 120 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard

Henry Jarboe: 46 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; sold 50,000 lbs. of grapes

Robert Parker: 42 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; sold 24,000 lbs. of grapes

Christopher Currier: 50 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; sold 4,000 lbs. of grapes

John Maclay: 25 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

SANTA CLARA CO.

United States Census: 1880

Jean C. Todt (?): 15 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Cilistan Bernard: 43 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; made 100 gallons of wine
John _ (?) Coppens: 45 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes; made 1,800 gallons of wine
Angelo Grasso: 25 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard
Ann Byrne: 51 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; sold 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Samuel R. Williams: 99 acres improved; 48 acres vineyards; sold 50,000 lbs. of grapes
Sheneer & Coville: 40 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; sold 80,000 lbs. of grapes
David Parkhurst: 100 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; made 50 gallons of wine
Joseph Mathews: 100 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; sold 80,000 lbs. of grapes; made 1,000 gallons of wine
Edward Hanrahan: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John P. Bubb: 300 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes
William Rice: 260 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Nicholas Corpstein: 50 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; sold 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Jerone Fox: 120 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; made 800 gallons of wine
Joseph Smith: 130 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; sold 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Enoch (?) Pinkard: 199 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; sold 10,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Farr: 280 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; made 80 gallons of wine
George L. Ott: 127 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John H. Ellsworth: 51 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; made 60 gallons of wine
Thomas Nolan: 80 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
William T. Clevenger: 70 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseph W. Fuller: 80 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; sold 30,000 lbs. of grapes; made 100 gallons of wine
Nancy M. Farwell: 149 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; sold 4,000 gallons of wine
Mark Whitney: 120 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; sold 28,000 lbs. of grapes
Nelson Sioholm: 118 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; made 500 gallons of wine
Joseph G. McCall: 123 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; sold 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Asa G. Huggins: 450 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
Horace Thomas: 148 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; sold 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Lancaster: 66 acres improved; 1/2 acres vineyard
Michael Miller: 112 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Marian M. Shoemaker: 125 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; sold 10,000 lbs. of grapes
Frank H. & Phillrick H. Baker: 84 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; sold 3,000 lbs. of grapes
George Allen: 52 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; sold 80,000 lbs. of grapes
Jacob Gist: 160 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard;sold 40,000 lbs. of grapes
Jacob B. Rundell: 60 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Marywell Jasinto: 180 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; sold 40,000 lbs. of grapes
Vignetti Bros. & Giluli: 65 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; sold 30,000 lbs. of grapes

SANTA CLARA CO.

United States Census: 1880

Bella Mathewson: 70 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; sold 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Mitchell Mallet: 55 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

SANTA CLARA CO.

[S.F. Merchant, Nov. 1884]

1884

Alma

Jno. Koppitz
L. Van Looster
E.D. Lewis
B. F. Crittenden
W.R. Rankin

Cupertino

F.M. Anthony
Nathan Hall
Reedy
John T. Doyle
John Bubb
Alex Montgomery
Danl. Sutherland
Harry Rignold
Moonieu
Mahn
Blaum
Capt. Merithew
S.R. Williams
J.D. Williams
Joseph McLellan
L. Selenger
John McCarthy
Joseph Robinson
Carmen
Richard Heeney
G. Byrne
Curwin
Hennessy

Gilroy

Chas. Hornbeck
C. Murth

1

SANTA CLARA CO. — 1884

[S.F. Merchant, Nov. 1884]

C. Francois
Barber & Co.
H.H. Player

Gubserville
F.E. Mitchell

Los Gatos

H. Thomas	West
G. Mino	D.N. Coey
J.J. Roberts	D.B. Taylor
La Montagne	R.G. Crittenden
E.W. Williams	B.F. Bachman
H. Lawrence	E.H. Cawley
N.E. Beckwith	C.W. Brett
F.H. McCullagh	G.E. Hart
E.S. Wright	A.D.E. Miles
Jos. Lancaster	F.U. Barr
J.F. Lewis	

Mayfield
Philip Tournier

Menlo Park
Governor Stanford
Chas. Frank Street
J.T. Doyle

Mountain View

A.C. Hollenbeck	Bergen
M.Murphy	Keifer
Mrs. W.F. Perkins	Burr
Ed. M. Ehrholm	Swain
John Snyder	Santa Clara College
J.G. Trueman	

Patchin

J.S. Fowler	E. & J. Wright
Avill	D.C. Feeley
J. Taylor	Burrell
Morrell	A.S. Miller

Pioneer
Jno. C. Chalmers

Redwood
R. Parker

San Felipe
J.D. Culp

San Jose

McCellan	P. Bellin
Mayard	J. Sliveiger
J.H. Thomas	S.P. Stockton
Combe	J.T. Turner
J. Bronham	Captain J. Chamon
N.H. Stockton	de St. Hubert
Harwood	John Rock
Frischlog	P. Suzzalo
Chas. Lefranc	P.O. Burns
A. Barstow	A.P. Halsey
Reynolds	J.H. Gordon
Vin. Auzerais	F.F. Childs

J. Williams
M. Ladd
C. Genaggio
M. Reibeling
J.E. Brown
J. M. Kent
B.B. Mansfield
charles Stiller
S.F. Leir
C. Burgat
Gen. Naglee
M. Rabasa
J. Hasprizza
n. Barovich

G.M. Jarvis & Co.
B.D. Murphy
O. Promic
G. Scherrer
J.C. Merithew
J.B.J. Portal
A. Rucker
I.R. Henning
Daniel Wright
R.S. Higgins
D.M. Carmen
A. Delmonly
A. Zresovich
n. Anticouich

Santa Clara

M. Chevalier
Colembet
Milpetas
R.T. Pierce
J.H. Williams
Capt. M.J.C. Merithew
J.A. Lovell
J.M. Swinford
J.F. Frey
W.C. Swinford
Miller & Beaver
D.E. Root
M.S. Bowdish
John A. McBurney
Rolla Butcher
Mrs. S.P. Collins
P. Draghicovich

Bryan
Meyerholz
Jacob Smith
Gottleman
W.E. Glendenning
D.M. Delmas
Gardener
Dr. Sullivan
Daniel Sutherland
Mrs. Headon
T.J. Wilson
Dr. Bascom
George Daggett
L.W. Pollard
Bridges
W.H. White
C.C. Hayward

Tennants

B. Machado
H.C. Morrillwytte

Wrights

J.B. Burrell
James Taylor
A.S. Miller & Sons
Wright Bros.

Burgstrum
V. Averill
B.J. Burrell
H.C. Morrell

SANTA CLARA CO. — 1888

Directory of Grape Growers & Wine Makers of California, 1888

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.
Robert Ord	Santa Barbara.
Wm. Owens	Santa Barbara.
A. Packard	Santa Barbara.
G. Pendola	Santa Barbara.
—— Putman	Santa Barbara.
G. B. Parma	Santa Barbara.
Vicente Parma	Santa Barbara.
P. Rotiller	Santa Barbara.
S. P. Snow	Santa Barbara.
—— Sullivan	Santa Barbara.
—— Scull	Santa Barbara.
E. S. Sheffield	Santa Barbara.
—— Smith	Santa Barbara.
Santa Barbara Mission	
	Santa Barbara.
—— Tucker	Santa Barbara.
Dr. Winchester	Santa Barbara.
Geo. Williams	Santa Barbara.
B. F. Woods	Santa Barbara.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Name.	P. O. Address.
Robt. G. Adair	Alma.
B. F. Crittenden	Alma.
J. L. Combatalade	Alma.
E. H. Evans	Alma.
C. A. Frank	Alma.
Stephen Guidici	Alma.
John Horner	Alma.
John Koppitz	Alma.
Henry Klinkenborg	Alma.
Edwin Lewis	Alma.
Hugh McLeod	Alma.
J. C. Moody	Alma.
J. Plyler	Alma.
E. K. Robinson	Alma.
Wm. B. Rankin	Alma.
L. Von Soosten	Alma.
F. J. Sauffrignon	Alma.
C. Baptiste Simonet	Alma.
W. J. Wilcox	Alma.
W. T. Welcker	Alma.
A. Richards	Alviso.
J. J. Bowen	Burnett.
Ann Goblin	Burnett.
J. W. Ransom	Burnett.
J. P. Wilson	Burnett.
C. M. Weber	Coyote.
F. M. Anthony	Cupertino.
J. W. Bryan	Cupertino.
—— Carmen	Cupertino.
John Crossley	Cupertino.
Nathan Hall	Cupertino.
Richard Heeney	Cupertino.
Alex. Montgomery	Cupertino.
Jos. McLellan	Cupertino.
John McCarthy	Cupertino.
J. C. Merithew	Cupertino.
Jos. Robinson	Cupertino.
—— Reedy	Cupertino.
Spencer & Covell	Cupertino.
Danl. Sutherland	Cupertino.
John Sterling	Cupertino.
L. Selenger	Cupertino.
L. R. Williams	Cupertino.
J. D. Williams	Cupertino.
Bingham & Edwards	Evergreen.
Ed. Carroll	Evergreen.
R. Chaboya	Evergreen.
Margaret Doche	Evergreen.
A. J. Fowler	Evergreen.
D. B. Fuller	Evergreen.
A. Hassler	Evergreen.
G. Hassler	Evergreen.
A. P. Henning	Evergreen.
G. B. Knowles	Evergreen.
Sam. McCarley	Evergreen.
F. Murat	Evergreen.
P. Mirasson	Evergreen.
J. M. O'Keefe	Evergreen.
Pierre Pillier	Evergreen.
J. A. Quimby	Evergreen.
C. C. Smith	Evergreen.
S. Shoblo	Evergreen.
H. L. Stivens	Evergreen.
T. N. Vail	Evergreen.
Wm. Wehner	Evergreen.
Geo. Anson	Gilroy.
Barber & Co.	Gilroy.
P. H. Cordes	Gilroy.
Joseph Cusard	Gilroy.
John Dowdy	Gilroy.
Jos. H. Duncan	Gilroy.
C. F. Eckhart	Gilroy.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.
N. S. Elrod	Gilroy.
C. Francois	Gilroy.
Chas. Hornback	Gilroy.
Geo. E. Hersey	Gilroy.
Jas. E. Kanaly	Gilroy.
Henry Miller	Gilroy.
Lawrence O'Toole	Gilroy.
Jno. Q. Patten	Gilroy.
J. P. Rose	Gilroy.
Chas. E. Sanders	Gilroy.
P. Twombley	Gilroy.
Jno. H. Wise	Gilroy.
John Bubb	Gubserville.
B. Ball	Gubserville.
B. Blanket	Gubserville.
W. C. Buckwall	Gubserville.
N. Corpstein	Gubserville.
E. Van Dine	Gubserville.
A. Farrington	Gubserville.
E. E. Goodrich	Gubserville.
Higgins & Collins	Gubserville.
C. M. Klotz	Gubserville.
M. H. Myrick	Gubserville.
F. W. Mitchell	Gubserville.
Wm. Pfeffer	Gubserville.
G. Stewart	Gubserville.
Fritz Wolf	Gubserville.
D. B. Austin	Los Gatos.
N. E. Beckwith	Los Gatos.
B. F. Bachman	Los Gatos.
C. W. Brett	Los Gatos.
F. V. Baer	Los Gatos.
E. A. Belinge	Los Gatos.
Rolla Banks	Los Gatos.
Geo. T. Bigelow	Los Gatos.
D. N. Coey	Los Gatos.
R. J. Crittenden	Los Gatos.
E. H. Cawley	Los Gatos.
J. K. Chandler	Los Gatos.
Chas. Corben	Los Gatos.
John Cilker	Los Gatos.
W. B. Donaudt	Los Gatos.
John Erickson	Los Gatos.
A. J. Farley	Los Gatos.
Thos. Gibson	Los Gatos.
Jacob Gist	Los Gatos.
G. E. Hart	Los Gatos.
Mrs. C. Haggerty	Los Gatos.
J. J. Haring	Los Gatos.
W. B. Harrub	Los Gatos.
C. T. Herrman	Los Gatos.
Danl. Hirschfeldt	Los Gatos.
Wm. Jones	Los Gatos.
Alex. Johnson	Los Gatos.
Rev. E. Janes	Los Gatos.
A. W. Kirkland	Los Gatos.
H. Lawrence	Los Gatos.
Jos. Lancaster	Los Gatos.
J. F. Lewis	Los Gatos.
H. J. Landresse	Los Gatos.
Mrs. C. Lefevre	Los Gatos.
Mrs. E. M. Livermore	Los Gatos.
C. J. Luckey	Los Gatos.
Los Gatos and Saratoga Wine Co.	
	Los Gatos.
J. Ludington	Los Gatos.
G. W. Lynch	Los Gatos.
—— La Montagne	Los Gatos.
F. H. McCullagh	Los Gatos.
A. D. E. Miles	Los Gatos.
J. W. McDonald	Los Gatos.
J. M. Main	Los Gatos.
G. C. Meeker	Los Gatos.
Mrs. M. Miller	Los Gatos.
H. A. Merriam	Los Gatos.
G. Nino	Los Gatos.
Samuel Nott	Los Gatos.
F. T. O'Neil	Los Gatos.
L. W. Parsons	Los Gatos.
John Quick	Los Gatos.
R. W. Ralph	Los Gatos.
W. B. Rankin	Los Gatos.
M. A. Ross	Los Gatos.
B. P. Rankin	Los Gatos.
J. J. Roberts	Los Gatos.
L. N. Sabin	Los Gatos.
S. A. Sabin	Los Gatos.
Clement Stickney	Los Gatos.
F. Schrepfel	Los Gatos.
A. Shubert	Los Gatos.
Chas. Storm	Los Gatos.
H. Thomas	Los Gatos.
W. H. Thompson	Los Gatos.
F. B. Tarbett	Los Gatos.
D. W. Taylor	Los Gatos.
C. A. Vuillenmier	Los Gatos.
E. W. Williams	Los Gatos.
E. L. Wright	Los Gatos.
Chas. E. West	Los Gatos.
W. W. Walker	Los Gatos.
J. S. Waterbury	Los Gatos.
C. F. Wilcox	Los Gatos.
John T. Withey	Los Gatos.
C. W. Wright	Los Gatos.

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SANTA CLARA CO. — 1888

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.
W. A. Yelland	Los Gatos.
Otto Arnold	Mountain View.
A. Auberjonais	Mountain View.
F. C. Beverly	Mountain View.
John Bergin	Mountain View.
J. S. Bunnell	Mountain View.
Dr. E. O. Cochrane	Mountain View.
D. M. Delmas	Mountain View.
Charles Delentel	Mountain View.
J. T. Doyle	Mountain View.
Ed. M. Ehrhorn	Mountain View.
S. B. Emerson	Mountain View.
A. C. Hollenbeck	Mountain View.
R. Heney, Jr.	Mountain View.
J. P. Hale	Mountain View.
J. Hall	Mountain View.
C. P. Howes	Mountain View.
Mrs. E. M. Irvine	Mountain View.
D. M. Ickes	Mountain View.
D. Keifer	Mountain View.
M. Murphy	Mountain View.
C. J. McClunie	Mountain View.
A. Nelson	Mountain View.
Mrs. W. F. Perkins	Mountain View.
R. A. Swain	Mountain View.
Geo. C. Shreve	Mountain View.
John Snyder	Mountain View.
John Saul	Mountain View.
—— Sellinger	Mountain View.
J. J. Truman	Mountain View.
J. F. Thompson	Mountain View.
C. H. Wakelee	Mountain View.
J. F. Williams	Mountain View.
H. Colaff	Mayfield.
J. P. A. Daniel	Mayfield.
T. Espinoza	Mayfield.
Louis J. Loesch	Mayfield.
Philip Tournier	Mayfield.
A. D. Remington	Midway.
R. E. Brewster	Patchen.
Amedia Delpatch	Patchen.
D. C. Feely	Patchen.
J. S. Fowler	Patchen.
D. M. Lawrence	Patchen.
Isaac Branham	Pioneer.
John C. Chalmers	Pioneer.
T. F. Creighton	Pioneer.
Mrs. Peter Cross	Pioneer.
C. Freyshlag	Pioneer.
—— Rucker	Pioneer.
Mrs. Sarah Atkinson	San José.
Auzerais Vineyard	San José.
Mrs. Blackmore	San José.
J. Bronham	San José.
A. Barstow	San José.
J. E. Brown	San José.
P. Bellin	San José.
P. O. Burns	San José.
A. K. Brown	San José.
Wm. B. Baker	San José.
C. A. Babb	San José.
J. A. Berryessa	San José.
M. F. Bishop	San José.
S. W. Barring	San José.
Wm. Boscos	San José.
Wing & Barker	San José.
Jos. Benrimo	San José.
L. D. Combe	San José.
F. F. Childs	San José.
Charles Cranz	San José.
M. D. Cranz	San Jose.
John Crossley	San José.
W. Crites	San José.
Mrs. Mary Cross	San José.
Jos. Cuzard	San José.
A. W. Crandall	San José.
James A. Cottle	San José.
I. Dixon	San José.
Peter Dubois	San José.
J. P. Dudley	San José.
Louis Dumant	San José.
A. B. Ellis	San José.
Wm. Etchell	San José.
Prosper Estrade	San José.
Antonio Estrade	San José.
George S. Fife	San José.
James Farney	San José.
James Fisher	San José.
C. Gerraggio	San José.
J. H. Gordon	San José.
W. S. Gaines	San José.
C. J. Gibson	San José.
A. P. Halsey	San José.
Irving P. Henning	San José.
R. L. Higgins	San José.
H. L. Harrison	San José.
Emma Hollenbeck	San José.
N. J. Haine	San José.
H. B. Hall	San José.
J. Ivancovich & Co.	San José.
J. Jasprizzo	San José.
G. M. Jarvis & Co.	San José.
Mrs. T. Jollyman	San José.
John M. Kent	San José.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.
C. M. Klatz	San José.
S. F. Lieb	San José.
H. G. Lunt	San José.
Henry Lefranc	San José.
—— McClellan	San José.
—— Maynard	San José.
B. D. Murphy	San José.
John Machado	San José.
F. A. Malech	San José.
Louis Mathiew	San José.
Frank McKiernan	San José.
Pierre Mirasson	San José.
A. E. Mintie	San José.
H. E. Morrell	San José.
W. A. More	San José.
B. R. Norton	San José.
J. B. J. Portal	San José.
O. Promis	San José.
Thos. Pollock	San José.
F. D. Petri	San José.
E. J. Parrish	San José.
H. P. Patterson	San José.
P. Pellier	San José.
Adolph Pfister	San José.
J. McG. Patterson	San José.
John Phelps	San José.
M. D. Phelps	San José.
Aug. Poulain	San José.
C. A. Pitkin	San José.
E. LeQuesne	San José.
C. E. LeQuesne	San José.
C. W. Quilty	San José.
M. Rabassa	San José.
—— Reynolds	San José.
M. Riebeling	San José.
A. Rucker	San José.
John Rock	San José.
A. Randall	San José.
A. Redmond	San José.
George A. Reed	San José.
Harry Requart	San José.
Robert Requart	San José.
Wm. Requart	San José.
H. J. Robinson	San José.
C. H. Roelling	San José.
Romain Ruedin	San José.
James H. Rhodes	San José.
G. Scherrer	San José.
J. Sliveiger	San José.
San José Vineyard Co.	San José.
S. P. Stockton	San José.
Charles Stiller	San José.
John Saul	San José.
C. C. Smith	San José.
Mrs. M. F. Souc	San José.
John Stern	San José.
Mrs. C. Stocklin	San José.
H. E. Swabey	San José.
John Shinder	San José.
J. N. Thomas	San José.
L. Theo. Turner	San José.
Turel & Co.	San José.
G. L. Taylor	San José.
Jos. Taylor	San José.
H. R. Tuck	San José.
J. F. Thompson	San José.
Thomas Treanor	San José.
J. Williams	San José.
Frank Waldo	San José.
Daniel Wright	San José.
D. L. Watson	San José.
Henry Walters	San José.
Henry Washburn	San José.
H. L. Wilcox	San José.
J. B. Wing	San José.
A. H. Word	San José.
J. B. Wright	San José.
A. H. Woods	San José.
A. S. Austin	Santa Clara.
M. S. Bondish	Santa Clara.
Rolla Butcher	Santa Clara.
Dr. Bascom	Santa Clara.
—— Bridges	Santa Clara.
J. W. Burnham	Santa Clara.
J. W. Bryan	Santa Clara.
M. Cordevolia	Santa Clara.
Mrs. S. P. Collins	Santa Clara.
George Daggett	Santa Clara.
P. Draghicovich	Santa Clara.
A. B. Elder	Santa Clara.
Rev. J. Foster	Santa Clara.
E. C. Farley	Santa Clara.
D. Gottleman	Santa Clara.
J. E. Glendenning	Santa Clara.
Lee Gardner	Santa Clara.
Louis Gairand	Santa Clara.
A. E. Gibson	Santa Clara.
C. C. Hayward	Santa Clara.
Mrs. H. H. Headen	Santa Clara.
J. B. Kirwin	Santa Clara.
J. A. Lovell	Santa Clara.
David O. Lydiard	Santa Clara.
W. C. Miller	Santa Clara.
M. Myerholz	Santa Clara.

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SANTA CLARA CO. — 1888

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SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.
Samuel Milliken	Santa Clara.
W. B. Morgans	Santa Clara.
Miller & Beaver	Santa Clara.
R. T. Pierce	Santa Clara.
L. W. Polland	Santa Clara.
J. P. Pierce	Santa Clara.
J. M. Swinford	Santa Clara.
W. C. Swinford	Santa Clara.
Jacob Smith	Santa Clara.
Daniel Sutherland	Santa Clara.
W. H. White	Santa Clara.
C. C. West	Santa Clara.
J. E. Abbott	Saratoga.
Chas. Jane Armstrong	Saratoga.
V. Boisserance	Saratoga.
H. A. Boyston	Saratoga.
J. F. Cunningham	Saratoga.
G. W. Cloud	Saratoga.
J. Colpin	Saratoga.
M. Cornish	Saratoga.
F. C. Cox	Saratoga.
M. L. Crowell	Saratoga.
Robt. Doidge	Saratoga.
S. Ellsworth	Saratoga.
J. H. Ellsworth	Saratoga.
Mrs. M. H. Fuller	Saratoga.
Capt. Chas. A. French	Saratoga.
Jas. Foxworthy	Saratoga.
F. M. Farwell	Saratoga.
F. H. Guilherne	Saratoga.
Mrs. J. A. Grover	Saratoga.
E. G. Hollenbeck	Saratoga.
S. P. Hutchinson	Saratoga.
Frank Hansen	Saratoga.
G. W. Handy	Saratoga.
Martha Jeffers	Saratoga.
A. Johnson	Saratoga.
J. J. Jones	Saratoga.
H. Jarboe	Saratoga.
A. D. MacDonald	Saratoga.
John Maclay	Saratoga.
Mrs. M. E. McGrew	Saratoga.
L. M. McGuire	Saratoga.
David McPherson	Saratoga.
E. P. Mumir	Saratoga.
A. Malpas	Saratoga.
E. Norton	Saratoga.
Procter & Ingram	Saratoga.
M. C. Parks	Saratoga.
G. E. Pinder	Saratoga.
F. F. Prendhomme	Saratoga.
R. Parker	Saratoga.
S. S. Parker	Saratoga.
—— Raap	Saratoga.
L. A. Safe	Saratoga.
F. C. Sanford	Saratoga.
Jos. Schatzla	Saratoga.
E. C. Seavey	Saratoga.
B. Sheehan	Saratoga.
H. F. Smith	Saratoga.
Jos. Spangler	Saratoga.
Wm. C. Stelling	Saratoga.
Wm. L. Warren	Saratoga.
L. H. Wakefield	Saratoga.
J. R. Whitney	Saratoga.
J. D. Williams	Saratoga.
W. C. Williams	Saratoga.
A. H. Ward	Saratoga.
D. S. H. Wyatt	Saratoga.
B. Marchado	Tennants.
H. C. Morrillwytts	Tennants.
Volney Averill	Wrights.
J. B. Burrell	Wrights.
J. H. Cattermole	Wrights.
L. Doeltz	Wrights.
C. Eisenmenger	Wrights.
Dr. Fuerst	Wrights.
J. Grellman	Wrights.
H. Huber	Wrights.
H. Heath	Wrights.
D. Jones	Wrights.
H. Kirchner	Wrights.
D. W. Lane	Wrights.
Jack Lindsey	Wrights.
J. Lendner	Wrights.
H. C. Morrell	Wrights.
E. Meyer	Wrights.
A. S. Miller & Sons	Wrights.
W. W. Poppy	Wrights.
James Smith	Wrights.
James Taylor	Wrights.
Wm. Vincent	Wrights.
Wright Bros.	Wrights.

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Directory of Grape Growers, Wine Makers... of California, 1891.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Name of Owner.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product.	Varieties.
Agnew, A.	Agnews								
Bissell, Mrs. V.	Alma	4	4	4			No.	11 tons, '90	
Bishop, W. A.	Alma	5	5	3	2		No.	'8 tons, '90	
Carella, John	Alma	40	30		40				
Chellman & Wilson	Alma	4	4	4			No.	12 tons, '89	
Frank, C. A.	Alma	3½	3½	2	1½			12 tons, '89	
Grundell, Mrs. J. E.	Alma	2	2		2		No.	7 tons, '89	
Guidici, S. E.	Alma	4	4						
Koppitts, John	Alma	5	5	3	2		Yes.	24 tons, '89	
Lane, Van	Alma	4			4		No.		
Logan, J. S. & A. P.	Alma (San José)	2	2	1	1		No.	6 tons, '89	
McKiernan, Chas.	Alma	50	38	50			Yes.	26,000 gals.	Charbono, 20; Mataro, 5; Sauvignon Vert, 6 Chasselas, 7; Zinfandel, 5; Riesling, 7.
Miniss, Edward	Alma	6	6	6			Yes.	18 tons, '89	
Muender, Fred.	Alma	7	7	7			Yes.	28 tons, '89	
Moody, J. C.	Alma	2	2	1	1		No.	9 tons, '89	

Name of Owner.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product.	Varieties.
Rankin, W. B.	Alma	40	40	37	3		Yes.	160 tons, '89	
Reihl, E.	Alma	9	9	9			Yes.	32 tons, '89	
Runnels, B. T.	Alma	2	2		2		No.	8 tons, '89	
Robens & Tuzer	Alma	6			6		No.		Mataro, Charbono, Sauvignon Vert.
Schrader, Otto	Alma	6	6	5	1		No.	20 tons, '89	
Stewart, Henry	Alma	3	3	1	2		No.	10 tons, '89	
Scripture, H. D.	Alma	20	20	20			Yes.	20 tons, '90	
Sauffrignon, F. J.	Alma	10	10	10			No.	30 tons, '89	
Thompson, Nellie M.	Alma	1	1		1		No.	5 tons, '89	
Vall, Charles	Alma	7	7	6	1		No.	25 tons, '89	
Voight, R. F.	Alma	4	4	2	2		No.	12 tons, '89	
Weaver, H. S. & John	Alma	48	48	45	3		No.	200 tons, '89	
Welcker, W. T.	Alma	20	20	18	2		No.	80 tons, '89	
Wale, Ed.	Alma (San José)	4	4	3	1		No.	18 tons, '89	
Burrell, E.	Alviso	4							
Berryessa, Josephine	Berryessa	4	4	4			No.	15 tons, '89	
Cross, George	Berryessa	7	7	7			No.		
Prussing, E., estate of	Berryessa	3	3		3		No.	10 tons, '89	
Randall, A.	Berryessa	4	4		4		No.	16 tons, '89	
Walter, H.	Berryessa	2	2	2			Yes.	6 tons, '89	
Kennedy, W.	Campbells	9	9	9			No.	35 tons, '89	
Kuth, P. W.	Campbells	4	4	4			No.	20 tons, '89	
Swope, W. H.	Campbells	5	5	3	2		No.	20 tons, '89	
Stevens, O.	Coyote	10	10	8	2		No.	40 tons, '89	
Weber, Charles M.	Coyote	30	30	30			No.	120 tons, '89	
Anthony, F. M.	Cupertino	20	20	20			No.	65 tons, '90	
Baird, Percival	Cupertino	33	33	33			No.	125 tons, '90	
Byrne, G. J.	Cupertino (Glenbrook)	5	5	5			No.	25 tons, '90	
Bowden, M. C.	Cupertino	10	10			10	No.	40 tons, '90	
Cupertino Wine Co.	Cupertino	200	200	200			Yes.	800 tons, '90	Claret varieties. (University experiment block.
Crossley, J. P.	Cupertino	40	40	40			No.	65 tons, '89	
Etchell, Samuel	Cupertino	40	40	38	2			150 tons, '89	
Graff, W. R.	Cupertino	20	20	20			No.	65 tons, '89	
Kirwin, T. K.	Cupertino	70	70	69	1		No.	315 tons, '90	

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product.	Varieties.
Merithew, J. C.	Cupertino (San José)	40	40	35	5		Yes.	250 tons, '89	
McClellan, J.	Cupertino	10	10		10		No.	40 tons, '89	
Pringle, E. J.	Cupertino								
Raffa, O.	Cupertino	12	12	12			No.	52 tons, '89	
Sellenger, L.	Cupertino	30	30	30			No.	150 tons, '89	
Stelling, W. C.	Cupertino	10	10	10			No.	45 tons, '89	
Stelling, John	Cupertino	8	8	8			No.	32 tons, '89	
Stelling, F. E.	Cupertino	10	10	10			No.	40 tons, '89	
Sworels, Peter	Cupertino	6	6	6			No.	22 tons, '89	
Williams, Ira	Cupertino	26	26	26			No.	80 tons, '90	
Wood, A. H.	Cupertino	25	25	19	6		No.	150 tons, '89	
Williams, S. R.	Cupertino	37	37	37			Yes.	160 tons, '89	
Williams, J. D.	Cupertino	18	18	18			Yes.	75 tons, '89	
Bingham & Edwards	Evergreen	62	62	62			No.	190 tons, '90	
Carroll, E.	Evergreen	22	22	22			No.	70 tons, '89	
Chaboyer, Ramon	Evergreen	7	7	7			No.	25 tons, '89	
Fuller, D. B.	Evergreen	12	10			10	No.	50 tons, '89	
Fowler, A. J.	Evergreen	7	7	5	2		No.	25 tons, '89	
Knight, W. A.	Evergreen								
Klink, Henry & John	Evergreen	10	10	10			No.	40 tons, '89	
Lautz, J. W.	Evergreen	16	16	16			No.	42 tons, '89	
Melcher, E. O.	Evergreen	8	8	8			No.	25 tons, '89	
Pellier, P.	Evergreen (San José)	50	50	50			Yes.	250 tons, '89	
Pratt, Anna M.	Evergreen	12	12	12			No.	45 tons, '89	
Quimby, Irene K.	Evergreen (San José)	30	30	30			No.	100 tons, '89	
Renaud, Leo	Evergreen	10	10	10			Yes.	40 tons, '89	
Smith, C. C., Jr.	Evergreen	20	20	20			No.	75 tons, '89	
Snyder, Jacob	Evergreen	28	28	28			No.	100 tons, '89	
Stevens, H. L.	Evergreen	5	5			5	No.	30 tons, '89	
Vail, F. N.	Evergreen	22	22	22			No.	70 tons, '89	
Wehner, Wm.	Highland Vineyard, Evergreen.	110	110	110			Yes.	100 tons, '90	
Arnerich, Mrs. E.	Frohm	35	35	35			Yes.	110 tons, '90	
Cros, Maria	Frohm	25	25	25			No.	70 tons, '89	
Robinson, Graham	Frohm	12	12	12			No.	40 tons, '89	
Simonet, B. C.	Frohm	20	20	20			Yes.	75 tons, '89	
Atkinson, Sarah	Gilroy	3	3	3			No.	12 tons, '90	
Anson, George	Gilroy	2	2	1	1		No.	8 tons, '89	
Cordes, P. H.	Gilroy	12	12	10	2		Yes.	50 tons, '90	
Cuzard, J.	Gilroy	30	30	30			Yes.	120 tons, '89	
Dowdy, John	Gilroy	20	20	20				65 tons, '89	
Eckhardt, C. F.	Gilroy	7	7	5	2			25 tons, '89	
Francois, Mrs. A.	Gilroy	60	60	60			Yes.	200 tons, '89	
Gruwell, John G.	Gilroy	3	3	2	1			10 tons, '89	
Hagne, John	Gilroy	50	50	50			Yes.	250 tons, '89	
Hartsborn, Wm.	Gilroy	4	4	2	2		No.	20 tons, '89	
Lewis, Mrs. M. A.	Gilroy	6	6	6			No.	20 tons, '89	
O'Toole, Isabella	Gilroy	35	35	35			No.	120 tons, '89	
Specht, Fred.	Gilroy	10	10						
Wilson, Darsen	Gilroy	10	10	10			No.	35 tons, '89	
Wise, John H.	Gilroy	25	25	25			Yes.	80 tons, '89	
Bubb, J. P.	Gubserville	56	56	54		2	Yes.	280 tons, '89	Cabernet Franc, Mataro, Charbono, Muscat.
Bucknall, W. C.	Gubserville	14	14	14			No.	65 tons, '90	Zinfandel, Burger, Chasselas.
Cox, William	Gubserville	4	4	2	2		No.	14 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Mataro, Muscat.
Coil, Alex.	Gubserville	20	20	20			No.		
Davidson, H.	Gubserville	22	22	18	4		No.	110 tons, '90	Zinfandel, Charbono, Mataro, Muscat.
Farr, Henry	Gubserville	45	45	45			Yes.	200 tons, '90	Zinfandel, Charbono, Malvoisie, Chasselas, Muscat.
Gruwell, M. L.	Gubserville	22	22	21	1		No.	125 tons, '89	
Groves, Jacob, estate of	Gubserville	5	5	5			No.	20 tons, '89	
Hall, Mary F.	Gubserville	15	15	15			No.	50 tons, '89	
Hanrahan, J.	Gubserville	13	13	13			No.	90 tons, '90	
Lord, T. J.	Gubserville	20	20	20			No.	80 tons, '89	
Lester, Eli, estate of	Gubserville								
Lequesne, E.	Gubserville								
Mitchell, T. M.	Gubserville	20	20	18	2		No.	100 tons, '89	
Pfeffer, Wm.	Gubserville	17	17	17			Yes.	70 tons, '89	Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Mataro, Carignan, Grenache, Sauterne varieties.
Ravenna, V.	Gubserville	30	30	30			Yes.	120 tons, '89	
Spangenberg, F.	Gubserville	6	6	6			No.	23 tons, '89	
Santos, Manuel S.	Gubserville	3	3	3			Yes.	15 tons, '89	
Sereghelli, S.	Gubserville	13	13	8	5		No.	40 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Muscat.
Scharff, J. J.	Gubserville	15	15	15			No.	50 tons, '89	
Snively, D.	Gubserville	14	14	14			No.	40 tons, '89	Mataro, Grenache, Charbono.
Vandepier, J. G.	Gubserville	14	14	14			No.	40 tons, '89	
Westlake, J. F.	Gubserville	15	15	15			No.	33 tons, '89	
Westlake, C.	Gubserville	26	26	18	8		No.	160 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Mataro, Charbono, Muscat.
Westlake & Co.	Gubserville	32	32	32			No.	97 tons, '90	Mataro, Carignan, Grenache, Pinot.
Dunn, Capt. Frank	Lawrence	18	18	18			No.	50 tons, '89	6 acres Malbec; 12 acres Cabernet.

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Enright, James	Lawrence	8	8	5	3			30 tons, '89	
Jackson, W. E.	Lawrence	9	9	9				45 tons, '89	
King & Morgans	Lawrence	9	9	9			No.	35 tons, '89	
Milliken, Samuel	Lawrence	40	40	40			No.	160 tons, '89	
Minor, Chas. F.	Lawrence	7	7	7				37 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Golden Chasselas.
Norcross, G. S.	Lawrence	6	6	6			Yes.	25 tons, '89	
Nichols, Chas. P.	Lawrence	12	12	12			Yes.	18 tons, '89	
Perini, Gutardè	Lawrence						Yes.		
Tuck, H. F.	Lawrence	21	21	21			No.	40 tons, '90	
Withicombe, J.	Lawrence	4	4	3	1		No.	15 tons, '89	
Walker, W. W.	Lone Oak Ranch	12	12	9	3		Yes.	42 tons, '89	Black Malvoisie, Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert.
Austin, Mrs. C. N.	Los Gatos	2½	2½	2	½		No.	6 tons, '90	
Boynton, B. F.	Los Gatos	8	8	8			No.	30 tons, '90	
Black, T. K.	Los Gatos	2	2	2			No.	7 tons, '90	
Baker, Thos.	Los Gatos	6	6		6		No.	24 tons, '90	Muscat, Rose Peru.
Blair, J. N.	Los Gatos	6	6	6			No.	20 tons, '90	
Beedle, Chas.	Los Gatos	3	3	2	1		No.	12 tons, '90	
Baker, F. H.	Los Gatos	3	3		3		No.	11 tons, '90	
Belinge, F. A. A.	Los Gatos (S. F.)	4	4	4			No.		
Blakey, E. H.	Los Gatos	3	3	2	1		No.		
Brewston, John	Los Gatos	7	7	7			No.		
Baker, A. T.	Los Gatos	5	5	5			No.	18 tons, '89	
Benoit, Mrs. C. M.	Los Gatos	2	2		2		No.	7 tons, '90	
Brandenberg, H. H. & C. H.	Los Gatos	8	8	8			No.	30 tons, '90	
Cushion, E. C.	Los Gatos	4			4		No.		
Corben, Chas.	Los Gatos	30	30	30			No.	100 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Charbono, Black Pinot.
Carter Bros.	Los Gatos	5	5	5			No.	20 tons, '89	
Chittenden, Mrs. A. E.	Los Gatos	10	10	10			No.	30 tons, '89	
Cilker, John	Los Gatos	28	28	28			Yes.	95 tons, '90	
Coöperative Winery, Los Gatos.	Los Gatos						Yes.		
Conroy, John	Los Gatos	8	8	8			No.	28 tons, '90	
Desmarais, Louis	Los Gatos	2	2	2			Yes.	8 tons, '89	
Decker, C. M.	Los Gatos	2	2		2		No.	8 tons, '89	
Denehy, Jeremiah	Los Gatos	5	5	5			No.	18 tons, '89	
Ellis, J. E.	Los Gatos	3	3	3			No.	12 tons, '89	
Erickson, John	Los Gatos	15	15	5	10		No.	45 tons, '89	
Edwards, W. S.	Los Gatos	6	6	6			No.	20 tons, '89	
Ewen, W. D.	Los Gatos	3	3		3		No.	12 tons, '89	
Foster, A.	Los Gatos	2	2		2		No.	7 tons, '89	
Farley, D. J.	Los Gatos	17	17	10	7			60 tons, '89	Muscat, Rose Peru, Seedless Sultana, Riesling, Mataro, Malvoisie, etc.
Farley, E. C.	Los Gatos	3	3	2	1			12 tons, '89	Muscat, Tokay, Sultana, Zinfandel, Charbono.
Finley, H.	Los Gatos	4	4	3	1			15 tons, '89	

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product.	Varieties.
Francis, O. J.	Los Gatos	9	9	7	2		No.		Charbono, Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Chasselas, cat.
Grallman, C. M.	Los Gatos	8	3		8		No.		
Gist, J. A., estate of	Los Gatos	3	3		3		No.	7 tons, '89	
Gadsil, John	Los Gatos	7	7	7			No.	23 tons, '89	
Hartman, Gustave	Los Gatos	2	2	2			No.	8 tons, '89	
Hill, Levi	Los Gatos	7	7	5	2		No.	30 tons, '89	
Hilton, E. F.	Los Gatos	12	12	10	2		No.	40 tons, '89	
Hay, W. A.	Los Gatos	4	4	4			No.	15 tons, '89	
Hulten, H.	Fairmount Farm, Los Gatos.	12	12	8	4		No.	56 tons, '89	
Hoffman, J. A.	Los Gatos	8	6		8		No.		
Howes, Mrs. E. J.	Los Gatos	1	1		1		No.	4 tons, '89	
Jarnes, William	Los Gatos	6	6	6			No.	25 tons, '89	
Johnson, Peter	Los Gatos	10	10	10			No.	40 tons, '89	
Kennedy, E. A.	Los Gatos	6	6	5	1		No.	30 tons, '89	
Luckey, C. J.	Los Gatos	1½	1½		1½		No.	6 tons, '89	
Lawrence, D. M.	Los Gatos	3	3				No.		
Lewis, S.	Los Gatos	2	2	2			No.	7 tons, '89	
Lynch, G. W.	Los Gatos	6	6	4	2		No.	22 tons, '89	
Layton, P. J.	Los Gatos	3	3						
Lefevre, Mrs. C.	Los Gatos	6	6	6			No.	20 tons, '89	
Lamontaigne, William	Los Gatos	30	30	25	5		No.	120 tons, '89	
Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine and Fruit Co.	Los Gatos						Yes.		
Los Gatos Coöperative Winery.	Los Gatos						Yes.		
Mitchell, J.	Los Gatos	4	4	2	2		No.	16 tons, '89	
Main, J. M.	Los Gatos	4	4	4			No.	16 tons, '89	
McCulloch, Mrs. F. H.	Los Gatos	3	3	3			No.	15 tons, '89	
McLellan, R. W. B.	Los Gatos	4	4		4		No.	18 tons, '89	
Miller, Mrs. M.	Los Gatos	3	3	2	1		No.	15 tons, '89	
More, W. A., estate of	Los Gatos	80	80	80			No.	350 tons, '89	
McDonald, J. W.	Los Gatos	7	7	7			No.	28 tons, '89	Ploussard, Grenache, Trousseau, Zinfandel, Pi Zinfandel.
Morgan, C. H.	Los Gatos	4	4	4			No.	15 tons, '89	
Merriam, H. A.	Los Gatos						Yes.		
Nino, G.	Los Gatos	35	35	25	10		Yes.	165 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Charbono, Malvoisie, Muscat, Verd Rose Peru.
Noble, C. W. & B. H.	Los Gatos	5	5	5			No.	25 tons, '89	
Parsons, L. W.	Los Gatos	6	6		6		No.	30 tons, '89	Muscat, Verdal, Rose Peru.
Pine, W. P.	Los Gatos	35	35	35			No.	140 tons, '89	
Riggs, Z. A.	Los Gatos	12	12	9	3		No.	50 tons, '89	
Rose, Mrs. S. M.	Los Gatos	3	3		3		No.	15 tons, '89	Muscat, Rose Peru.
Roberts, J. D.	Los Gatos	9	9	9			Yes.	40 tons, '89	
Rogers, Henry	Los Gatos	15	15	10	5		No.	60 tons, '89	Charbono, Zinfandel, Mataro, Muscat, Malvoi
Roemer, C.	Los Gatos	8	8	6	2		No.	36 tons, '89	
Richardson, A.	Los Gatos	22	22	22			No.		Franc Pinot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Malb Mataro, Chauche Noir, Semillon, Sauvign Blanc, Pinot.
Robertson, R. F.	Los Gatos	5	5	3	2		No.	22 tons, '89	
Strahwald, John	Los Gatos	3	3	3			No.	11 tons, '89	
Schrepfer, Fred.	Los Gatos	4	4	2	2		No.	15 tons, '89	
Snell, D. J.	Los Gatos	3	3	2	1		No.	11 tons, '89	
Saratoga and Los Gatos Real Estate Ass'n.	Los Gatos	80	80	80			No.	295 tons, '89	
Sobay, A. L.	Los Gatos	15	15	15			No.	56 tons, '89	
Scott, Mrs. M.	Los Gatos	10	10	10			No.	35 tons, '89	
Suydam, Mrs. M. E.	Los Gatos	3	3		3		No.	11 tons, '89	
Spink, James A.	Los Gatos	10	10	10			No.	38 tons, '89	
Symonds, Mrs. B. B.	Los Gatos	23	23	23			No.	85 tons, '89	
Shannon, Thos.	Los Gatos	1	1		1		No.	4 tons, '89	
Saratoga and Los Gatos Winery.	Los Gatos						Yes.		
Tupper, Mrs. L. M., estate of.	Los Gatos	7	7	4	3		No.	26 tons, '89	
Tabacco, John	Los Gatos	15	12		15		No.		
Tarbett, Mrs. F. B.	Los Gatos	5	5	3	2		No.	25 tons, '89	
Trost, A. C.	Los Gatos	7	7	6	1		No.	27 tons, '89	
Taylor, W. D.	Los Gatos	6	6	5	1		No.	30 tons, '89	
Thompson, W. H.	Los Gatos	5	5	5			No.	22 tons, '89	
Urquhart, R. A.	Los Gatos	16	16	14	2		No.	60 tons, '89	
Van Ness, H. J.	Los Gatos	4	4	4			No.	12 tons, '89	
Vuillemier, C. A.	Los Gatos	9	9						
Wadsworth, H.	Los Gatos	40	40	40			No.	160 tons, '89	
Walker, W. W.	Los Gatos	24	24	24			No.	80 tons, '89	
Young, Edwin	Los Gatos	9	9		9				
Yocco, C.	Los Gatos	4	4	4			Yes.	16 tons, '89	
Yelland, W. A.	Los Gatos	5	5	5			No.	20 tons, '89	
Brasch, Louis	Madrone	16	16	16			Yes.	50 tons, '89	

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NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product.	Varieties.
Mabury & Co.	Madrone								See San José.
Ransome, J. W.	Madrone	170	170	170			Yes.	520 tons, '89	
Ampuero, V.	Mayfield	6	6	6			No.	22 tons, '90	
Bouleware, J. W.	Mayfield								
Clark, Mrs. Charlotte	Mayfield	72	72	72			Yes.	220 tons, '89	Leased to Charles De Toy.
Espinosa, Trinidad	Mayfield	7½	7½	5	2½			25 tons, '89	
Harrington, John A.	Mayfield	6	6	6			No.	17 tons, '89	
Hotaling, A. P.	Mayfield (San Fran.)	60	60	58	2		Yes.	85 tons, '90	Zinfandel, etc.
L'Hermitte, —	Mayfield	10	10	10			Yes.	30 tons, '89	
Le Brun, Charles	Mayfield	20	20	20			Yes.	65 tons, '89	
O'Hanlon, John	Mayfield	9	9	9			Yes.	36 tons, '90	
Pringle, E. J.	Mayfield								See Rosenthal.
Rosenthal, J.	Mayfield (San Fran.)	91	91	91			No.	275 tons, '89	
Tourmer, Mrs. H.	Mayfield	10	10	10			Yes.	38 tons, '89	
Yesle, V.	Mayfield								
Stanford, Leland	Menlo Park (Palo Alto)	166	166	158	8		Yes.	620 tons, '90	Zinfandel, Charbono, Trousseau, Mataro, Mission, Malvoisie, Rose Peru, Isabella, Riesling, Chasselas, Verdal, Muscat.
Barber, R. S.	Milpitas	4	4	4					
Bellew, M.	Milpitas								
Abbott, Mrs. M. F.	Mountain View	40	40	40			No.	47 tons, '90	Zinfandel, Pinot, etc.
Aubejonais, A.	Mountain View	8	8	8			No.	24 tons, '90	
Bergin, John	Mountain View	75	75	70	5		Yes.	300 tons, '90	
Briggs, George H.	Mountain View	16	16	12		4	No.	33 tons, '89	
Bryan, J. W.	Mountain View	30	30	30			No.	130 tons, '90	
Brown, W. W.	Mountain View	20	20	18	2		No.	70 tons, '90	Zinfandel.
Brochard, Y.	Mountain View								
Campbell, H. C.	Mt. View (San Fran.)	15	15	15			No.	50 tons, '89	
Deleutel, Charles	Mountain View								
Delmas, D. M.	Mt. View (San Fran.)	350	350	350			Yes.	1,200 tons, '89	Charbono, Zinfandel, Carignan, Chasselas, etc.
Dillen, Kate	Mountain View								
Distel, B.	Mountain View	40	40	40			Yes.	160 tons, '89	
De Toy, Charles	Mountain View								See Mrs. Charlotte Clark, Mayfield.
Emerson, S. B., est. of	Mountain View	20	20	20					
Ehrhorn, L. M.	Mountain View	6	6	6			No.	20 tons, '89	
Gordon, A.	Mountain View	35	35	33	2		No.	130 tons, '90	
Hale, J. P. (Grant Bros., managers).	Mountain View	85	85	85			Yes.	380 tons, '89	
Howes, C. P.	Mt. View (San Fran.)	84	84	84			Yes.	420 tons, '89	Red varieties; also Sauvignon Vert, Semillon, etc.
Heney, R., Jr.	Mountain View	2	2	1	1		No.	7 tons, '89	
Hollenbeck, Mrs. E. J.	Mountain View	2	2		2		No.	10 tons, '89	
Hawthorn, E.	Mountain View	8	8	8			No.	25 tons, '89	
Hale, Mrs. E. C.	Mountain View	30	30	30			No.	150 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Mataro, Grenache.
Kifer, S. H.	Mountain View	5	5	5			No.	25 tons, '89	
Moorhead, J. M.	Mountain View	50	50	40	10		No.	200 tons, '90	
Morton Bros.	Mountain View	1½	1½	1½			No.		
Martel, J. F.	Mountain View	3	3		3		No.	14 tons, '89	
Nelson, A.	Mountain View	8	8	8			Yes.	28 tons, '89	
Pichitti, V.	Mountain View	96	96	96			Yes.	400 tons, '89	
Snyder, John	Mountain View	280	280	280			Yes.	500 tons, '89	
Scott, Mrs. E. W.	Mountain View	6	6	6			No.	25 tons, '89	
Sloat, Mrs. C. O.	Mountain View	8	8	5	3		No.	30 tons, '89	
Swall, P.	Mountain View	30	30	30			Yes.	120 tons, '89	
Sherweiss, Mrs. E.	Mt. View (San Fran.)	8	8	8			Yes.	35 tons, '89	
Shreve, George C.	Mountain View	4	4	4			No.	20 tons, '89	
Smith, Mrs. Jacob	Mountain View	28	28	28			Yes.	120 tons, '89	
Springer, E. F.	Mountain View	50	50	50			No.	225 tons, '89	
Sladky, Joseph	Mt. View (San Fran.)	3	3	3			No.	11 tons, '89	
Truman, I. J.	Mountain View								
Weber, L.	Mountain View	6	6	6			Yes.	22 tons, '89	
Williams, J. E.	Mountain View	4	4	4			Yes.	20 tons, '89	
Zabaldemo, A.	New Almaden	4	4	4			Yes.	15 tons, '89	
Juarez, Juan	New Almaden	2	2	2			Yes.	8 tons, '89	
Lopez, Francisco	New Almaden	15	15	15					
Montoyo, Antonio	New Almaden	20	20		20		No.	100 tons, '90	Muscat, Verdal, Cornichon, Tokay, etc.
Randol, J. B. (Trustee)	Patchen	4	4		4		No.	16 tons, '90	
Feely, D. C.	Patchen								
Fowler, J. S.	Patchen	8	8		8		No.	12 tons, '90	
Norrish, J.	Patchen	3	3		3		No.	13 tons, '89	
Weed, M. H.	Patchen	60	60	60			Yes.	225 tons, '90	
Wilkinson, C. C. & Bro.	San José	25	25	25			No.	80 tons, '90	
Auzerais, J., estate of	San José	8	8	6	2		No.	24 tons, '90	
Averett, A. E.	San José								
Alvord, H. B., & Whitton, A. K.	San José	1	1	1			No.	4 tons, '90	
Arques, Mrs. N. G.	San José								
Allen, C. H.	San José	2	2	2			No.	8 tons, '90	
Brown, J. E.	San José	8	8	8			No.	10 tons, '89	
Babb, P. N.	San José								

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product.	Varieties.
Bunnell, J. S.	San José (San Fran.)	10	10	10				28 tons, '90	
Brassy & Ahlers	San José	40	40	40			No.	130 tons, '90	
Blümke, H.	San José	68	45	45				185 tons, '90	Cabernet Franc, Mataro, Carignan, Grenache, etc.
Bohnett, J.	San José	1½	1½		1½		No.		
Barstow, A.	San José (San Fran.)	100	100	100			No.	400 tons, '90	
Bale, Peter	San José	41	41	41			Yes.	135 tons, '90	
Burns, Paul O. Wine Co.	San José	80	80	80			Yes.	270 tons, '90	
Capp, J. B.	San José	10	10		10		No.	30 tons, '89	
Crandall, A. W.	San José	35	35	35			Yes.	110 tons, '89	
Chandler, E. H.	San José	12	12	10	2		No.	40 tons, '89	
Caton, F. E.	San José	1	1		1		No.		
Cranz, Chas.	San José	22	22	22			No.	75 tons, '90	
Casey, L. C.	San José	2	2		2		No.	7 tons, '89	
Chapman, E. M.	San José	4	4		4		No.	14 tons, '89	
Comba, T. E.	San José (Seneca Falls, N. Y.).	30	30	30			No.	110 tons, '90	
Campbell, Mrs. L.	San José	18½	18½	18½			No.	60 tons, '89	
Dudley, Dr. J. P.	San José	5	5		5			20 tons, '89	Muscat, Rose Peru, Malvoisie.
Dumont, Luis	San José	20	20	20			No.	65 tons, '89	
Durkee, Mrs. D.	San José	10	10			10	No.	35 tons, '89	Muscat.
Dixon, Isaac	San José	3	3	3			No.	10 tons, '89	
Dent, R. E.	San José	10	10	10			No.	35 tons, '89	
Estrade, Prosper	San José	70	70	70			Yes.	225 tons, '90	
Estrade, Ant.	San José	17	17	17			Yes.	60 tons, '90	
Escover, J. P.	San José	8	8	8			No.	25 tons, '90	
Easterday, F.	San José	45	45	45					
Freitag, N. A.	San José	13	13	10	3			35 tons, '89	
Fisher, Mrs. J. E. (Belle)	San José	21½	21½	21½			No.	60 tons, '89	
Golinsky & Brinderstein.	San José	4	4	4			No.	13 tons, '89	
Gaines, W. S.	San José	35	35	35			Yes.	115 tons, '89	
Gunckel, W. F.	San José	40	40	20	20		No.	225 tons, '89	
Guppy, E. H.	San José	37	24	24				50 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Mataro, resistant roots.
Guiterrez, Julia	San José	2	2	2					
Holcomb, C. F.	San José	8	8	6	2			32 tons, '89	
Heddery, A. B. (H. L. Gordon, agent).	San José	6	6	6			No.	8 tons, '89	
Harrison, A. L.	San José	20	20	5	15		No.	120 tons, '90	
Hutchins, Samuel	San José	2½	2½	1	1½			12 tons, '89	
Hale, J. P.	San José	10	10	10			No.	35 tons, '89	
Haines, N. J.	San José	30	30	30			Yes.	180 tons, '89	Mataro, Grenache, Zinfandel, Black Pinot, Cabernet.
Hall, E. G.	San José	85	20	20				45 tons, '90	Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Semillon, Verdot.
Howard, C. W.	San José	10	10	8	2		No.	45 tons, '89	
Hale, H. B.	San José	16	16	16			No.	65 tons, '89	
Ickes, D. W.	San José	14	14	14			No.	60 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Mataro, Charbono, Grenache.
Johnson, J. B.	San José	10	10		10		No.	53 tons, '89	
Johnson, J., estate of	San José	60	60	55	5		No.	220 tons, '89	
Johnson, Andrew	San José	1	1		1		No.	5 tons, '89	
Jarvis, G. M., & Co.	San José						Yes.		
Johnson, S. R.	San José	50	50	50			No.	180 tons, '89	
Kunz, F. W.	San José	10	10	10			No.	35 tons, '89	
Klee, John	San José	2	2		2		No.	8 tons, '89	
Klotz, Mrs. E.	San José	37	37	37			No.	150 tons, '89	
Klein, Karl	San José	7	7	4	3		No.	32 tons, '89	
Kelly, J. H.	San José	2	2		2			9 tons, '89	
Kooser, H. H.	San José	40	40	38	2		No.	160 tons, '90	
Lefrance, Henry	San José	150	150	150			Yes.	450 tons, '89	
Lovely, Mrs. Eliza	San José						No.		
Levi, H.	San José	10	10	10			No.	30 tons, '89	
Laederich, Mrs. L.	San José	4	4		4		No.	16 tons, '89	
Melanson, Sylvas	San José	1	1		1		No.	5 tons, '89	
Main, H. H.	San José	5	5	5			No.	20 tons, '89	
Malavos, A.	San José	6	6	3	3		No.	30 tons, '89	
Mabury, F. H., & Co.	San José and Madrone	60	60	60			No.	240 tons, '89	
Mintie, Dr. A. E.	San José	20	20	20			No.	70 tons, '89	
McKeernan, Charles	San José	7	7	7			No.	25 tons, '89	
Malech, F. A.	San José	35	35	35			Yes.	110 tons, '89	
Markwick, L. A.	San José	40	40	38	2		No.	165 tons, '89	
Murphy, J. C.	San José	20	20	20			No.	132 tons, '90	
McCarthy, James	San José	3	3	3			No.	13 tons, '89	
McLeod, Mrs. E.	San José	17	17	12	5		No.	75 tons, '89	
Newman, C.	San José	6	6						
Phelps, M. D.	San José	80	80	80			No.	520 tons, '90	
Patterson, H. P.	San José	3	3	1	2		No.	13 tons, '89	
Portal, J. B. J.	San José	160	160	160			Yes.	1100 tons, '90	
Pacific Winery	San José						Yes.		
Requart, William	San José	13	13	13			No.	40 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Mataro, Chasselas, Pinot, etc.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker.	Product.	Varieties.
Ryland, C. B.	San José	30	30	30			No.	100 tons, '89	
Richards, W. S.	San José	50	50	50			No.	300 tons, '89	
Redmond, A. J.	San José	20	20	20			No.	75 tons, '89	
Rich, Jacob, & Co.	San José	60	60	60			No.	250 tons, '89	
Rich, Jacob	San José	30	30	30			No.	110 tons, '89	
Rhodes, A. L.	San José	2	2		2		No.	10 tons, '89	
Ruel, E. P.	San José								
Rhien, C. E., & Thompson.	San José	8	8	8			No.	40 tons, '89	
Richards, J. E.	San José	2	2	1	1		No.	6 tons, '89	
Schneider, F. A.	San José	33	33	33			Yes.	100 tons, '89	
Schiele, C. M.	San José	4	4	4			No.	15 tons, '89	
Schupp, Joseph	San José	10	10	10			No.	38 tons, '89	
Stiles, W.	San José	8	8	8			No.	30 tons, '89	
Silent, Childs & Johnson	San José	68	68	68			No.	270 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Burger, Blaue Elba, Charbono, etc.
Sternfield, John	San José	50	50	50			No.	150 tons, '89	
Souci, Mrs. M. F.	San José	7	7	7			No.	25 tons, '89	
Stockton, S. P.	San José	120	120	120			Yes.	400 tons, '89	
Start & Morrison	San José	4	4	3	1		No.	16 tons, '89	
Schofield, Chris.	San José	8	8	7	1		No.	32 tons, '89	
Sharer, S. N.	San José	8	8	8			No.	32 tons, '89	
Seybold, G. L.	San José	4	4		4		No.	20 tons, '89	
Tuck, H.	San José	17½	17½	17½			No.	70 tons, '90	
Treadwell & Bradford	San José	22	22	22			No.	60 tons, '89	
Van Syckle, Henry	San José	1	1		1		No.	5 tons, '89	
Whittan, A. K. & C. F.	San José	6	6		6		No.	23 tons, '89	
Wright, Daniel	San José	40	40	40			No.	160 tons, '89	
Wing, Edgar	San José	10	10	10			No.	25 tons, '89	
Wing & Barker	San José	20	20	20			No.	80 tons, '89	
Washburn, Henry	San José	35	35	35			Yes.	70 tons, '89	
Wright, J. B.	San José	38	38	38			Yes.	185 tons, '90	
Waite, John	San José	10	10	8	2		No.	35 tons, '89	
Zecovich, A.	San José						Yes.		
Baldwin, Chas. A.	Santa Clara	50	50	50			Yes.	200 tons, '90	
Benson, H. E.	Santa Clara	1	1		1		No.	4 tons, '89	
Bridges, Frank	Santa Clara	15	15	6	9		No.	56 tons, '90	
Blabon, W. L.	Santa Clara	15	15	15			No.	85 tons, '90	
Blake, Ross & Grant	Santa Clara	20	20	16		4	No.	75 tons, '90	
Bowdist, M. S.	Santa Clara	8	8	6	2		No.	25 tons, '90	
Bocksch, W.	Santa Clara	30	30	30			No.	20 tons, '90	
Beaver, G. W.	Santa Clara	23	23	14		9	No.	183 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Riesling, Muscat, Verdal.
Brasch, Otto	Santa Clara	40	40	40			No.	120 tons, '90	Mataro, Charbono, Grenache.
Baserm, J. C., & Co.	Santa Clara	30	30	30			No.	110 tons, '90	Zinfandel, Charbono, Mataro.
Bracher, F. W.	Santa Clara								
Brown, G. M.	Santa Clara								Zinfandel, Muscat.
Copstein, N.	Santa Clara	2	2	1	1		No.		Zinfandel, Charbono, Cabernet Franc, Semillo
Cochrane, E. O.	Santa Clara	60	40	50	10		Yes.	160 tons, '89	
Daggett, George	Santa Clara	16	16	14	2			72 tons, '89	
Eddy, William	Santa Clara	8	3		3		No.	14 tons, '89	Carignan, Zinfandel, Mataro, Charbono, G
Elder, Mrs. M.	Santa Clara	27	27	25	2			160 tons, '89	nache, Malvoisie, Golden Chasselas, Musc
									Black Morocco.
								4 tons, '89	
Engel, Peter	Santa Clara	1	1		1		No.	150 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Mataro, Grenache, Muscat.
Freeman, D.	Santa Clara	40	40	37	3		No.	70 tons, '90	Muscat.
Foster, Joseph	Santa Clara	15	15		1	14	No.	60 tons, '89	
Grimes, Mrs. Geo. F.	Santa Clara	18	18	18			No.	225 tons, '90	
Gartleman, D.	Santa Clara	40	40	37	3		Yes.	80 tons, '89	
Goodrich, E. E.	Santa Clara	20	20	20			No.	25 tons, '89	
Gusman, John G.	Santa Clara	8	8		8		No.	45 tons, '90	Trousseau, Malvoisie, Charbono, Mataro.
Gardner, L. E.	Santa Clara	10	10	10			No.	30 tons, '89	Charbono, Mataro, Trousseau.
Glendenning, Geo. W.	Santa Clara	8	8	6	2		No.	40 tons, '89	Charbono, Malvoisie, Muscat.
Glendenning, Mrs. M.	Santa Clara	10	10	9	1		No.	40 tons, '89	
Glendenning, J. G.	Santa Clara	9	9	8	1		No.	36 tons, '89	
Glendenning, J. E.	Santa Clara	8	8	8			No.	80 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Mataro.
Hancock, J. J.	Santa Clara (Cupertino)	20	20	20			No.	20 tons, '89	
Hollenbeck, G. E.	Santa Clara	5	5	5			No.	300 tons, '90	
Hale, Nathan	Santa Clara	60	60	60			No.	100 tons, '89	Tokay, Muscat, Black Hamburg.
Help, F. F. & H.	Santa Clara	20	20		20				
Hines, J. W.	Santa Clara	5	5						
Hersey, Philo	Santa Clara	10	10	5	5		No.	40 tons, '89	
Hersey, R.	Santa Clara	16	16	8	8		No.	65 tons, '89	
Hale, Mrs. E. L.	Santa Clara	6	6	6			No.	25 tons, '89	
Johnson, J. W.	Santa Clara (Lawrence)	12	12	12			No.	45 tons, '89	
Judson, H. C.	Santa Clara	8	8	6	2		No.	32 tons, '89	
Kenyon, J. M.	Santa Clara	60	60	60			No.	300 tons, '89	
Knowles, John	Santa Clara	3	3	3				12 tons, '89	
Lydiard, Samuel	Santa Clara	8	8		8			40 tons, '89	
Myerholz, C.	Santa Clara	85	85	82	3		No.	200 tons, '89	
Montgomery, Alex.	Santa Clara	40	40	40			Yes.	170 tons, '90	

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Myrick, M. H.	Santa Clara	30	30	18	12	------	No.	200 tons, '90	------
Miller, W. C.	Santa Clara	22	22	22	------	------	No.	75 tons, '90	------
Morton, Seth	Santa Clara	1	1	------	1	------	No.	5 tons, '89	------
McCarthy, John	Santa Clara	3	3	3	------	------	No.	13 tons, '89	------
Porter, W. R.	Santa Clara	10	10	------	------	------	------	------	------
Preston, J. B.	Santa Clara	60	60	60	------	------	No.	490 tons, '89	------
Pierce, R. T.	Santa Clara	100	100	100	------	------	Yes.	520 tons, '90	------
Pierce, James P.	Santa Clara	60	60	50	10	------	Yes.	300 tons, '90	Zinfandel, Mataro, Carignan, Sauvignon V
Pollard, Mrs. C. O.	Santa Clara	74	74	64	10	------	Yes.	333 tons, '89	Carbernet, Mataro, Charbono, Semillon, S. non Vert, Rose Peru, Muscat, Chasselas.
Regnart, Robert	Santa Clara	13	13	13	------	------	No.	40 tons, '89	------
Regnart, Henry	Santa Clara	24	24	24	------	------	No.	100 tons, '89	------
Santa Clara College	Santa Clara	35	35	33	2	------	Yes.	130 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Charbono, Mataro.
Santa Clara College	Santa Clara	50	50	50	------	------	Yes.	200 tons, '89	------
Saul, John	Santa Clara	2	2	2	------	------	Yes.	9 tons, '89	------
Sanford, F. C.	Santa Clara	16	16	16	------	------	No.	60 tons, '89	------
Stewart, G. W.	Santa Clara	45	45	35	10	------	No.	315 tons, '90	Charbono, Trousseau.
Silva, José	Santa Clara	2½	2½	2½	------	------	Yes.	8 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Charbono, Mataro, Grenache, M
Sutherland, D.	Santa Clara	30	30	30	------	------	Yes.	120 tons, '89	------
Scott, Miss A. R.	Santa Clara	155	155	155	------	------	Yes.	680 tons, '89	------
Sorosis Fruit Farm	Santa Clara	2	2	1	1	------	No.	8 tons, '89	------
Van Dine, E., estate of	Santa Clara	14	14	14	------	------	No.	60 tons, '89	------
Winchester, Mrs. L. L.	Santa Clara	18	18	14	4	------	No.	75 tons, '89	------
Wolf, F.	Santa Clara	15	15	15	------	------	Yes.	60 tons, '89	------
Wolf, A., & Co.	Santa Clara	6	6	6	------	------	No.	20 tons, '89	------
Wolf, Anton	Santa Clara	9	9	9	------	------	Yes.	35 tons, '89	------
Woodhams, A. R.	Santa Clara	4½	4½	------	4½	------	No.	20 tons, '89	------
Buehleman, F.	Saratoga	6	6	6	------	------	No.	20 tons, '89	------
Bordi, B.	Saratoga	15	15	15	------	------	Yes.	40 tons, '90	------
Brolley, A. B.	Saratoga	4	4	4	------	------	No.	13 tons, '90	------
Boisserance, Victoria	Saratoga	3	3	3	------	------	No.	------	------
Bougette, G.	Saratoga	9	9	9	------	------	Yes.	32 tons, '90	------
Bernard & Baille	Saratoga	20	20	20	------	------	Yes.	70 tons, '90	------
Boyeson, H. A.	Saratoga	9	9	7	------	2	No.	47 tons, '90	Zinfandel, Mataro, Charbono, Muscat.
Bonnette, A.	Saratoga	15	15	15	------	------	Yes.	52 tons, '90	------
Cornish, Mark	Saratoga (San José)	14	14	14	------	------	No.	45 tons, '89	------
Coye, Mrs. H. L.	Saratoga	30	30	28	2	------	No.	100 tons, '89	------
Colpin, J.	Saratoga	10	10	10	------	------	No.	30 tons, '89	------
Coppins, J. B.	Saratoga	7	7	7	------	------	No.	20 tons, '89	------
Crowell, M. L.	Saratoga	40	40	38	2	------	No.	130 tons, '90	------
Cottle, J. A.	Saratoga	86	86	86	------	------	No.	200 tons, '90	------
Eberlin, C. A.	Saratoga	4	4	4	------	------	No.	14 tons '89	------
Ellsworth, S.	Saratoga	6	6	6	------	------	Yes.	20 tons, '89	------
Ellsworth, J. H.	Saratoga	8	8	8	------	------	Yes.	28 tons, '89	------
Ferguson, J. C.	Saratoga	3	3	2	1	------	No.	12 tons, '89	------
Gilbert, A. J. & C. E.	Saratoga Pk., Saratoga	12	12	10	2	------	No.	18 tons, '89	------
Husted, F. M.	Saratoga	3	3	------	3	------	No.	15 tons, '89	------
Hollenbeck, B. W.	Buckhorn Vineyard, Saratoga.	23	23	23	------	------	Yes.	100 tons, '90	Trousseau, Zinfandel, Mataro, Charbono.
Hourecan, J.	Saratoga	50	50	50	------	------	No.	240 tons, '89	------
Hutchins, S. P.	Saratoga	8	8	8	------	------	No.	35 tons, '89	------
Herrick, E. M.	Saratoga	20	20	18	2	------	No.	75 tons, '89	------
Jarboe, H.	Saratoga	20	20	15	5	------	No.	80 tons, '89	------
Jeffers, Martha	Saratoga	1	1	------	1	------	No.	5 tons, '89	------
Johns, J. R.	Saratoga	12	12	10	2	------	No.	50 tons, '89	------
Jones, J. J.	Saratoga	22	22	22	------	------	No.	100 tons, '89	Mataro, Zinfandel; 15 acres in resistant vii
Johnson, J. W.	Saratoga	6	6	6	------	------	No.	22 tons, '89	------
Kamp, O.	Saratoga	6	6	6	------	------	No.	28 tons, '89	------
Loyst Bros.	Saratoga	25	25	25	------	------	No.	100 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Charbono.
Lotti, C., & Co.	Saratoga	15	15	15	------	------	Yes.	50 tons, '89	------
Lotti, P., & Co.	Saratoga	15	15	15	------	------	Yes.	45 tons, '89	------
Maclay, John, estate of	Saratoga	1½	1½	------	1½	------	No.	7 tons, '89	------
Meunier, Mrs. Anna	Saratoga	25	25	25	------	------	No.	100 tons, '89	------
Miller, Jacob	Saratoga	8	------	8	------	------	------	------	------
Marion, M.	Saratoga	3	3	------	3	------	No.	15 tons, '89	------
McDonald, A. D.	Saratoga	25	25	25	------	------	No.	85 tons, '89	------
Malpas, A.	Saratoga	60	60	55	5	------	Yes.	235 tons, '90	------
Mevi, Mrs. K. J.	Saratoga	2	1	------	2	------	No.	8 tons, '89	------
Marence, A.	Saratoga	10	10	10	------	------	Yes.	38 tons, '89	------
McPherson, D.	Saratoga	5	5	5	------	------	No.	22 tons, '89	Charbono, Trousseau.
Norton, E.	Saratoga	3	3	2	1	------	No.	12 tons, '89	------
Narcisse, A. J.	Saratoga	12	12	12	------	------	Yes.	50 tons, '89	------
Pinder, G. E.	Saratoga	2	2	------	2	------	No.	8 tons, '89	------
Plant, H. I.	Saratoga	25	25	20	5	------	No.	110 tons, '89	------
Pickard, Mrs. C. V. C.	Saratoga	14	14	14	------	------	No.	60 tons, '89	------
Parker, Mrs. Mary	Saratoga	15	15	15	------	------	No.	60 tons, '89	------
Parker, S. S.	Saratoga	5	5	5	------	------	No.	30 tons, '89	------
Parsons, S. H.	Saratoga	5	5	5	------	------	No.	30 tons, '89	------
Plunkett, R.	Saratoga	4	4	------	4	------	No.	16 tons, '89	------

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Radoni, A.	Saratoga	12	12	12			Yes.	36 tons, '89	
Resparel, Joseph	Saratoga	20	20	20			Yes.	75 tons, '89	
Reynolds, Mrs. M. A.	Saratoga	11	11	10	1		No.	45 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Charbono, Mataro, Black Ham
Radovich, Bozo	Saratoga	35	35	35			No.	130 tons, '89	
Sage, L. A.	Saratoga	33	33	33			No.	120 tons, '89	
Stevens, W. E.	Saratoga	12	12	12			No.	50 tons, '89	
Schatzle, Joseph	Saratoga	1	1		1		No.	5 tons, '89	
Spangler, M. H.	Saratoga	25	25	25			Yes.	90 tons, '89	
Sadler, Mrs. L. B.	Saratoga	2	2	1	1		No.	8 tons, '89	
Seavey, E. C.	Saratoga	12	12	12			No.	45 tons, '89	
Sheehan, B.	Saratoga	8	8	8			No.	30 tons, '89	
Specht, Anna	Saratoga	8	8	8			Yes.	30 tons, '89	
Spangler, J.	Saratoga	6	6	6			Yes.	30 tons, '89	
Taudt, John	Saratoga	15	15	15			Yes.	70 tons, '89	
Viera, A. J.	Saratoga	4	4	3	1		No.	18 tons, '89	Malvoisie, Black Hamburg.
Whipple & Goodrich	Saratoga	8	8	8			No.	30 tons, '89	
Wyate, Stephen	Saratoga	2	2		2		No.	8 tons, '89	
Whitney, J. R.	Saratoga	100	100	100			No.	400 tons, '89	
Wakefield, L. H.	Saratoga (Oakland)	80	80	80			No.	400 tons, '89	
Dixon, M. W.	Warm Springs (Alameda Co.).	27	27	27				90 tons, '89	Mataro, Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert, Grenac Crabb's Black Burgundy, Charbono, Carign Chasselas, Cabernet, Malbec, Riesling, Sem lon, Petite Bouschet.
Adams, E. F.	Wrights	2	2		2		No.		
Aikin, Mrs. H.	Wrights	3		3			No.		
Allen, Prof. C. H.	Togan Vineyard, Wrights.	5	3		5		No.		Cabernet.
Ash, Robert, President German Colony.	Wrights								
Averill, Volney	Wrights	1	1		1		No.		
Blake & Hersey	Wrights	30	30	30			Yes.	28 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Grenache, Sauvignon Vert, Gre Hungarian, Petite Pinot, Semillon, St. Macair Folle Blanche.
Borland, S. H.	Wrights	5	5		5		No.	20 tons, '89	
Burrell, J. B.	Wrights	15			15		No.		
Burrell, Mattie	Wrights	4	4		4		No.	16 tons, '89	
Carr, John	Wrights	5			5		No.		
Cattermole, John	Wrights	24	12		12		No.	46 tons, '89	
Catton, Z. A.	Wrights	2	2		2		No.	8 tons, '89	
Chase, F. W.	Wrights								
Clough, H. M.	Wrights	5			5				
Cuzins, H. C.	Wrights	5	2		5		No.		
Deacon, William	Wrights	2	2		2		No.	7 tons, '89	
Edelhard, Oscar	Wrights	10		5	5		No.		Sauvignon Vert, 2; Franken Riesling, 1½; Fra mier, 1½; Table, 5.
Eisenminger, C.	Wrights	3			3		No.	11 tons, '89	
Estoff, Baron Von	Wrights								
Finnie, A. J.	Wrights	10			10		No.		
Frebourne, Wm.	Wrights	5			5				
German Colony	Wrights	16	4		4		Yes.	12 tons, '89	
Ghetaldi, E. de	Wrights	15	5		5			21 tons, '89	
Gortz, Chas.	Wrights	5			5				
Grant, ——	Wrights								
Gray, James	Wrights	3	3		3		No.	10 tons, '89	
Hall, S. P.	Wrights	3			3		No.		
Hanger, M. M.	Wrights	7	3		7		No.		
Height, Henry	Wrights	5			5		No.		
Hester, F.	Wrights	20	10	10	10		Yes.	900 gals., '89	Franken Riesling, Rhine Riesling, Fraumier, R lander, Table.
Humpreyville, Wm.	Wrights	5		1	4		No.		Table, Zinfandel.
Jeffries, R.	Wrights	2	2		2		No.	8 tons, '89	
Lane, D. W.	Wrights								
Lessman, ——	Wrights	7	7	3	4		No.	5 tons, '89	Table, Meunier.
Lent, ——	Wrights								
Lincoln, G. W.	Wrights	20			20		No.		
Lindey, R. J.	Wrights	1	1		1		No.	4 tons, '89	
Liston, Mary R.	Wrights	3	3		3		No.		
Loomis, S. L.	Wrights	1½	1½		1½		No.	3 tons, '89	
McCracken, J.	Wrights	32	23	12	20		No.	60 tons, '89	Charbono, Folle Blanche, Feher Szagos, Table
Mattern, Frank	Wrights	2			2		No.		
Mayman, Thomas	Wrights	3			3		No.		
Meyer, E. E.	Mare Vista Vineyard, Wrights.	90	25	72	15	8	Yes.	16,000 gals. '89	Grenache, Meunier, Petite Pinot, St. George, Pir Tannat, Cabernet, Mataro, Carignan, Frank Riesling, Johannisberg Riesling, Fraumier, Sa vignon Vert, Marsanne, Semillon, Muscade du Bordelaise, Burger, Gutedel, Rulander, Fo Blanche, Muscat, Charbono.
Miller Bros.	Wrights	17	15		15	2	No.	75 tons, '89	Muscat, Table.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Continued. 1891.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product.	Varieties.
Mohr, ——	Wrights	4	4		4		No.		
Montgomery, D. H.	Wrights	30	25	8	17	5	No.	11 tons, '89	Zinfandel, Muscat, Table.
Morrell, H. C.	Loma Prieta Vineyard, Wrights.	20	14	7	13		Yes.	10,000 gals. '89	Charbono, Table, Folle Blanche.
Muller Bros.	Wrights	10		5	5		No.		Green Hungarian, Franken Riesling, Tentur Table.
Nelson, R.	Wrights	3			3		No.		
Norton, Mrs. M. G.	Wrights	30	15		15	15	No.	30 tons, '89	
O'Brien, Thomas	Wrights	14	7		7		No.	20 tons, '89	
Percival, R.	Wrights								
Rankin, J. C.	Wrights	12	7		12		No.	25 tons, '89	
Reese, W. L.	Wrights	2	2		2		No.	8 tons, '89	
Rushton, A.	Wrights								
Schrolder, J.	Wrights	11			11		No.		
Scholle, Anton	Wrights	9		5	4		No.		Meunier, Grenache, Mataro.
Sears, Arthur	Wrights	5			5		No.		
Sears, Wm.	Wrights	7			7		No.		
Shropstadter, Wm.	Wrights	39	20	15	24		No.	13 tons, '89	Meunier, Table, Gutedel, Mataro, Sauvignc Vert.
Slaughter, Thos. S.	Wrights	8			3	5	No.		Table, Muscat.
Sorrell, F.	Wrights								
Stammer, ——	Wrights								
Taylor, D.	Wrights	12	7		7			30 tons, '89	
Vincent, W.	Wrights								
Wilcox, Mrs. H. L.	Wrights	3	3		3		No.	15 tons, '89	
Wilson, M. M.	Wrights								
Windel, H.	Wrights	5	5		5			10 tons, '89	
Wright Bros.	Wrights	8	8		8		No.	35 tons, '89	
Wright, E.	Wrights	4	4		4		No.	16 tons, '89	
Totals for county		11,523	11,031	10,294	1,126	103			

1 AL. MORROW CIRCA 1900 +

SANTA CLARA CO.

ARNERICH, MRS	FROITM
AUBREY,	SARATOGA
BUBB, J.B	MT. VIEW
BERGIN, JOHN	MT VIEW
BERNARD & BAILY	SARATOGA
BARLETTI, MRS	SANTA CLARA
BERNARD, C.	SANTA CLARA
BLUMKE, H.	WEST SIDE
BURNS, PAUL G	EVERGREEN
BALDWIN, CHAS. A	CUPERTINO
BORDI,	MT. VIEW
BARSTOW, MRS	SAN JOSE
CROSSLEY, J.P.	MT VIEW
CORDES, P.H.	GILROY
~~CASSI~~ CASALEGNO, MRS.	SAN JOSE
CHICKEN RANCH	MAYFIELD
SIEGERT MANAGER	
CROSS, P.	LONE HILL
NEAR LEFRANC	
CUPERTINO WINE CO.	CUPERTINO
COSTA, L.D.	SAN JOSE
COSTELLO,	
DISTEL, B.	MT. VIEW
DELMAS "CASA"	MT. VIEW
DESACHY, N.	
DUNBAR, N.	MT VIEW
DUMONT, C.	SAN JOSE

SANTA CLARA CO.

DOYLE, JOHN T.	MT VIEW
DELPECH,	ALMA
ESTRADE, A	SAN JOSE
ESTRADE & BORGES	SAN JOSE
EASTERDAY, J D.	
ELLSWORTH, J H.	SAN JOSE
ELDER, MRS.	MT. VIEW
FARR,	MT VIEW
FEDERA,	SAN JOSE
FREYSCHLAG,	FROHM
GUPPY, E H.	SAN JOSE
GOODRICH, E E	SANTA CLARA
GEHRES, A	SANTA CLARA
GUINCHARD, L.	CAMPELL
GAINES & CRANDELL	SAN JOSE
HOWE, G. P.	MT. VIEW
HAINES, H.N.I. ESTATE	SAN JOSE
ZELEBUR, P.	MT. VIEW
IVANCOVICH,	MT. VIEW
JONES, J. J	MT. VIEW
KIFER, S.H	MT. VIEW
KERWIN, T	MT. VIEW
KOSTER, J.	EVERGREEN
MT HAMILTON Yd	
KNOPH, G.T.	
2300 LEAVISN WORTH. S.T. S.F.	
KOTTERGER	SAN JOSE
LOS GATOS CO-OP	LOS GATOS

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WILE C.	Los Gatos
LINCOLN, W. J F. Co.	Mt. View
LE FRANC, H.	SAN JOSE
MEYERHOLTZ, C.	Mt. VIEW
MONTGOMERY, A	Mt. VIEW
MORREL, H. C.	WRIGHTS
MERITHEW, J.C.	Mt. View
MYER, E.F.	WRIGHTS
MASSON, PAUL	SAN JOSE
Mc GROSSEN, J.T.	Mt. VIEW
234 MONTGOMERY St. S.F. RENTED to L. PIERSON	
MARENDA, BRUZ	SAN JOSE
MANN, L.E.	WESTSIDE
MARRENGO A	SARATOGA
MARRENO, MRS.	SANTA CLARA
PIERCE, R.K.	SANTA CLARA
PRUDHOMME, P.	SAN JOSE
PORTAL, MRS	Mt. VIEW
PERINI & PAPINO	LAWRENCE
POULTROY, PIERRE (SARATOGA?)	SANTA CLARA
PIERCE, J.P. Co.	SANTA CLARA
PHELPS, W.A.	Mt. VIEW
PACIFIC WINERY	SAN JOSE
POSTLEWAITE	
PFEFFER, W.	CUPERTINO
PIERCE, H.	Mt. VIEW
PUCCINELLI, E.	Los GATOS
PIGHETTI	SAN JOSE

SANTA CLARA CO. – 1900

PIZZO, J.	SAN JOSE
RYLAND, C.B.	SANTA CLARA
RALKIN, W.B.	LOS GATOS
RIEHL, EMIL	ALMA
RESPALO, JOS.	SARATOGA
ROEMER,	LOS GATOS
REYNARI,	SAN JOSE
REA, J.	GILROY
RIZZA, JUAN	SAN JOSE
SLOCKLAN, S.T.	SAN JOSE
SUTHERLAND, D.	MT. VIEW
SNYDER, J.	MT VIEW
SCOTT, MRS. AR	MT VIEW
SARATOGA WINE CO	LOS GATOS
SLADICY, J	MT. VIEW
SOLIS WINE CO	GILROY
SELLINGER, L.	CUPERTINO
SABIN,	SAN JOSE
SAPPHELIPPO, V. &	SAN JOSE
TUCE, H.R.	MT VIEW
TOUZET, JOHN	ALMA
VUILLEUMUR, CA.	CAMPBELL
VACCA	GILROY
WILLIAMS J.D.	MT VIEW
WOODS, A.H.	MT. VIEW
WOLF & MEUREN	MT VIEW
WEHNER WM.	EVERGREEN

SANTA CLARA CO. - 1900

WILCOX, MRS C.	MT. VIEW
WRIGHT, J.B.	MT. VIEW
WEBER C M	SAN JOSE
WILLIAMS, GUS.	WESTSIDE
ZICOVITCH A.	SAN JOSE
ZEBACDANY	MT VIEW
ADOTTO, G.	SAN JOSE
ATHENOUR, BROS.	SAN JOSE
B&B BLUMCKE, FRED	SAN JOSE
BASILUE J	SAN JOSE
BRADFORD, W.S	EVERGREEN
BORELLO, CHAS.	EVERGREEN
BENUENUE, N.	MORGAN HILL
BENDER WINERY	MORGAN HILL
JOHN HALEY MANAGER	
BOURET, G.G.	UNION
BEVILACQUA, JOS.	MADRONE
BERARDI, PIERRE	SARATOGA
BOYLE, LEON	SARATOGA
CROTTO, I.	SAN JOSE
CALISTRO, O.	SAN JOSE
CHASEGEGNO, M.	SAN JOSE
COSTA, CHAS.	SAN JOSE
CERUTI L.	EVERGREEN
ESTRADE. P	UNION
ESTRADE MRS A.	UNION

LONE HILL VO.	UNION
GIAFHINO, HARRY	GILROY
GUGLIERI, AA DR	MADRONE
GUIDICI, PETER	ALMA
HEENY, R.	CUPERTINO
JAY, JOHN	MORGAN HILL
LEUTZA, A	SAN JOSE
LAGNA, A	SAN JOSE
LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINERY	CUPERTINO
C. SCHELLINGER & CO	
LINT, P.F.	LOS GATOS
MARTI, A.	SAN JOSE
MANCUSO,	EVERGREEN
MANIERO, S	GILROY
~~MAE~~ MAZINE HI, E.	SARATOGA
NOVICIATE OF SACRED HEART	LOS GATOS
PASSETA, M S	SAN JOSE
PIZZO, S	SAN JOSE
POLI, L.	GILROY
POUROY, P.	SARATOGA
ROSANO DORSA	SAN JOSE
RAINERA, F	SANTA CLARA
RIZZUTO, FRANK	GILROY
RIMBAULT, M.	UNION
ROSSI & BARLEGGI	MADRONE
RUSCONI & PAPINA	LAWRENCE
S'AUTORO, S.	SAN JOSE
SCHILLING, C. & CO.	EVERGREEN

7

SANTA CLARA CO. — 1900

SMITH, F. J	EVERGREEN
SOLIS WINE & FRUIT CO	
SHARLOCK, H. MANAGER	
†OGNALDO, C.A.	GILROY
†ANO, F.	SARATOGA
VALLO, G.	G. ILROY
WILLIAMS J D	CUPERTINO

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
DIRECTORIES

See also 1870 and 1880 CENSUS
at beginning of "Directories"

SANTA CRUZ CO. 1884

[S.F. Merchant]

Glenwood

Henry Mel

Santa Cruz

Bartlett	Clement Colombit
Chas. Hinton	J. Koppittz
E. Fitch	J.H. Logan
Jarvis	L.H. Conestock
Mrs. Anderson	W.A. Stewart
Mrs. Fuller	F.D. Scott
J.F. Lewis	J.S. Buris
Emerson	Chas. McKernon

Watsonville

J.M. Telles

A COMPLETE VINEYARD DIRECTORY FOR SANTA CRUZ COUNTY - 1887

THE DAILY SURF JUNE 20, 1887

JOHN W. JARVIS:- THIRTY ACRES, ALL IN BEARING; VERDALS AND SEVERAL WINE-MAKING VARIETIES; VINTAGE, 1886 41,600 GALLONS; MANUFACTURES WINE; TABLE GRAPES TO SAN FRANCISCO, AND SANTA CRUZ.

CHAS. MONMONIER; THIRTEEN ACRES, FIVE IN BEARING, VINTAGE, 1886, 500 GALLONS

ROBERT ANDERSON: THIRTY ACRES, ALL IN BEARING; TABLE GRAPES MOSTLY; MANUFACTURES WINE; TABLE GRAPES TO SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. I.L. MERRILL: FIVE ACRES, THREE IN BEARING; TABLE GRAPES MOSTLY; MARKET SAN FRANCISCO.

MADAME L. KLOSS: FIFTY THREE ACRES, 40 YIELDING A CROP; WINE VARIETIES MOSTLY; MANUFACTURES WINE.

H.C. VEACH: TEN ACRES: MOSTLY ZINFANDEL.

PETER MONTEVEDA: FIVE ACRES BEARING, MAKES WINE.

SANTA CRUZ CO.
1887

JOSEPH GARODA: TEN ACRES BEARING

C. SPRINGLE: TWO ACRES

LOUIS GERICHTEN: SIX ACRES: VARIETIES MISSION

JOHN OHO: ONE ACRE; VARIETIES, BLACK HAMBURG, BLACK FERRARA, MALUISE, CHASSELAS

C. SANOGUNI: THREE ACRES: VARIETIES ZINFANDEL; WINE MOSTLY

JOS. RAPELLA: ONE-HALF ACRE; YOUNG

C. F. SMITH: SIX ACRES, OLD VINES; WINE GRAPES

J. N. GREEN: TEN ACRES, COMMENCING TO BEAR; WINE MOSTLY.

W. F. FELKER: THREE AND ONE-HALF ACRES; WINE GRAPES

S. SHELDON: THREE ACRES, YOUNG VINES MOSTLY TABLE

R. C. BROWN: FIFTEEN ACRES, MOSTLY IN BEARING; TABLE AND WINE

SANTA CRUZ CO.
1887

J.A. STEWART: FIFTY ACRES, FIVE IN BEARING; MANY FOREIGN VARIETIES ON TRIAL; ALL WINE GRAPES, MANUFACTURES WINE.

MRS. C. McKENZIE: THIRTY-NINE ACRES, MOSTLY YOUNG: WINE GRAPES MOSTLY, MANUFACTURES WINE

Name.	P. O. Address.
P. Cassady	Aptos.
J. J. Ely	Aptos.
John Eaton	Aptos.
F. A. Hihn	Aptos.
Richard Halleck	Aptos.
James Kenian	Aptos.
Dr. Libaingant	Aptos.
U. S. Nichols	Aptos.
Henry Pringle	Aptos.
W. D. Story	Aptos.
Jacob Stickleman	Aptos.
Luis Smith	Aptos.
Thomas Spencer	Aptos.
Ben Lomond Wine Co.	Ben Lomond.
H. L. Beauchamp	Ben Lomond.
I. W. Briggs	Ben Lomond.
L. H. Comstock	Ben Lomond.
Peter Peterson	Ben Lomond.
Joseph Fogler	Boulder Creek.
Geo. W. Fox	Boulder Creek.
C. Horstman	Boulder Creek.
W. Horstman	Boulder Creek.
J. L. Koster	Boulder Creek.
I. D. Kaufman	Boulder Creek.
William Maitland	Boulder Creek.
John Mitchell	Boulder Creek.
Rufus Page	Boulder Creek.
L. Sharp	Boulder Creek.
H. C. Veatch	Boulder Creek.
W. C. Buckman	Felton.
H. Bongoat	Felton.
S. R. Bannerman	Felton.
Elisha Clark	Felton.
Geo. Cadence	Felton.
B. L. Dokan	Felton.
Addison Newell	Felton.
John M. Swinford	Felton.
H. W. Buckman	Glenwood.
B. C. Brown	Glenwood.
P. B. Cornwall	Glenwood.
Wm. Farrington	Glenwood.
Mrs. Hill	Glenwood.
C. C. Martha	Glenwood.
Henry Mel	Glenwood.
T. J. Ordway	Glenwood.
W. C. Swinford	Glenwood.
Prof. C. H. Allen	Highland.
E. F. Adams	Highland.
W. H. Aiken	Highland.
Volney Averill	Highland.
Blake & Hersey	Highland.

Name.	P. O. Address.
James Bassett	Highland.
J. B. Burrell	Highland.
Mattie Burrall	Highland.
—— Clough	Highland.
—— Colton	Highland.
——Cuzens	Highland.
G. G. Chase	Highland.
Wm. Deacon	Highland.
Wm. Emery	Highland.
Oscar Edlhord	Highland.
Andrew Finnie	Highland.
J. S. Fowler	Highland.
John Frebourne	Highland.
James Humphreyville	Highland.
Judge S. P. Hall	Highland.
M. M. Hanger	Highland.
Clayton Jones	Highland.
John Karr	Highland.
S. L. Loomis	Highland.
D. M. Lawrence	Highland.
Emil Meyer	Highland.
—— McCracken	Highland.
H. C. Morrell	Highland.
Chas. McKeirnan	Highland.
Hon. Ansen S. Miller & Sons	Highland.
Ernest E. Meyer	Highland.
Mrs. Marian Norton	Highland.
John Neilson	Highland.
Samuel Reed	Highland.
Douglas Rankin	Highland.
Thomas Slaughter	Highland.
—— Stetson	Highland.
A. E. Sears	Highland.
James Taylor	Highland.
Wright Bros.	Highland.
Mrs. Watson	Highland.
Wilkinson Bros.	Highland.
W. W. Waterman	Laurel.
Mrs. Anderson	Santa Cruz.
A. L. Bartlett	Santa Cruz.
B. C. Brown	Santa Cruz.
J. S. Burls	Santa Cruz.
Geo. A. Bram	Santa Cruz.
Clement Colombit	Santa Cruz.
L. H. Comstock	Santa Cruz.
C. Capelli	Santa Cruz.
John Doyle	Santa Cruz.
—— Emerson	Santa Cruz.
Wm. Erdman	Santa Cruz.
Mrs. Fuller	Santa Cruz.

Name.	P. O. Address.
E. Fitch	Santa Cruz.
Jos. Fournier	Santa Cruz.
T. W. Fairhust	Santa Cruz.
L. M. Gleason	Santa Cruz.
Mary M. Goss	Santa Cruz.
J. W. Gaukroger	Santa Cruz.
W. H. Galbraith	Santa Cruz.
H. P. Gregory	Santa Cruz.
Chas. Hinton	Santa Cruz.
J. W. Jarvis	Santa Cruz.
J. H. Jarvis	Santa Cruz.
O. M. Jenne	Santa Cruz.
J. Koppitz	Santa Cruz.
Geo. Kohl	Santa Cruz.
S. B. Kiesling	Santa Cruz.
Wm. Kerr	Santa Cruz.
Mrs. Lena Kloss	Santa Cruz.
J. H. Logan	Santa Cruz.
A. Lefevre	Santa Cruz.
J. F. Lewis	Santa Cruz.
J. N. Luff	Santa Cruz.
Chas. McKerwon	Santa Cruz.
Mrs. Catherine McKenzie	Santa Cruz.
Mrs. Frank Merrill	Santa Cruz.
Frank McMullen	Santa Cruz.
S. C. Maynard	Santa Cruz.
J. A. Osterhus	Santa Cruz.
Richard Rostron	Santa Cruz.
Jos. Rossi	Santa Cruz.
J. A. Stewart	Santa Cruz.
F. D. Scott	Santa Cruz.
Stiheman Bros.	Santa Cruz.
D. Wilson	Santa Cruz.
R. Whitney	Santa Cruz.
Juliette L. Wiedman	Santa Cruz.
J. Brunet	Soquel.
Isaac Dokan	Soquel.
H. P. Gregory	Soquel.
C. H. Hall	Soquel.
G. Bradshaw	Watsonville.
Jos. Capelli	Watsonville.
A. S. Soares	Watsonville.
J. M. Telles	Watsonville.
W. V. Gaffey	Watsonville.

CBSVC Directory of Grape Growers ... 1891

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY. 1891

Name of Owner.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Eaton, John	Aptos	1			1				Table.
Liliencranz, A.	Aptos	70		45	25		No.		Verdal, Zinfandel, Mondeuse, Petite Syrah, Beclan, Malvoisie, Victoria, Mataro.
Luz, Joseph S.	Aptos	5			5				Table.
Primrose, J. P.	Aptos	2			2				Table.
Ben Lomond Wine Co.	Ben Lomond	90	70	90			Yes.	30,000 gals.	Gray Riesling, Chauche Noir.
Benchamp, H. L.	Ben Lomond	20	20	17	3		No.		Gray Riesling, Charbono, Chauche Noir.
Blodgett, S.	Ben Lomond	5	5	5			No.		Zinfandel.
Bongoat, H.	Ben Lomond	6	6	6			Yes.		
Osterhaus, J. A.	Ben Lomond	10	10	10				40 tons.	Chauche Noir.
Waldo, F.	Ben Lomond	20	20	20				30 tons.	Gray Riesling, Chauche Noir.
Quinstorf, F.	Bonny Doon	2	2		2		No.		Table.
Briggs, J. W.	Boulder Creek	10	10	10			No.		Gray Riesling, Chauche Noir.
Burns, F.	Boulder Creek	20	20	20			No.		Gray Riesling, Chauche Noir.
Fogler, Joseph	Boulder Creek	20	17	18	2		Yes.	10,000 gals.	Sauvignon Vert, 4; Semillon, 2; Merlot, 2; Zinfandel, 4; Charbono, 1.
Fox, G. W.	Boulder Creek	2			2		No.		Table.
Horstmann, H.	Boulder Creek	16	16	6	10		Yes.	5,000 gals.	Zinfandel, 5; Petite Pinot, 1.
Horstmann, W. F.	Boulder Creek	12	9	4	8		Yes.	1,000 gals.	Table, 8; Zinfandel, 1; Charbono, 3.
Kauffman, John	Boulder Creek	15		7	8		No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, 7; Table, 8.
Maitland, Wm.	Boulder Creek	46	44	38	8		Yes.	12,000 gals.	Table, 8; Sauvignon Vert, 12; Zinfandel, 15; Cabernet Sauvignon, 5; Merlot, 1; Charbono, 1; Grenache, 3.
Veatch, H. C.	Boulder Creek	14	14	14			Yes.	5,000 gals.	Zinfandel, 14.
Wilson, D.	Boulder Creek	20	20	20			No.		Zinfandel.
Ceschi, F.	Corralitos	3	2	3			Yes.	800 gals.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Fontainebleau, Barbera.
Comstock, L. H.	Felton	8	6	4	4		No.	24 tons.	Gray Riesling, Chauche Noir, Charbono, Mission.
Martin, L.	Felton	12	12	12			Yes.	3,000 gals.	Charbono, etc.
Josselyn, Mrs.	Felton	25		25			Yes.		Gray Riesling, 12; Chauche Noir, 13.
Peterson, Peter	Felton	20	20	20			No.		Chauche Noir, Zinfandel.
Cornwall, P. B.	Glenwood (San Fran.)	30	15	22	2	6	Yes.	2,000 gals.	Muscat, 6; Table, 2; Chauche Noir, 5; Gray Riesling, 5; Petite Pinot, 5; Zinfandel, 1.
Erdman, Wm.	Glenwood	30	30	30			Yes.		Chauche Noir, 15; Gray Riesling, 15.
Farrington, Wm.	Glenwood	14	14	14			No.	20 tons.	Charbono, 5; Zinfandel, 5; Trousseau, 4.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Fournier, J. H.	Glenwood	12	12	10	2		Yes.	5,500 gals.	Mataro, 4; Merlot, 2; Malbec, 1½; Sauvigno Vert, 3; Table, 1½.
Gay, Alfred	Glenwood	20	20	20			Yes.	5,000 gals.	Zinfandel, 10; Charbono, 10.
Hill, Mrs.	Glenwood	6		6			No.		Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, 3; Sauvigno Blanc, Semillon, 3.
Hoods, Mrs.	Glenwood	2			2		No.		Table.
Kloss, Mrs. Lena	Glenwood	63	63	48	10	5	Yes.	20,000 gals.	Sauvignon Vert, 9; Chauche Noir, 8; Petite Pinot 6; Gray Riesling, 6; Feher Szagos, 2; White Tokay, 2; Muscat, 5; Mission, 3; Black Hamburg, 12.
Lindsey, Mrs.	Glenwood	30	20	25	5		Yes.	8,000 gals.	Chauche Noir, 10; Gray Riesling, 5; Zinfandel, 5; Meunier, 2; Malvoisie, 3.
Martin, Chas. C.	Glenwood	62	20	30	26	6	Yes.	5,000 gals.	Table, 26; Muscat, 6; Chauche Noir, 15; Charbono, 15.
Mel, Henry	Glenwood	67	67	55	9	3	Yes.	20,000 gals.	Merlot, 5; Malbec, 3; Balazetto, 3; Zinfandel, 5; Chauche Noir, 20; Meunier, 5; Gray Riesling, 5; Semillon, 5; Muscadelle du Bordelais, 5; Frontignan, 1; Muscat, 3; Table, 9.
Nelson, Thomas	Glenwood	9	9	2	7		No.	27 tons.	Table, 7; Charbono, 2.
Peoples, Charles	Glenwood	4	4				Yes.		Verdal, Muscat, Mission, Catawba.
Robb, Col. Thomas P.	Sea View Villa, Glenwood.	30		10	20		No.		Zinfandel, 10; Table, 20.
Wadsworth, William	Glenwood	4	4		4		No.		Table.
Bassett, Francis	Laurel	2			2				Table.
Bassett, James E.	Laurel	2			2				Table.
Bassett, Jerome	Laurel	1			1				Table.
Cadwell, Caleb, est. of	Laurel	1			1				Table.
Crane, A. C.	Laurel	10		10					Zinfandel, 10.
Colden, D.	Laurel	3		3			No.		Table.
Emery, William	Laurel	4	4	4			No.	17 tons.	Charbono.
Fredel, M.	Laurel	10	10	3	7		No.	19 tons.	Grenache, 2; Table, Sauvignon Vert, 1.
Jones, Clayton	Laurel	1			1				
Jones, David	Laurel (San Fran.)	4			4				Table.
King, J. B.	Laurel	4	2		4		No.		Table.

Marks, Hermann	Laurel	2			2				Table.
Springer, Dr.	Laurel	1			1				Table.
Young, ——	Laurel	5			5				Table.
Binder, H.	Santa Cruz	10		8	2		No.		Cabernet Sauvignon, 4; Merlot.
Bram, Geo. A.	Santa Cruz	44	40	38	6		Yes.	8,000 gals.	Semillon, 8; Chauche Noir, 3; Gray Riesling, 15; Zinfandel, 7; Petite Pinot, 3; Johannisberg Riesling, 2; Table, 6.
							Yes.		Verdal, 12.
Brown, B. C.	Santa Cruz	12	12	12			Yes.		
Call, Henry	Santa Cruz	3		3			No.	Close system.	Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot, 3; Sauvignon Blanc and Semillon, 3.
Eaton, John	Santa Cruz	6	6	6					
East View Vineyard	Santa Cruz	17		17			No.	Close system.	Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot, 8½; Sauvignon Blanc and Semillon, 8½.
Fairhurst, Thos.	Santa Cruz	16		16			No.		Cabernet Sauv., Franc Pinot.
Fitch, Edwin	Santa Cruz	35	38	15	20			100 tons.	Semillon, Crabb's Black Burgundy, Chauche Noir, Gray Riesling.
Foote, Rev. G. W.	Santa Cruz	15	15	5	10			18 tons.	Malvoisie, Zinfandel, Chauche Noir.
Galbraith, W. H.	Santa Cruz	65	65	50	15		Yes.	135 tons.	Chauche Noir, Gray Riesling, Zinfandel, Johan. Riesling, Semillon, Mataro, Colombar.
Gankroger, J. W.	Santa Cruz	25	25	25			No.	40 tons.	Malvoisie, Cabernet Franc, Chauche Noir, Gray Riesling, Zinfandel.
Hihn Co., F. A.	Promontory Vineyard, Santa Cruz.	20	20	18	2		No.		Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Malbec, Merlot, Zinfandel.
Jarvis, John	Santa Cruz	63	53	58	5		Yes.	30,000 gals.	Zinfandel, 14; Balaret, 12; Riesling, 17; Semillon, 12; Mataro, 4; Petite Pinot, 3; Sauvignon Blanc, 2; Malvoisie, 4.
							No.		Cab. Sauvignon, Sauvignon Blanc, Semillon.
Jensen, ——	Santa Cruz	1		1					
Keisling, S. P.	Santa Cruz	5			5		Yes.	6,000 gals.	Rose Peru, Muscat, Gray Dijas, Fontainebleau, Black Hamburg, Zinfandel.
Kerr, Wm.	Santa Cruz	30	30	30					
Logan, J. H.	Santa Cruz	15		15			Yes.		Semillon, Sauvignon Blanc, Muscadelle du Bordelais, Cabernet, Riesling, Pinot, Gamay Nicolos.
McKenzie, Mrs. K.	Santa Cruz	20		20			No.		Trousseau, 4; Cabernet Sauvignon Vert, 8; Sauvignon Blanc, Semillon, 8.
McMullen, Frank	Santa Cruz	30	30	10	20		No.	40 tons.	Chauche Noir, Crabb's Burgundy, Zinfandel.
Merrill, Frank	Santa Cruz	5			5		No.		
Monmonier, C.	Sconbique Vineyard, Santa Cruz.	16	16	16			Yes.	3,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Trousseau, Cabernet Sauv., Merlot, Johan. Riesling, Sauvignon Vert, Muscadelle du Bordelais.
Monteverde, P.	Santa Cruz	5	5	5			Yes.	4,000 gals.	Mission, Zinfandel, Muscat, Fontainebleau, Rose Peru.
Pedimont Bros.	Santa Cruz	30	30	30			Yes.	8,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Mission, Rose Peru, Fontainebleau.
Roston, Geo.	Santa Cruz	10	10	10			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY—Continued. 1891

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Company.	Santa Cruz	------	------	------	------	------	Yes.	------	------
Sauffrigner, J.	Santa Cruz	------	------	------	------	------	Yes.	------	------
Scott, Mrs. A. E.	Santa Cruz	4	4	2	2	------	Yes.	5 tons.	Mission.
Stewart, Dr. John A.	Santa Cruz	54	25	54	------	------	Yes.	Close system.	Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Merlot Verdot, Sauvignon Blanc, Semillon, Muscadel du Bordelaise, Franc Pinot, Burat, Petite Syra
Wilson, John	Santa Cruz	5	------	5	------	------	No.	Close system.	Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot, 2½; Sauvigno Blanc and Semillon, 2½.
Avron, J.	Soquel	31	31	31	------	------	Yes.	7,000 gals.	Charbono, 4; Zinfandel, 3; Petite Pinot, 4; Fol Blanche, 12; Malvoisie, 12.
Bertling, B.	Soquel	20	20	20	------	------	Yes.	2,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Charbono, Chauche Noir, Riesling Semillon.
Brunet, J.	Soquel	8	8	6	1	1	Yes.	9,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Charbono, Grenache, Malvoisie, Petit Pinot, Riesling, Muscat, Black Hamburg.
Dakin, Isaac	Laurel Glen Vineyard, Soquel.	10	6	------	10	------	No.	------	------
Gafert, Alfred	Soquel	1	------	------	1	------	No.	------	------
Gardner, Henry	Soquel	1	------	------	1	------	No.	------	------
Gregory, H. P., est. of	Soquel	70	60	64	6	------	No.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, 30; Mataro, 2; Chauche Noir, 12 Riesling, 10.
Hall, Henry C.	Soquel	12	12	12	------	------	Yes.	25 tons.	Zinfandel.
Lumburg, S.	Soquel	2	------	------	2	------	No.	------	------
O'Neil, T.	Soquel	6	------	------	6	------	No.	------	------
Oliver, W.	Soquel	5	------	------	5	------	No.	------	------
Peterson, P.	Soquel	5	------	------	5	------	No.	------	------
Riley, T. B. W.	Soquel	33	10	22	11	------	No.	------	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Verwald, H.	Soquel	4	3	2	2	------	Yes.	400 gals.	Zinfandel.
Walker, W. S.	Soquel	1	------	------	1	------	No.	------	------
Capelli, C.	Watsonville	7	------	7	------	------	Yes.	3,000 gals.	Zinfandel.
Totals for county		1,684	1,187	1,305	319	21	------	------	

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